β. *Bathymetrical range*: 6 to 640 fathoms.

Greatest range of one species: *Retaster multipes*, 124 to 640 fathoms.

All the other species whose depth is known are confined to the Littoral zone, with the exception of *Retaster gibber*, which extends into the Continental zone.

γ. *Nature of the Sea-bottom*: *Retaster multipes* occurs on greenish clay; *Retaster verrucosus* on Sand; *Retaster peregrinator* on Volcanic mud; *Retaster gibber* on Blue mud; *Retaster insignis* on Coral mud and Green mud.

The species collected by the Challenger are indicated in the above list by an asterisk.

Chorological Synopsis of the Species.

	Ocean.	Range in Fathoms.	Nature of the Sea-bottom.
Retaster capensis	Atlantic.	...	...
Retaster cribrosus	Indian and Eastern Archipelago.	...	...
Retaster gibber	Pacific.	245	Blue mud.
Retaster insignis	Eastern Archipelago and Pacific.	6 to 25	Coral mud; Green mud.
Retaster multipes	Atlantic.	124 to 640	Greenish clay.
Retaster peregrinator	Southern.	127	Volcanic mud.
Retaster verrucosus	Atlantic.	55	Sand.

1. *Retaster verrucosus*, Sladen (Pl. LXXVI. figs. 1 and 2; Pl. LXXVII. figs. 9 and 10).

Retaster verrucosus, Sladen, 1882, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. (Zool.), vol. xvi. p. 196.

Marginal contour moderately indented in the interradia, which are angular and not rounded; outline of the rays gracefully curved outwards. The minor radius is in the proportion of 59·5 per cent. R = 47 mm.; r = 28 mm. Abactinal profile moderately high and rounded, tapering gradually to the extremity of the rays, which are slightly upturned and expose the ambulacral furrow on the abactinal area. Actinal surface flat.

The supradorsal membrane is very regularly and uniformly reticulated. The paxillæ have long pedicles, and bear a crown of about fifteen spinelets, nearly as long as the pedicle. The central spinelet, which is very much more robust and longer than any of the rest, stands perpendicular, rising in the centre of the mesh, whilst the others, which are slender and delicate, radiate round it and outward to the fibrous bands that form the outline of the mesh. The median spinelet is much more prominent than any of the others; and the thick fleshy cap formed upon it by the supradorsal membrane imparts a very conspicuous papillate appearance to the starfish, assuming in large specimens almost a semi-tuberculate character of great regularity and evenness of disposition. In fully grown specimens the whole membrane becomes very thick and wrinkled, rendering it difficult to trace the radiating bands; in moderate-sized specimens, however, they may be clearly distinguished without removing the epidermis. From the central spinelet six to eight