

"Triton" Expedition:

Station 10. In the Faerøe Channel. August 24, 1882. Lat. $59^{\circ} 40' N.$, long. $7^{\circ} 21' W.$ Depth 516 fathoms. Bottom temperature 46° Fahr.

Station 11. In the Faerøe Channel. August 28, 1882. Lat. $59^{\circ} 29' N.$, long. $7^{\circ} 13' W.$ Depth 555 fathoms. Bottom temperature $45^{\circ} 5$ Fahr.

Remarks.—This species is readily recognised by the well-developed spines on the supero-marginal plates and the central conical spine on the intermediate or ventral plates in the actinal interradiial areas.

1a. (?) *Plutonaster bifrons*, Wyville Thomson, sp., juv.

There is a single small example from Station 47A, about which I feel some doubt. It is an immature specimen measuring $R=12.5$ mm., $r=5$ mm., and there are fourteen supero-marginal plates. Excepting that the rays are broader at the base and less attenuate, and that the disk is larger, this juvenile accords so closely in all particulars of detail with a similar sized specimen of *Plutonaster bifrons*, that if it does not actually belong to the type-form of that species there need be little hesitation in regarding it as the young of a very nearly related variety. I cannot think that it is a distinct species. As the adult form has not to my knowledge been met with hitherto in the North-American region, further material is obviously necessary before anything definite can be arrived at with respect to this immature specimen. I have remarked on broad-disked specimens (shown both in the young and fully grown state) dredged by the "Triton," but have seen no reason to give a name to the variety.

2. *Plutonaster marginatus*, n. sp. (Pl. XIV. figs. 1 and 2; Pl. XV. figs. 1 and 2).

Rays five. $R=57$ mm.; $r=16.5$ mm. $R < 3.5r$. Breadth of a ray between the third and fourth supero-marginal plates, 13 mm.; midway along the ray, 8 mm.

Rays moderately elongate, rather broad at the base, and tapering towards the extremity, which is attenuate. Depressed and comparatively flat, rather thin, and angularly rounded laterally. Interbrachial arcs wide and well-rounded. Disk rather large; abactinal paxillar area slightly below the level of the marginal plates, probably capable of some inflation. Abactinal surface slightly conically convex centrally; with a sharp and abrupt median carination along the inner part of the ray. Actinal surface subplane. General form rather thin and depressed.

The abactinal surface of the disk and rays is covered with numerous, rather small, closely crowded, and uniform paxillæ. These have a broad tabulum, upon which are borne twelve to twenty (about fifteen most usually) low and only slightly papilliform, rather large, granules, five or six being central and slightly larger than the surrounding