

Chorological Synopsis of the Species.

	Ocean.	Range in Fathoms.	Nature of the Sea-bottom.
<i>Calvasterias antipodum</i> . . .	?
<i>Calvasterias asterinoides</i> . . .	{ S. Atlantic and Eastern Archipelago. }
<i>Calvasterias stolidota</i> . . .	{ S. Atlantic and S. Pacific. }	5 to 10	Sand, gravel.

1. *Calvasterias stolidota*, n. sp. (Pl. CI. figs. 3 and 4; Pl. CIII. figs. 11 and 12).

Rays five. $R = 44$ mm.; $r = 11$ mm. $R = 4r$. Breadth of a ray at the base, 13.5 mm.

Rays rather short, tapering slightly from the base to the extremity, which is obtusely pointed. Abactinal surface convex and arched, the lateral wall being nearly vertical. Actinal surface plane, forming an angular junction with the lateral wall. In the present condition of the specimen the rays are curved downward. Interbranchial arcs acute. A more or less clearly defined channel occurs upon the disk in the wrinkles of the membrane in the median interradial lines.

The whole abactinal surface is covered with a somewhat puffy membrane, very clammy and unpleasant to the touch, marked with constrictions or wrinkles which pass between the papular areas. Midway on the ray in the median line the broad tips of a few obtuse but isolated spinelets may be seen protruding through the membrane, but they are scarcely noticeable. The papulæ are arranged in compact little groups of about five or six in each; the groups are well spaced and fall into six more or less regular longitudinal lines. A few small pedicellariæ may be present in the neighbourhood of the papulæ of the outer two rows on each side.

The armature of the adambulacral plates consists of a single robust, cylindrical, obtusely-tipped spinelet, the series of which forms a regular longitudinal line along the ray. At the base of these spines, on the margin of the ambulacral furrow, are a few short, robust, forciform pedicellariæ. The actinal plates, which form the margin of the ray, and are probably the representatives of infero-marginal plates, bear an oblique series of two or three equal, short, robust, obtuse spinelets. In the interspace between these plates and the adambulacral plates, which is narrow, are large isolated papulæ, and between these may be a spinelet intermediate in size between those on the adambulacral plates and the marginal plates, and these form an irregular series which, from their position, might at first sight be counted with either one series or the other; they are found, however, on examination to be not attached to the adambulacral plates. Above the infero-marginal plates just described, in the vertical wall of the ray, is a rather wide