

EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO: One species between the parallels of 0° and 10° S.

Porcellanaster caulifer in the Arafura Sea, between Australia and New Guinea.

β. *Bathymetrical range*: 800 fathoms to 2550 fathoms.

All the species are confined to the Abyssal zone, and one only (*Porcellanaster caulifer*) is found at a less depth than 1000 fathoms. Three species, *Porcellanaster crassus*, *Porcellanaster gracilis*, and *Porcellanaster eremicus* are found in depths greater than 2000 fathoms.

Porcellanaster cæruleus is the only species known to me from more than one locality, and its range is very constant, varying only from 1240 to 1350 fathoms.

γ. *Nature of the Sea-bottom*: Three species are found on the Blue mud, viz.:

Porcellanaster cæruleus in the Atlantic, and *Porcellanaster gracilis* and *Porcellanaster tuberosus* in the Pacific. *Porcellanaster crassus* and *Porcellanaster eremicus* are found on the Red clay in the Pacific and South Atlantic respectively. *Porcellanaster caulifer* lives on Green mud in 800 fathoms.

Chorological Synopsis of the Species.

	Ocean.	Range in Fathoms.	Nature of the Sea-bottom.
<i>Porcellanaster cæruleus</i>	Atlantic.	1240 to 1350	Blue mud.
<i>Porcellanaster caulifer</i>	Eastern Archipelago.	800	Green mud.
<i>Porcellanaster crassus</i>	Pacific.	2335	Red clay.
<i>Porcellanaster eremicus</i>	Atlantic.	2550	Red clay.
<i>Porcellanaster gracilis</i>	Pacific.	2225	Blue mud.
<i>Porcellanaster tuberosus</i>	Pacific.	1875	Blue mud.

1. *Porcellanaster cæruleus*, Wyville Thomson (Pl. XX. figs. 1-7).

Porcellanaster cæruleus, Wyville Thomson, 1877, Voy. of Challenger, Atlantic, vol. i. p. 378, figs. 97 and 98.

Rays five. $R = 22$ mm.; $r = 10.5$ mm. (the largest example). $R = 2r$, approximately.

Marginal contour substellate, with moderately developed rays proceeding from a truly pentagonal body-disk, the minor radius being in the proportion of 48-50 per cent. When viewed from above the rays seem comparatively small and have the appearance of springing somewhat rapidly from the angles of the disk, the interbranchial arc being very wide and not unfrequently quite straight, or even curved outward, rather than rounded. Disk more or less gibbous and inflated, the height being sometimes equal to one-third of the greatest diameter, but generally less. The arching or inflation of the