

*flemingii* group, but distinguished from *E. flemingii* by characters which I must regard as of specific value, *Echinus microstoma*, WYVILLE THOMSON, was common and of large size; and along with it many very beautiful brightly-coloured examples of the smallest form of *E. norvegicus*.

The three species of the Echinothuridæ, *Calveria hystrix*, *C. fenestrata*, and *Phormosoma placenta* have as yet been met with in this region only, and they seem to have a wide distribution, stretching at about the same depth and temperature from the Færoe Islands to the south of Spain. I hear from Professor Alexander Agassiz that Count Pourtales has dredged fragments of one of the species under nearly similar circumstances in the Strait of Florida. *Cribrella sanguinolenta* was in thousands, of all colours—scarlet, bright orange, and chocolate brown. Several examples were found of a fine *Scytaster*, probably identical with the *Asterias canariensis* of D'Orbigny, and if so having a southern distribution. The curious little *Pedicellaster typicus* of Sars was not unfrequent; a form which looks very much like the young of something else. One small specimen of *Pteraster militaris* came up from the Holtenia ground, but with the exception of *Astropecten tenuispinus*, which seemed to be more abundant than ever, the characteristic arctic echinoderms were absent. We took no examples here of *Toxopneustes drobachiensis*, *Tripylus fragilis*, *Archaster andromeda*, *Ctenodiscus crispatus*, *Astropecten arcticus*, *Euryale linkii*, *Ophioscolex glacialis*, or *Antedon eschrichtii*. It is very likely that there may be colonies in the 'warm area' of some or of all of