

situated between the dorso-central plate and a basal plate, standing in the right posterior interradium when the madreporiform body is placed in the right anterior interradium.

Localities.—Station 46. Off the coast of North America, east of New Jersey and Long Island. May 6, 1873. Lat. $40^{\circ} 17' 0''$ N., long. $66^{\circ} 48' 0''$ W. Depth 1350 fathoms. Blue mud. Bottom temperature $40^{\circ} 0$ Fahr.

Station 50. South of Halifax, Nova Scotia. May 21, 1873. Lat. $42^{\circ} 8' 0''$ N., long. $63^{\circ} 39' 0''$ W. Depth 1250 fathoms. Blue mud. Bottom temperature $38^{\circ} 0$ Fahr.; surface temperature $45^{\circ} 0$ Fahr.

Station 120. Off Pernambuco. September 9, 1873. Lat. $8^{\circ} 37' 0''$ S., long. $34^{\circ} 28' 0''$ W. Depth 675 fathoms. Red mud. Surface temperature $78^{\circ} 0$ Fahr.

"Porcupine" Expedition:

Station 87, 1869.¹ North-west of the Hebrides. Lat. $59^{\circ} 35'$ N., long. $9^{\circ} 11'$ W. Depth 767 fathoms. Bottom temperature $5^{\circ} 2$ C.; surface temperature $11^{\circ} 4$ C.

"Triton" Expedition:

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.

Station 13. In the Faerøe Channel. August 31, 1882. Lat. $59^{\circ} 51' 2''$ N., long. $8^{\circ} 18' 0''$ W. Depth 570 fathoms. Bottom temperature $45^{\circ} 7$ Fahr.

2. *Zoroaster tenuis*, n. sp. (Pl. LXVII. figs. 1 and 2; Pl. LXVIII. figs. 7 and 8).

Rays five. $R = 15.5$ mm.; $r = 2.5$ mm. $R = 6.2 r$. Breadth of a ray near the base, 3 mm.

Rays elongate, delicate, tapering from the base to the extremity, roundly carinate abactinally. Disk convex and high abactinally. Interbranchial arcs acute.

The centre of the disk is occupied by a large dorso-central plate, which is elevated centrally into a large, broad-based, conical eminence. This is surrounded by five small subquadrate under-basal plates; and then follow five large irregularly subpentagonal basal plates with festooned margins: the latter series do not fit close up to the under-basals, but are separated by a small membranous space from them and the free portions of the dorso-central plate. The succeeding primary radial plates, which also have festooned margins, pass far between the basal plates towards the under-basal plates, but are separated from them by a space about equal to the length of the latter, in which perhaps a small intermediate plate may be present, but I am unable to say definitely without injuring the specimen. The succeeding median radial plates are large and occupy nearly the whole of the breadth of the ray, being separated from the marginal plates by only a series of very small plates, which does not extend to the extremity. Single isolated papulae occur on each side of these small plates. The plates of the median radial series are strongly bent and each bears on the centre of the keel a comparatively large robust

¹ This Station is recorded in "The Depths of the Sea," but I have not seen any specimens from it.