

*tus*, *Psammechinus miliaris*, *Echinocyamus angulatus*, *Amphiletus cordatus*, and *Spatangus purpureus*—may be regarded as denizens of moderate depths in the ‘Celtic province,’ recent observations having merely shown that they have a somewhat greater range in depth than was previously supposed. Probably *Spatangus raschi* may be an essentially deep-water form having its head-quarters in the same region. Seven species—*Cidaris papillata*, *Echinus elegans*, *E. norvegicus*, *E. rarispina*, *E. microstoma*, *Brissopsis lyrifera*, and *Tripylus fragilis*—are members of a fauna of intermediate depth; and all, with the doubtful example of *Echinus microstoma*, have been observed in comparatively shallow water off the coasts of Scandinavia. Five species—*Cidaris affinis*, *Echinus melo*, *Toxopneustes brevispinosus*, *Psammechinus microtuberculatus*, and *Schizaster canaliferus*—are recognized members of the Lusitanian and Mediterranean faunæ; and seven—*Porocidaris purpurata*, *Phormosoma placenta*, *Calveria hystrix*, *C. fenestrata*, *Ncolampas rostellatus*, *Pourtalesia jeffreysi*, and *P. phiale*—are forms which have been for the first time brought to light during the late deep-sea dredging operations, whether on this or on the other side of the Atlantic. There seems little doubt that these must be referred to the abyssal fauna, upon whose confines we are now only beginning to encroach. Three of the most remarkable generic forms—*Calveria*, *Ncolampas*, and *Pourtalesia*—have been found by Alexander Agassiz among the results of the deep dredging operations of Count Pourtales in the Strait of Florida, showing a wide lateral distribution, while even a deeper interest attaches to the fact that