

this station off the coast of Portugal. But they are strongly developed in a specimen measuring $R = 63$ mm., which has twenty-eight supero-marginal plates. It is further to be noticed that in the last-named example the large widely spaced granules on the median area of the infero-marginal plates are for the first time conspicuous; all the papilliform granules being more or less subequal in size and in distance apart in the earlier stages. The tube-feet have a small but distinct terminal knob.

Locational Variation.—In a series of specimens dredged by H.M.S. "Triton" (Station 11) there are distinct indications of the central conical spinelet on the actinal interradial plates when $R = 37$ mm. and $r = 10.5$ mm. The rays are also less attenuate and broader at the base, and the disk is larger than in the example from the more southern station. There are twenty-five supero-marginal plates, and their length is rather less than in the example mentioned above which measures $R = 41$ mm., the number of plates being the same in both. The adult specimens from this locality appear to have generally a larger disk than other examples which I have examined.

Localities.—Challenger Expedition:

Station off the coast of Portugal, January 1873. (Exact date and locality not given. The label accompanying the specimens is simply marked, "Off coast of Portugal, Stn. I. to VII." On referring to Sir Wyville Thomson's *Voyage of the Challenger, The Atlantic*, vol. i. p. 132, *et seq.*, I infer from the context that these examples were probably taken at Station V.)

Station V. South of Cape St Vincent. January 28, 1873. Lat. $35^{\circ} 47' 0''$ N., long. $8^{\circ} 23' 0''$ W. Depth 1090 fathoms. Globigerina ooze. Bottom temperature $38^{\circ} 5$ Fahr.; surface temperature $61^{\circ} 0$ Fahr.

Station 47. Off the coast of North America, east of Massachusetts. May 7, 1873. Lat. $41^{\circ} 14' 0''$ N., long. $65^{\circ} 45' 0''$ W. Depth 1340 fathoms. Blue mud. Surface temperature $42^{\circ} 0$ Fahr. A young example of this (?) species. (See remarks below.)

"Porcupine" Expedition:

Station 19. West of Donegal Bay. Lat. $54^{\circ} 53'$ N., long. $10^{\circ} 56'$ W. Depth 1360 fathoms. Bottom temperature $3^{\circ} 0$ C.; surface temperature $12^{\circ} 6$ C.

Station 57.¹ In the Faerøe Channel. Lat. $60^{\circ} 14'$ N., long. $6^{\circ} 17'$ W. Depth 632 fathoms. Bottom temperature $0^{\circ} 8$ C.; surface temperature $11^{\circ} 1$ C.

Station 58.¹ In the Faerøe Channel. Lat. $60^{\circ} 21'$ N., long. $6^{\circ} 51'$ W. Depth 540 fathoms. Bottom temperature $0^{\circ} 6$ C.; surface temperature $10^{\circ} 6$ C.

"Knight Errant" Expedition:

Station 8. In the Faerøe Channel. August 17, 1880. Lat. $60^{\circ} 3'$ N., long. $5^{\circ} 51'$ W. Depth 540 fathoms. Ooze. Bottom temperature $29^{\circ} 2$ Fahr.; surface temperature $56^{\circ} 5$ Fahr.

¹ These occurrences are cited in Sir Wyville Thomson's *Depths of the Sea*. I have not seen the specimens.