

	Range in Depth and Principal Localities.
<i>Urechinus</i> , A. Ag.	
* <i>U. naresianus</i> , A. Ag.,	{ *Station 146, 1375 fathoms; *Station 147, 1600 fathoms; *Station 158, 1800 fathoms (South Pacific).
<i>Cystechinus</i> , A. Ag.	
* <i>C. vesica</i> , A. Ag.,	{ *Station 153, 1675 fathoms (South Pacific).
* <i>C. wyvillii</i> , A. Ag.,	{ *Station 146, 1375 fathoms; *Station 147, 1600 fathoms; *Station 158, 1800 fathoms (South Pacific).
ANANCHYTIDÆ, Alb. Gras.	
<i>Genicopatagus</i> , A. Ag.	
* <i>G. affinis</i> , A. Ag.,	*Station 157, 1950 fathoms.
BRISSINA, Gray.	
<i>Hemiaster</i> , Des.	
* <i>H. cavernosus</i> , A. Ag.,	{ *Kerguelen Islands, 10-250 fathoms; *Heard Island, Station 151, 75 fathoms.
<i>Schizaster</i> , Agass.	
* <i>S. moseleyi</i> , A. Ag.,	{ *Station 146, 1375 fathoms; *Christmas Harbour, 120 fathoms; Kerguelen Islands, 110 fathoms.

We find extending into the Southern Ocean, that most characteristic of the abyssal realms, *Goniocidaris canaliculata* and *Hemiaster cavernosus*, or, perhaps better, we find them cropping out at the Cape, Australia, and the southern extremity of South America; along with *Echinus magellanicus* and *Echinus margaritaceus*. The only new littoral species is *Schizaster moseleyi*, while it is interesting to find that all the other deep-sea species belong without exception to the Pourtalesia. Of the deep-sea species *Pourtalesia phiale* is the only one which finds its way into the northern Atlantic as far as Europe in deep water. A comparatively large number of species of Antarctic Pourtalesia and South Pacific Echinothuridæ find their way northward into the Pacific.