

The two Challenger specimens were still covered with spines at the time I examined the "Blake" Echinoidea, and it was only subsequently that I became aware of their identity. On the actinal plastron the primary spines are spathiform, the spines of the anterior part of the test of the actinal and abactinal surface are longer than the others, curved, gradually diminishing in size towards the apical system, though longer again on the edge of the petals; the sides of the test are covered with smaller spines increasing in length again towards the actinal keel and the anal face of the test. Within the peripetalous fasciole the spines are of an ashy violet tint and a silvery dull white over the rest of the test.

The facies of this species seems to indicate closer affinities of the genus *Periaster* to *Schizaster* than to *Linthia* with which I was (as Desor before me) inclined to associate it.

Station 188. September 10, 1874. Lat. 9° 59' S., long. 139° 42' E.; 28 fathoms; mud.

\**Moiropsis* (*Moira*) n. gen.

This genus has, like *Moira*, a peripetalous fasciole forming a seam immediately on the edge of the petals; it has also, like it and other Schizasteridæ, a well developed latero-anal fasciole, the odd anterior ambulacral petal well limited and similar to the others, and the petals sunken. This genus is intermediate between *Moira* and *Schizaster*, and shows that the affinity of these genera is far closer than had been suspected.

\**Moiropsis claudicans* (Pl. XXXVI. figs. 4-7; Pl. XL. figs. 51-53).

*Schizaster claudicans*, A. Agassiz, 1879, Proc. Am. Acad., vol. xiv. p. 211.

This pretty little Schizaster is well characterised by the high posterior test, the vertical posterior extremity extending into a prominent beak (Pl. XXXVI. fig. 6), the sharp, narrow, clear-cut lateral fasciole, the narrow and deeply-sunken ambulacral petals fringed by an indistinct peripetalous fasciole (Pl. XXXVI. figs. 4, 7), its narrow actinal plastron (Pl. XXXVI. fig. 5), the position of the anal opening immediately under the abactinal edge of the posterior interambulacral keel, and the close uniform tuberculation of the test above the ambitus. The outline of the test is cordate, seen from the actinal side (Pl. XXXVI. fig. 5) broad, the ambulacral areas bare; the actinostome placed close to the anterior edge, about one-fourth of the length of the test. The peripetalous fasciole crosses the odd posterior and lateral posterior interambulacra close to the apical system, following the edge of the petals it crosses the anterior interambulacrum halfway in the petal and encloses the whole of the short anterior petal, which is shorter than the lateral anterior