

Locality.—Station 286. In the Mid-South Pacific, near the meridian of 135° W., approximately midway between Sydney and Valparaiso. October 16, 1875. Lat. 33° 29' 0" S., long. 133° 22' 0" W. Depth 2335 fathoms. Red clay. Bottom temperature 34°·8 Fahr.; surface temperature 63°·0 Fahr.

2. *Marsipaster hirsutus*, Sladen (Pl. LXXVIII. figs. 3 and 4; Pl. LXXIX. figs. 4–6).

Marsipaster hirsutus, Sladen, 1882, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. (Zool.), vol. xvi. p. 205.

Marginal contour substellate, interbranchial arcs well indented, the minor radius being in the proportion of 60·2 per cent. $R = 13\cdot5$ mm.; $r = 8\cdot5$ mm. Rays broad at the base, bounded by lines running direct from the median interradial line, with little if any curve or rounding. Abactinal area moderately convex; rays slightly upturned at the extremities.

The supradorsal membrane is a fine, irregular, and somewhat spongiöse tissue continuous over the whole area, through which the extremities of the spinelets of the paxillæ protrude freely. No definite membrane, and no muscular fibrous bands are present. The paxillæ have long robust pedicles and bear ten to fifteen fine, long, acicular spinelets; the investing membrane of the crown is merged into the general supradorsal tissue, and the naked tips of the spinelets, which pass through the tissue, give the surface a somewhat hirsute or prickly appearance. The spiracula are comparatively large, very few in number, and very widely spaced. The oscular aperture is inconspicuous; the valves are formed of spines similar to those on the paxillæ generally, and present no special external characters.

The adambulacral furrows are broad and straight, not petaloid. The tube-feet are arranged in simple pairs. The armature of the adambulacral plates consists of five spinelets, which form a transverse comb. The two innermost spines are much smaller than the rest, and stand parallel to the furrow, rather in advance of, or aboral to, the other three, which are disposed across the broad adambulacral plate, are articulated on more or less definite tubercles, and form a series at a right angle to the furrow. The middle spine is longest. The whole series is webbed together with membrane which is deeply indented between the radiating spinelets, but not nearly so much as in *Marsipaster spinosissimus*.

The mouth-plates are broad, having wide lateral expansions, and with an elevated ridge along their line of junction, developing a prominent peak aborally and a rounded point inward. The armature consists of three long, robust mouth-spines, placed on the horizontal margin of each plate, the innermost spine being largest and longer than the spinelets of the adambulacral armature, the outermost less than half its size, and sometimes accompanied by an additional diminutive spinelet. The inner spines stand well away