

*Remarks.*—The genus *Coronaster* is referred by M. Perrier to the Brisingidæ, but I am unable to recognise in the description any characters to warrant that classification. I have therefore ventured to place it with doubt in this family. The description of *Astrella* is so very brief that I am unable to form any definite opinion as to the family to which it should be referred. Its position in the Asteriidæ can therefore only be considered provisional, until a complete description is published. The form described appears to be immature. Some of the characters mentioned by M. Perrier suggest at first the thought that the affinities of *Astrella* might be with the Archasteridæ, but the presence of the transverse ossicles between the adambulacral and marginal plates would seem to negative that view entirely.

For a Synopsis of the Genera included in the Family Asteriidæ, see p. 560.

#### Family X. BRISINGIDÆ, Sars, 1875.

Cryptozoonate Asterids with numerous very elongate rays readily detachable from the disk. Marginal plates in part aborted altogether, elsewhere represented only by microscopic rudiments. Abactinal skeleton aborted or present only on the ovarial regions. Actinal intermediate plates altogether absent. Long lateral spinelets. Spinelets in sheaths crowded with pedicellariæ. No interbranchial septa.

Genus 1. *Labidiaster*, Lütken.

Genus 2. *Odinia*, Perrier.

Genus 3. *Brisinga*, Asbjørnsen.

Genus 4. *Freyella*, Perrier.

Genus 5. *Colpaster*, n. gen.

? Genus 6. *Brisingaster*, de Loriol.

? Genus 7. *Hymenodiscus*, Perrier.

? Genus 8. *Gymnobrisinga*, Studer.

*Remarks.*—I feel much doubt as to the generic validity of the three last-mentioned genera. I have therefore placed a query before each of them, pending the establishment of their independence as genera distinct from *Brisinga*.

For a Synopsis of the Genera included in the Family Brisingidæ, see p. 589.

The following Synopsis of the principal divisions of the Sub-class will bring the classification of the group into a compact form; it will also be useful in showing negative and antithetical characters not included in the foregoing diagnoses:—

#### *Synopsis of the Orders and Families of the Sub-class EUASTEROIDEA.*

- I. Marginal plates large and highly developed in the adult. Papulæ restricted to the abactinal area, circumscribed by the supero-marginal plates. Ambulacral plates well spaced and usually broad. Actinostomial ring