

Asterias minuta, Retzius, 1805, Dissert. sist. spec. cog. Asteriarum, p. 24.

Stellonia rubens, Nardo, 1834, De Asteriis, Oken's Isis, p. 716.

Asteracanthion rubens, Müller and Troschel, 1840 (April), Monatsber. d. k. preuss. Akad. d. Wiss., Berlin, p. 102.

Uraster rubens, Forbes, 1841, Hist. Brit. Starfishes, p. 83.

Locality.—"Knight Errant" Expedition:

Station 3. Off the Island of North Rona. August 3 and 4, 1880. Lat. $59^{\circ} 12' N.$, long. $5^{\circ} 57' W.$ Depth 53 fathoms.

Remarks.—One of the examples (a large specimen) obtained at this station is remarkable for the elongation and attenuation of the rays, and for the comparative paucity and smallness of the abactinal spinelets. These are minute, conical, and almost hidden in the membrane. The margin of the abactinal area is bounded by a regular and prominent line of spinelets, and the median radial line is also more or less regular. The other spinelets are quite irregular in disposition, and though moderately numerous, are inconspicuous in consequence of their small size. The sides of the rays are deeper and more perpendicular than usual. The lateral spines, borne on the infero-marginal plates, are two or three in number, and are placed obliquely. No spines are present on the sides of the ray between these spines and the supero-marginal series, and there are no spines between the infero-marginal series and the adambulacral spines. Forciform pedicellariæ are very numerous on the adambulacral spines, especially on the inner portion of the furrow, also on the sides of the ray. They are smaller and less numerous on the abactinal area. Forcipiform pedicellariæ are comparatively scanty, a few occurring at the base of the supero-marginal spines and a greater number at the base of the lateral or infero-marginal spines; and a few are irregularly distributed over the abactinal area. This specimen in some respects simulates the habit of *Asterias glacialis* in a striking manner. Other examples dredged at the same locality are quite normal in character and appearance.

7. *Asterias versicolor*, n. sp. (Pl. CIV. figs. 1-4).

Rays five. $R = 71$ mm. ; $r = 19$ mm. $R < 4 r$. Breadth of a ray near the base, 22 mm.

Rays well produced, broad, slightly constricted laterally at the base, tapering gradually to a pointed extremity, subdepressed, abactinal surface convex, actinal surface more or less flat, margin angular. Interbranchial arcs acute. Disk well developed, convex.

The abactinal area is covered with moderately robust plates which form a subregular, rather widely meshed network. Upon the plates are borne widely spaced, isolated, short spinelets. A median radial series is more or less clearly indicated, but is rarely continuous or regular, and two intermediate irregular series are present on each side between the median radial line and the marginal series of plates. The spines, which are robust and truncate, often channelled near the tip, and sometimes slightly crenulate and denticulate, occupy the centre of a low but rather broad and slightly convex boss; at the base of the