which the young even do not have any. In fact, the general facies of the younger specimens is more like *Eupatagus* than *Paleopneustes*. The number of large primary tubercles is comparatively small; they are larger, and the abactinal surface is sparsely covered with large curved spines, giving the young specimens the general appearance of a *Maretia*, with few spines (Pl. XXXV.[b] figs. 9, 9[a]). It is only in later stages that the disproportion between the secondary and primary spines disappears, and that the test when covered with spines resembles the specimens figured on Plate XXV.

Station 210. January 25, 1875. Lat. 9° 26′ N., long. 123° 45′ E.; 375 fathoms; bottom temperature, 12·2° C.; mud.

Station 232. May 12, 1875. Lat. 35° 11′ N., long. 139° 28′ E.; 345 fathoms; bottom temperature, 5·0° C.; sandy mud.

<div align="center">

SPATANGINA.[1]

Sub-family SPATANGINA, Gray, 1855, Cat. Rec. Ech.

Spatangus.

Spatangus, Klein, 1734, Nat. Disp. Ech.

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Spatangus purpureus.

> *Spatagus purpureus*, Müll., 1776, Prod. 2850.
> *Spatangus purpureus*, Leske, 1778, Kl. Add., p. 170.

The existence of this species at the Bermudas is interesting as forming a link between the localities from the Eastern Atlantic, where it had been known previously, and its occurrence in the eastern part of the Caribbean Sea, where it has been dredged by the "Blake."

Station 75. July 2, 1873. Lat. 38° 37′ N., long. 28° 30′ W.; 50 to 90 fathoms; sand.

Off Bermudas; 100 fathoms.

Spatangus raschi.

> *Spatangus Raschi*, Lovén, 1869, Öfv. Skand. Vet. Akad. Förh.

This species with its high test and small tuberculation is far more closely allied to the Tertiary species of *Spatangus*, like *Spatangus delphinus*, than to the common *Spatangus purpureus*. Its geographical range is also quite extensive, extending from the northern part of the Eastern Atlantic to the Cape of Good Hope.

Station 142. December 18, 1873. Lat. 35° 4′ S., long. 18° 37′ E.; 150 fathoms; bottom temperature, 8·3° C.; sand.

Agulhas Bank; 100 fathoms.

[1] Not *Euspatangina*, A. Agassiz, as in Revis. Ech., p. 219.