

The actinostome is large and wide, its diameter being about 38 mm. in the specimen described. The buccal membrane, which is of broad expanse, is thick and leathery, and is marked with very fine radiating lines of low, crowded, villiform papillæ.

The madreporiform body is large and prominent, often slightly elevated above the general surface of the disk, and is situated close to the margin. Its outline is irregularly circular, 7.25 mm. in diameter, and is surrounded by a series of closely placed, small, pointed spinelets, about forty-five in number. Its surface is marked with very fine, much convoluted striations, which show a regular centrifugal radiation on the outer part.

Colour in alcohol, a dirty ashy grey.

Localities.—Station 149H. Off Cumberland Bay, Kerguelen Island. January 29, 1874. Depth 127 fathoms. Volcanic mud.

Station 150. Between Kerguelen Island and Heard Island. February 2, 1874. Lat. 52° 4' 0" S., long. 71° 22' 0" E. Depth 150 fathoms. Coarse gravel. Bottom temperature 35°·2 Fahr.; surface temperature 37°·5 Fahr.

Station 151. Off Heard Island. February 7, 1874. Lat. 52° 59' 30" S., long. 73° 33' 30" E. Depth 75 fathoms. Volcanic mud. Surface temperature 36°·2 Fahr.

Station 191. In the Arafura Sea, north-west of the Arrou Islands. September 23, 1874. Lat. 5° 41' 0" S., long. 134° 4' 30" E. Depth 800 fathoms. Green mud. Bottom temperature 39°·5 Fahr.; surface temperature 82°·2 Fahr.

Remarks.—This species may be distinguished from its near ally, *Labidiaster radiosus*, by the more numerous and comparatively more slender rays, by the uniformity in the size of the spinelets on the disk and at the base of the rays, and by the tufts of forcipiform pedicellariæ upon the rays forming a thicker and more complete annulus. Although the verbal account of these differences may lead to the inference that they are comparatively insignificant, they produce a very distinct facies, as may be seen on referring to Pl. CVIII. I am unable to detect any difference worthy of note between a small example from Station 191 and those from the neighbourhood of Kerguelen and Heard Islands. I have previously drawn attention to the remarkable occurrence of Antarctic forms at this station.

Genus *Odinia*, Perrier.

Odinia, Perrier, Ann. Sci. Nat. (Zool.), 1885, t. xix. Art. No. 8, p. 9.]

The establishment of *Odinia* as a genus distinct from *Brisinga* is due to M. Perrier, who pointed out that the more highly developed plating of the disk and basal portion of the rays, and the presence of papulæ, which characterise the species he proposed to separate, were structural details of sufficient importance to place the forms in a distinct genus. With these views I concur, and judging from the form I have studied, I consider that the shortness of the adambulacral plates, and probably the character of the mouth-