red fragments of Balanoglossus, which show that the whole animal must have been of great length, at least 6 inches.

"Again, at Station 147, 30th December 1873, 1600 fathoms, large reddish fragments of a Balanoglossus were also brought up, in one of which the collar was preserved. Apparently these latter specimens belong to the same species, the head of which was obtained in the deep sea in the tropics. The whole animal must have had a length of from 3 to 5 inches, and have measured nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ ths inch across the body."

The above extracts from Dr. v. Suhm's Journal, being of considerable interest as the only record which has been preserved of these deep-sea specimens, are inserted here, although since it was written great additions have been made to the knowledge of the structure and development of *Balanoglossus*, and the animal has assumed an importance which has rendered it familiar to all students of animal morphology.

The Echinoidea.—At 1850 fathoms there were two fine specimens of a new species of Salenia, described under the name of Salenia hastigera (see fig. 74) by Mr. Alexander Agassiz, who gives the following notes on the Echinoidea collected by the Expedition. "The importance of the additions made to our knowledge of the Echini by the Challenger collection is well shown from the fact that at the time Mr. Agassiz wrote his Report¹ the hauls of the Challenger presented no less than forty-nine new species out of a total of 297 known species. Although no new families were added to those discovered by the earlier expeditions of the U.S. Coast Survey, of the Swedes, and of the English, yet the number of new genera and species added to the lists were of the greatest importance in elucidating the affinities of a number of recent and fossil forms.



Fig. 80.—Salenia varispina, A. Ag.; four times the natural size.

"The number of new Cidaridæ was not great, but the dredging of a new *Porocidaris*, with its curved actinal spines and its long, smooth,

¹ Report on the Echinoidea of the Challenger Expedition, by Alexander Agassiz, Zool. Chall. Exp., part ix., 1881.