

Family VI. PENTACEROTIDÆ (Gray), *emend.* Perrier, 1884.

Phanerozonte Asterids with unequally developed marginal plates, the superior series being frequently masked or hidden in membrane. Abactinal skeleton reticulate. Plates with large isolated tubercles or spinelets, or granulose, or covered with membrane. Actinal interradial areas with large pavement-like plates, which bear unequal-sized granules.

- Genus 1. *Pentaceros*, Linck.
- Genus 2. *Nidorellia*, Gray.
- Genus 3. *Amphiaster*, Verrill.
- Genus 4. *Pentaceropsis*, n. gen.
- Genus 5. *Culcita*, Agassiz.
- Genus 6. *Asterodiscus*, Gray.
- Genus 7. *Choriaster*, Lütken.
- Genus 8. *Paulia*, Gray.

For a Synopsis of the Genera included in the Family Pentacerotidæ, see p. 343.

Family VII. GYMNASTERIIDÆ, Perrier, 1884.

Phanerozonte Asterids with unequally developed marginal plates. Abactinal skeleton tessellate, the plates being often irregular and only partially contingent. The whole test covered with membrane, which may be simple, or granulose, or beset with spinelets. Actinal interradial areas with large regular plates, often in isolated serial arrangement.

- Genus 1. *Asteropsis*, Müller and Troschel.
- Genus 2. *Dermasterias*, Perrier.
- Genus 3. *Gymnasteria*, Gray.
- Genus 4. *Tylaster*, Danielssen and Koren.
- Genus 5. *Porania*, Gray.
- Genus 6. *Marginaster*, Perrier.
- Genus 7. *Rhegaster*, Sladen.
- Genus 8. *Poraniomorpha*, Danielssen and Koren.
- Genus 9. *Lasiaster*, n. gen.

For a Synopsis of the Genera included in the Family Gymnasteriidæ, see p. 355.

Family VIII. ASTERINIDÆ (Gray, 1840), *emend.* Perrier, 1875.

Phanerozonte Asterids with small marginal plates, in some forms inconspicuous and with their axes convergent. Abactinal skeleton composed of imbricating and usually
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