

II. *Forms having bifurcated and laterally branched rays, all of the systems of skeletal plates being involved.* These are the most common monstrosities. The bifurcation may be of any degree from the merest forking at the tip, down to nearly complete division, when it produces the condition of section b, I. The branching may take place anywhere along the arm. Instances of this were figured as early as 1733 by Linck (Dr. Stellis Marinis, Pls. XXXIV., XXXV., No. 58) in this or an allied species. A curious modification of this branching is seen in a specimen in the collection of Mr. Van Vleck, of Boston, in which the new arm starting from the under side of the parent near its tip, soon outgrew the latter. As a result the tip of the original ray was forced up so as seemingly (and really, too, for that matter) to project from the upper surface of the new one.

III. *Forms having new arms sprouting from the abactinal or upper surface.* Such cases are not uncommon, and the new ray may grow to a considerable size. Linck's specimen, referred to above, shows this, in addition to the other form of branching. A specimen in the student's collection in the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, well illustrates this.

c. MONSTROSITIES WHICH ARE THE RESULT OF FUSION OF PARTS.

I. We have seen but one instance of this, a specimen in the collection of Mr. Van Vleck in which two arms are distinctly united throughout their length, showing two separate ambulacral furrows with a line of adambulacral plates and spines between.

8a. *Asterias Forbesii*, VERRILL.

We are very glad to be able to add this species to our fauna. It was inserted doubtfully in our list of 1888 on the chance that it might be found in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. We are still of opinion that it will be found there; but it has lately been discovered in a quite unexpected quarter. In September, 1888, the present writer found a specimen on Dohet Island, St. Croix River, and later found several

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