

intermediate plates, and their axes are usually not in parallel planes. Papulæ not confined to the area circumscribed by the supero-marginal plates, but often present between the marginal plates and on the actinal surface. Ambulacral plates more or less crowded and narrow, the development of the ambulacral skeleton being frequently greatly accelerated in relation to that of the test generally. Actinostomial ring with ambulacral or ambulacral plates prominent. Pedicellariæ pedunculate or sessile, not foraminate (except in the Linckiidæ).

Family I. LINCKIIDÆ, Perrier, 1875, *emend.*

Cryptozonte Asterids with comparatively well-developed marginal plates, always contingent. Disk small, rays long and cylindrical. Abactinal skeleton tessellate. Tegumentary developments granulate. Superambulacral plates usually present (wanting in *Fromia* and *Ferdina*). Pedicellariæ (rarely present) excavate or foraminate.

Subfamily 1. CHÆTASTERINÆ, Sladen, 1888.

Linckiidæ with abactinal plates with internal supplementary plates. Abactinal plates with paxilliform tabula.

Genus 1. *Chætaster*, Müller and Troschel.

Subfamily 2. LINCKIINÆ, Sladen, 1888.

Linckiidæ with abactinal plates devoid of internal supplementary plates; not forming paxilliform tabula. Abactinal and marginal plates granulose, and not bearing spines.

Genus 1. *Fromia*, Gray.

Genus 2. *Ferdina*, Gray.

Genus 3. *Ophidiaster*, Agassiz.

Genus 4. *Pharia*, Gray.

Genus 5. *Leiaster*, Peters.

Genus 6. *Linckia*, Gray.

Genus 7. *Phataria*, Gray.

Genus 8. *Nardoa*, Gray, *emend.*

Genus 9. *Narcissia*, Gray.

Subfamily 3. METRODIRINÆ, Sladen, 1888.

Linckiidæ with abactinal plates devoid of internal supplementary plates; not forming paxilliform tabula. Abactinal and marginal plates covered with membrane, the former and occasionally the latter bearing isolated and skin-covered spinelets.

Genus 1. *Metrodira*, Gray.

For a Synopsis of the Subfamilies and Genera included in the Family Linckiidæ, see p. 397.