

each marginal plate covered with miliary grains, and with a prominent rigid central spine. This is a large form, one of our most striking additions to the tale of known species. It measures 120 mm. from tip to tip of the arms across the disk. The colour is a rich cream, or various shades of light rose.

*Ctenodiscus crispatus* occurred rarely and of rather small size, not more than 25 mm. across. Nearly every haul brought up small specimens of *Asteracanthion mülleri*, M. Sars, and specimens of all sizes of *Cribrella sanguinolenta*, O. F. Müller.

The distribution of Ophiuridea was altogether new to a British dredger. By far the most abundant form in moderate depths was *Amphiura abyssicola*, M. Sars, a species hitherto unknown in the British seas; and at greater depths this species was associated in about equal numbers with *Ophiocten sericeum*, Forbes.

Everywhere *Ophiacantha spinulosa*, M. and T., abounds, and the common *Ophioglypha lacertosa* of shallow water is replaced by *O. sarsii*, Lütken, while *Ophiopholis aculeata*, O. F. Müller, loves to nestle among the branches of corals and stony polyzoa. In such characteristic cold area dredgings as Stations 54, 55, 57, and 64, we find the two species of *Ophioscolex*, *O. purpurea*, D. and K., and *O. glacialis*, M. and T.; the former in some places in great abundance, and the latter much more scarce. Both species are new to the British area, and two very remarkable forms which accompany them are new to science. One of these is a very large ophiurid with thick arms, upwards of three decimetres long, and a large soft disk