Subfamily 3. PSEUDAROHASTERINÆ, Sladen, 1886.

Archasteride with a definite medio-radial line of abactinal plates. Abactinal plates arranged in longitudinal series parallel to the median series. Actinal intermediate plates well developed. Abactinal plates devoid of internal imbricating ridges. No pedicellariæ.

Genus 1. Pseudarchaster, Sladen.

Genus 2. Aphroditaster, Sladen.

Subfamily 4. ARCHASTERINÆ, Sladen, 1886.

Archasteridæ with a definite medio-radial line of abactinal plates. Abactinal plates in oblique transverse rows on each side of the median series. Abactinal plates with special internal imbricating ridges. Actinal intermediate plates aborted, or very few in number. Pedicellariæ present.

Genus 1. Archaster (Müller and Troschel), emend. Sladen.

For a Synopsis of the Subfamilies and Genera included in the Family Archasteridæ, see p. 2.

ARCHASTERIDÆ incertæ sedis.

The following recently described genera appear to me to belong to the family Archasterinæ, but the descriptions published do not enable me to indicate their position more definitely, and in some cases the reference to the family is doubtful.

Genus Benthopecten, Verrill.
Genus Blakiaster, Perrier.
Genus Cheiraster, Studer.
Genus Crenaster, Perrier.
Genus Goniopecten, Perrier.
Genus Pectinaster, Perrier.
Genus Luidiaster, Studer.
? Genus Odontaster, Verrill.

Remarks.—Judging from the description alone, I have great hesitation in placing Odontaster with the Archasteridæ; it may possibly prove to be more closely allied to the Pentagonasteridæ: in any case it appears to be an annectant genus between the two groups.

Family II. Porcellanasteridæ, Sladen (1883), emend. 1886.

Phanerozonate Asterids with thin and lamelliform marginal plates, naked or covered only with membrane. Abactinal area covered with membrane, beset with simple spini-