

220 fathoms; bottom temperature, 52° F. Several specimens, with *Myzostoma alatum*.

Off Cape Sagres (near Cape St. Vincent); 45 fathoms. Several specimens.

Off Carthage; 80 fathoms. Several specimens, with *Myzostoma alatum*.

Bay of Benzert; 50 to 100 fathoms. Abundant.

Skerki Bank; 30 to 120 fathoms. Abundant.

Other Localities.—(Mediterranean) Naples; Nice; Marseilles. The Atlantic—the Seine Bank, 88 fathoms (S.S. "Dacia"); off Cadiz ("Talisman").

Remarks.—This species was described by Müller so long ago as 1841, though for a long time but little was known about it. The original specimens which Müller examined had been obtained at Nice and at Naples, but for many years afterwards the type was never recorded as having been found at either of these localities or anywhere else. It was obtained off the coast of Tunis by the "Porcupine" Expedition of 1870, though the fact was not recognised at the time; and it was not till 1879 that much attention was directed to it. Professor Marion had dredged it four years previously in the harbour of Marseilles, and he gave a careful analysis of its peculiarities, which was accompanied by some excellent figures.¹

Meanwhile, in the year 1857, a *Comatula* which had been dredged by Mr. M'Andrew, in the sound of Skye, was briefly described by Barrett² as new both to science and to the British fauna. He at first called it *Comatula woodwardii*, but on finding that this specific name had been previously employed by Edward Forbes for a fossil species from the Crag, he proposed to call it *Comatula celtica*, under which name it is recorded as having been dredged in the Minch by the "Lightning" and "Porcupine" in the cruises of 1868–69. The original specimens to which Barrett gave the name *Comatula celtica* disappeared for a considerable time, and it was not till they were discovered in the collection of the British Museum by Professor F. J. Bell that the true nature of his type was revealed. They are somewhat smaller than those which had been obtained in the Minch by Mr. Gwyn Jeffreys, and by the "Lightning" and "Porcupine," and had been generally referred to *Antedon celtica*. But during the next twenty years neither Barrett nor any British zoologist seems to have thought of comparing them with the second Mediterranean species of *Antedon*, the first of which (*Antedon rosacea*) is abundant on the British coasts; while the examples of *Antedon celtica*, which were dredged in abundance on the Tunis coast in 1870, were noticed by Sir Wyville Thomson³ in the following passage:—"Many examples of the form known to continental naturalists under the name *A. mediterraneus*, Lam., sp., were

¹ Dragages au large de Marseille, *Ann. d. Sci. Nat.*, 1879, sér. 6, t. viii. pp. 40–45, pl. xviii.

² On two species of Echinodermata new to the Fauna of Great Britain, *Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, 1857, ser. 2, vol. xix. pp. 32, 33, pl. vii. fig. 1.

³ *Proc. Roy. Soc. Edin.*, 1872, vol. vii. p. 765.