

aperture does not penetrate the plate, but perforates a membrane which fills up a diamond-shaped space, one-half of which is cut out of the outer edge of the ovarial plate in the form of a large triangular notch, while the other half is formed by a separation into a like notch of the two upper interradial plates, in the middle line of the interradial space. The characteristic paddle-shaped spines are ranged in several rows round the mouth. The large spines round the equator of the corona are diverse in form, some of them cylindrical, only slightly tapering towards the tip, and others bulging out and thick near the neck and coming somewhat rapidly to a sharp point. The colouring of the animal is very remarkable. The short spines covering the test are of a rich purple, and a purple of even a deeper and richer hue dyes about one-third of the length of the spine, from the head of the spine outwards, ending abruptly in a sharply defined line. The spine beyond this purple portion is of a beautiful pale rose colour. Two mature examples of this fine species were found, and two young ones, one nearly half-grown and the other much smaller.

We now moved slowly to the northward towards the Færoe Bank, and soundings were taken to fix as closely as possible the point of passage from the warm water into the cold: a temperature sounding taken in lat. $59^{\circ} 37'$, long. $7^{\circ} 40'$, gave a depth slightly less than that of the 'Holtenia ground,'—475 fathoms,—with a slightly higher bottom temperature, $7^{\circ} 4$ C.; and at Station 50, lat. $59^{\circ} 54'$, long. $7^{\circ} 52'$, with a depth of 335 fathoms, the minimum temperature had risen to $7^{\circ} 9$ C. A sounding at Station 51, lat. $60^{\circ} 6'$, long.