

Desor, which makes the disjunct arrangement of the ambulacra at the apex the test character of the *Dysasteridæ*, this genus should be referred to that group, for the apical disk is truly decomposed as in *Dysaster* and *Collyrites*, and not merely drawn out as in *Ananchytes*. From the arrangement and form of the pore areas, however, and the general appearance and habit of the animal, I am inclined to think with Alexander Agassiz, that its affinities are more with such forms as *Infulaster*. *Pourtalesia* must be aberrant in whatever group it may be placed.

The other genus *Neolampas*, A. Ag., associates itself with the *Cassidulidæ* in virtue of the nearly central pentagonal mouth with a tolerably distinct floccelle, the anal opening at the bottom of a deep posterior groove excavated in a projecting rostellum, the narrow ambulacral areas, and the small compact group of apical plates; but it differs from all known genera of the family, living or extinct, in having no trace of a petaloid arrangement of the ambulacra, which are reduced on the apical surface of the test to a single pore passing through each ambulacral plate, and thus forming a double row of alternating simple pores for each ambulacral area. I think I am right in identifying a single specimen, nearly 20 mm. in length, which we dredged in 800 fathoms water at the mouth of the Channel, with the species dredged by Count Pourtales at depths from 100 to 150 fathoms, in the Strait of Florida, and described by Alexander Agassiz under the name of *Neolampas rostellatus*.

Of the twenty-six Echinoderms dredged from the 'Porcupine,' six—*Echinus flemingii*, *Echinus esculen-*