

Pacific, thus adding another example to the remarkable list of representative forms found in the temperate and sub-frigid zones of the Northern and Southern hemispheres respectively.

*Chorology of the Genus Lophaster.*

a. *Geographical distribution* :—

ATLANTIC : One<sup>1</sup> species between the parallels of 40° and 82° N.

*Lophaster furcifer*, off the coasts of Greenland and North America (extending as far north as Discovery Bay), in the Gulf of Maine and off Nova Scotia; off the coasts of Norway, Spitzbergen, and Nova Zembla.

PACIFIC : One species between the parallels of 40° and 55° S.

*Lophaster stellans*, off the western coast of South America.

β. *Bathymetrical range* : 30 to 1325 fathoms.

Greatest range of one species : *Lophaster stellans*, 40 to 1325 fathoms.

Both *Lophaster furcifer* and *Lophaster stellans* pass from the Littoral into the Abyssal zone.

γ. *Nature of the Sea-bottom* : *Lophaster furcifer* is found on Clay of various kinds, and on stones. *Lophaster stellans* on Blue mud.

*Chorological Synopsis of the Species.*

	Ocean.	Range in Fathoms.	Nature of the Sea-bottom.
<i>Lophaster furcifer</i> . . .	Atlantic.	30 to 743	Clay and Stones.
<i>Lophaster stellans</i> . . .	Pacific.	40 to 1325	Blue mud.

1. *Lophaster furcifer* (Düben and Koren), Verrill.

*Chætaster borealis*, Düben, 1844, Öfvorsigt K. Svensk. Vet.-Akad. Förhandl., p. 113.

*Solaster furcifer*, Düben and Koron, 1846, K. Svensk. Vet.-Akad. Handl., År 1844, p. 243, pl. vi. figs. 7-10.

*Lophaster furcifer*, Verrill, 1878, Amer. Journ. Sci. and Arts, ser. 3, vol. xvi. p. 214.

<sup>1</sup> A second species (*Lophaster radians*), from Barbados and Havanah, is mentioned by Perrier in his memoir on the Starfishes of the "Blake" Expedition (*Nouv. Archives Mus. Hist. Nat.*, 2e Série, t. vi. pp. 167, 169, 170), but no description is given. I am inclined to think that the generic name is due to a clerical error, and that the form referred to is that described under the name of *Korethraster radians* (*Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, Harvard, 1881, vol. ix. No. 1, p. 12), but which seems to have been subsequently placed under the name of *Korethraster hispidus*, as the description is repeated verbatim (*Nouv. Archives Mus. Hist. Nat.*, 2e Série, 1884, t. vi. p. 212), although no reference whatever is made to the original name.