Localities.—Station 150. Between Kerguelen Island and Heard Island. February 2, 1874. Lat. 52° 4′ 0″ S., long. 71° 22′ 0″ E. Depth 150 fathoms. Coarse gravel. Bottom temperature 35°·2 Fahr.; surface temperature 37°·5 Fahr.

Station 151. Off Heard Island. February 7, 1874. Lat. 52° 59′ 30″ S., long. 73° 33′ 30″ E. Depth 75 fathoms. Volcanic mud. Surface temperature 36°·2 Fahr.

Station 191. Off the Arrou Islands. September 23, 1874. Lat. 5° 41′ 0″ S., long. 134° 4′ 30″ E. Depth 800 fathoms. Green mud. Bottom temperature 39°·5 Fahr.; surface temperature 82°·2 Fahr.

5. *Porania magellanica*, Studer (Pl. LIX. fig. 5).

Porania magellanica, Studer, 1876, Monatsber. d. k. preuss. Akad. d. Wiss. Berlin, July, p. 459.
? *Porania patagonica*, Perrier, 1878, Nouv. Archives Mus. Hist. Nat., 2e Série, t. i. pp. 27, 50, 85.
Porania magelhaenica, Studer, 1884, Anhang z. d. Abhandl. d. k. preuss. Akad. d. Wiss. Berlin, vom Jahre 1884, p. 42.

Locality.—Station 304. South of Port Otway, Gulf of Peñas. December 31, 1875. Lat. 46° 53′ 15″ S., long. 75° 12′ 0″ W. Depth 45 fathoms. Green sand. Surface temperature 57°·2 Fahr.

Remarks.—Examples of a form which I refer to this species were collected off the western coast of Patagonia. Structurally these specimens are nearly allied to *Porania antarctica*, but the general facies is distinctly different. They accord closely in every respect with the description of *Porania magellanica*, but as I have not had an opportunity of examining the types of that species, and as Professor Studer's diagnosis is somewhat short and insufficient for this difficult genus, I sent a drawing to him of one of the Challenger specimens, and immediately received the reply that he had no doubt whatever as to the species being *Porania magellanica*.

Through the kindness of Professor Perrier I had the good fortune to see a specimen from the Strait of Magellan to which he has given the name of *Porania patagonica* (but of which no description is yet published). So far as I can judge from the brief notes made at the time, and without actually comparing specimens side by side, I believe this to be the same form. Studer[1] has also expressed a similar opinion. A number of the marginal plates within the disk area in the Challenger specimens may bear two spinelets, equal in size, and placed side by side or slightly obliquely, and often appearing like one split into two; and in a large specimen two or three plates at the summit of the inter-brachial arc may have as many as three. The character appears to be constant in the examples collected by the Challenger, and Professor Studer informs me that a similar doubling of the lateral spines occurred in his examples from the Strait of Magellan (Tuesday Harbour).

[1] *Anhang z. d. Abhandl. d. k. preuss. Akad. d. Wiss. Berlin*, vom Jahre 1884, p. 42.