

distinct, as well as a very striking form. We only met with it on this occasion. The skeleton of this star-fish at first sight closely resembles that of some species of *Ophidiaster*, for instance *O. asperulus*, LÜTKEN. It is at once distinguished, however, by the fundamental character of the quadruple row of ambulacral suckers; and the texture of the surface of the star-fish is utterly different. The arrangement of the ossicles of the frame-work is perhaps nearest to that in *Arthraster dixoni*, FORBES, from the lower chalk of Balcombe pit near Amberley, Sussex; but the only specimen of that species, now in the British Museum, unfortunately does not show the arrangement of the plates in the ambulacral grooves.

As our coals were beginning to run short, and what remained were blowing off fast—steaming against rather a strong head wind—we thought it prudent to retrace our steps slowly towards Stornoway, dredging on our way. Accordingly, in the afternoon, we took a haul in lat. $59^{\circ} 26'$, N., long. $8^{\circ} 23'$ W., with a depth of 705 fathoms, and a temperature of $5^{\circ} 9$ C. Continuing our easterly course during the night, but heading slightly northwards so as to come upon the ground where we had been previously so successful in dredging the singular anchoring sponges, we dredged in the morning in lat. $59^{\circ} 38'$ N., long. $7^{\circ} 46'$ W., with a depth of 445 fathoms and a temperature of $7^{\circ} 5$ C. This haul was not very rich, but it yielded one specimen of extraordinary beauty and interest. As the dredge was coming in we got a glimpse from time to time of a large scarlet urchin in the bag. We thought it was one of the highly-coloured forms