

some invertebrates. In specimens so long macerated in alcohol, it is impossible to speak positively of such structures, but I believe that the function of the thick wall is to secrete a digestive fluid. It should be observed, also, that this soft cell layer may easily be scraped off, leaving the outer thin membranous sac of the digestive cavity. On the floor of the cavity was found a mass containing minute isopods and larvæ of brachyurans.

Marion Island; 50 to 75 fathoms. The following three places in the Kergulen Islands:—Christmas Harbour, 120 fathoms; Balfour Bay, 20 to 60 fathoms; Royal Sound, 25 fathoms. Station 151.—February 7, 1874; off Heard Island; 75 fathoms; mud. Station 313.—January 20, 1876; lat. $52^{\circ} 20' S.$, long. $68^{\circ} 0' W.$; 55 fathoms; sand. Station 314.—January 21, 1876; lat. $51^{\circ} 36' S.$, long. $65^{\circ} 40' W.$; 70 fathoms; sand. Station 320.—February 14, 1876; lat. $37^{\circ} 17' S.$, long. $53^{\circ} 52' W.$; 600 fathoms; hard ground,

Ophiacantha bidentata, Ljn., Dr Goës Oph. p. 652; Lym., Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., vol. v., part 7, p. 149, 1878.

Asterias bidentata, Retz., Diss., p. 33, 1805.

Ophiura Retzii, Nilsson, Collectanea Zoologiæ Scandinaviæ, p. 15, 1817.

Ophiacantha spinulosa, Müll. & Tr., Syst. Ast., p. 106, 1842; Ltk. Addit. ad Hist., part 1, p. 65, pl. ii. fig. 14; Lym., Ill. Cat. Mus. Comp. Zool., No. i. p. 93, figs. 6, 7.

Ophiocoma arctica, Müll. & Tr., Syst. Ast., p. 103.

Ophiacantha grönlandica, Müll. & Tr., Wieg. Archiv, p. 183, 1844.

Ophiocoma echinulata, Fbs., Suth. Journ. Voy. Baffin's Bay, vol. ii. App., p. ccv., 1852.

Dr. Ljungman showed me at Stockholm the original of Retzius, which is, without question, this species.

Station 45.—May 3, 1873; lat. $38^{\circ} 34' N.$, long. $72^{\circ} 10' W.$; 1240 fathoms; mud. Station 46.—May 6, 1873; lat. $40^{\circ} 17' N.$, long. $66^{\circ} 48' W.$; 1350 fathoms; mud. Station 49.—May 20, 1873; lat. $43^{\circ} 3' N.$, long. $63^{\circ} 39' W.$; 83 fathoms; gravel, stones.

Ophiacantha imago, Lym. (Pl. XXV. figs. 4–6).

Ophiacantha imago, Lym., Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., vol. v., part 7, p. 139, pl. x. figs. 275, 276, 1878.

Disk regularly set with small, short thick stumps, each bearing a crown of blunt thorns; tentacle scales small and pointed; six short opaque, cylindrical, scarcely thorny arm spines.

(Type specimen from Kerguelen Islands.) Diameter of disk 8 mm. Length of arm 37 mm. Width of arm without spines 1.6 mm. Seven short, stout, blunt, close-set mouth papillæ; the innermost are a little the largest. Four flat, rather thick teeth, all squarish, except uppermost one, which is pointed. Mouth shields small, of a rounded