

The spinelets on the supero-marginal plates are extremely small. The large actinal spinelet on the adambulacral plates is robust and accompanied by a well-developed companion, and sometimes a smaller third spinelet is also present. At least two to four intermediate or ventral plates are present in the actinal interradial areas. The miliary spinulation on these and on the marginal plates is very small, widely spaced, and papilliform, giving little more than a subgranular appearance under a low magnification. The knob at the distal extremity of the tube-feet is very large.

Locality.—Station 311. Off western coast of South America, near the entrance to the Straits of Magellan, opposite Port Churruca. January 11, 1876. Lat. $52^{\circ} 45' 30''$ S., long. $73^{\circ} 46' 0''$ W. Depth 245 fathoms. Blue mud. Bottom temperature $46^{\circ} 0$ Fahr.; surface temperature $50^{\circ} 0$ Fahr.

Remarks.—This species is remarkable for its close resemblance to the northern *Pontaster tenuispinus*. It is, however, distinguished by its smaller disk, by its delicate spinulation, as well as by the character of its paxillæ, and of the adambulacral armature. The general habit is also much smaller.

3. *Pontaster hebitus*, n. sp. (Pl. VIII. figs. 1 and 2; Pl. XII. figs. 1 and 2).

Rays five. $R = 103$ mm.; $r = 16$ mm. $R < 6.5 r$. Breadth of the ray near the base, 15 mm. In another example, $R = 100$ mm.; $r = 15$ mm. Breadth of the ray near the base, 13.2 mm.

Rays elongate, comparatively robust and broad, but tapering continuously from the base to the extremity, the outer part being very attenuate. The expansion at the extreme base is very slight, which causes the disk to appear small, and the interbrachial arcs to be rather acutely rounded. Abactinal surface subplane and level over the disk, but sometimes arched along the ray. Actinal surface of disk slightly convex, sloping from the mouth-angles to the margin and slightly along the ray.

The paxillæ of the abactinal surface are small, crowded upon the disk, but rather more widely spaced along the rays. The larger ones are composed of eight to ten, and occasionally more, very small, short, papilliform spinelets, which form a circlet round a central spine; the latter is cylindrical and tapering, and though small and delicate is much longer than its surrounding papilliform series. Smaller paxillæ, composed of five to seven spinelets, or even a smaller number, are interspersed amongst the larger ones upon the disk, and are the rule along the ray; the central spinelet, however, of these is often only papilliform, and equal to the encircling series, and is often wanting.

The supero-marginal plates, sixty in number from the median interradial line to the extremity, form a narrow bevelled margin to the rays and disk. The plates are very low and their length is slightly greater than their breadth. Each plate bears a short, conical, and tolerably robust spinelet, often truncate at the tip, so placed that it stands on the