

Twenty-six Echinideans were observed during the 'Lightning' and 'Porcupine' cruises off the coasts of Britain and Portugal at depths ranging from 100 to 2,435 fathoms, at which latter depth the group was represented by a small variety of *Echinus norvegicus*, and a young example of *Brissopsis lyrifera*.

Among the Cidaridæ, *Cidaris papillata*, LESKE, occurs in enormous numbers over hard ground, at depths from 100 to 400 fathoms. This species has a very wide range, inhabiting an apparently unbroken belt from the North Cape to the Strait of Gibraltar, and then passing into the Mediterranean. This is a variable form, within narrow limits of variation. The southern specimens gradually pass into the form,—it can scarcely be called a variety,—which is the type of Lamarck's species, *C. hystrix*. *Cidaris affinis*, PHILIPPI, is very common in the Mediterranean, especially along the African coast. I think this pretty little form must for the present be considered distinct. The body spines are bright scarlet, and the long spines, in marked specimens, are brown banded with red or rose, so that it is a singularly pretty object.

The genus *Porocidaris* and the three species of the family Echinothuridæ, and their interesting relations to fossil forms, have already been considered; but even these are scarcely more suggestive of early times than two genera of irregular urchins, one dredged off the coast of Scotland, and the other at the mouth of the English Channel.

The first of these is *Pourtalesia*, one species of which, *P. jeffreysi*, has already been figured and described (p. 108). According to the classification of