

Station 75. July 2, 1873. Lat.  $38^{\circ} 37' N.$ , long.  $28^{\circ} 30' W.$ ; 450 fathoms; sand.  
Off Fayal.

Station 122. September 10, 1873. Lat.  $9^{\circ} 5' S.$  to  $9^{\circ} 10' S.$ , long.  $34^{\circ} 49' W.$  to  $34^{\circ} 53' W.$ ; 350 fathoms; mud.

*Metalia (Brissus).*

*Plagionotus*, Agassiz, 1847 (*non* Muls., 1842).

*Metalia*, Gray, 1855, Cat. Rec. Ech.

*Metalia maculosa.*

*Echinus muculosus*, Gmel., 1788, Linn. Syst. Nat.

*Metalia maculosa*, A. Agassiz, 1872, Revis. Ech., part 1, p. 144.

Station 188. Sept. 10, 1874. Lat.  $9^{\circ} 59' S.$ , long.  $139^{\circ} 42' E.$ ; 28 fathoms; mud.

*Metalia pectoralis.*

*Echinus grandis*, Gmel., 1788, Linn. Syst. Nat.

*Metalia pectoralis*, A. Agassiz, 1872, Revis. Ech., part 1, p. 144.

Fragments of the abactinal surface of the test of a specimen of this species were collected off Bahia, which show that the large tubercles within the peripetalous fasciole carry large long curved spines like those of *Breynia*, *Lovenia*, *Maretia*, *Eupatagus* and the like. The spines near the posterior extremity and close to the ambitus, as well as on the actinal side, are stouter and longer than the uniform coating of spines covering the greater part of the abactinal surface of the test outside of the peripetalous fasciole. The size of the tubercles indicates well in a general way the proportion and character of the spines. The colour of the spines in alcohol is a pinkish buff.

Off Bahia.

*Schizaster.*

*Schizaster*, Agassiz, 1836, Prod.

It will evidently be extremely difficult when including the fossil species to separate satisfactorily many of the fossil species of *Linthia* from *Schizaster*, the passage being very gradual from species having the typical facies of *Brissus* with the lateral fasciole of *Agassizia* and *Schizaster*, to species in which the sunken petals, more or less broad and sunken anterior ambulacrum, and the general outline of the test approach the more or less globular species of *Schizaster*. Yet among the recent forms the only two species known seem to indicate very distinct generic differences. See more specially the description of a very typical and most interesting new species of *Linthia*, by Mr E. A. Smith in Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., 1878, vol. i. p. 67.

From the species of *Linthia*, combining many of the characters of *Schizaster*, there is