

Sixteen hundred and three specimens, all of which are small, not exceeding 9.5 mm. in diameter of disc.

Station 43b. Off Stapylton bay, Dolphin and Union strait; 25-30 fathoms; sandy grey mud with a few pebbles, and no algae; September 14, 1915.

One hundred and twelve specimens, of which the largest has the disc 15 mm. in diameter. Mr. Johansen writes that the colour in life varied from yellow brown to rose and dark grey-violet, the radial shields standing out from the surrounding portions of the disc through their more strongly red colouration.

Station 43c. West of Cockburn point, Dolphin and Union strait, Northwest Territories; 20-30 metres; grey mud, with many stones and algae (*Laminaria*, *Delesseria* and *Lithothamnion*); September 14, 1915.

Four specimens of which the largest has the disc 12 mm. in diameter and the arms 38 mm. long.

Order GNATHOPHURIDA.

Family AMPHIURIDÆ.

Amphiodia craterodmeta H. L. Clark.

Station 20g. Port Clarence, Alaska; 2-3 fathoms; sandy grey mud, with algæ (threal algæ, *Laminaria*, etc.); August 4, 1913.

Five specimens, of which the largest has the disc 5 mm. in diameter and the arms 19 mm. long, and the smallest has the disc 2 mm. in diameter.

Class ASTEROIDEA.

Order PHANEROZONIA.

Family PORCELLANASTERIDÆ.

Subfamily CTENODISCINÆ.

Ctenodiscus crispatus (Retzius)

Station 43a. Off Cockburn point, Dolphin and Union strait; about 50 fathoms; sandy mud with pebbles, and no algae; September 13, 1915.

One specimen; $R=35$ mm., $r=15$ mm.; the rays are slightly narrower than usual. In life, according to Mr. Johansen, the colour was a uniform greyish yellow brown.

Order SPINULOSA.

Family SOLASTERIDÆ.

Crossaster papposus (Linné)

Station 43c. West of Cockburn point, Dolphin and Union strait, Northwest Territories; 20-30 metres; grey mud with many stones and algae (*Laminaria*, *Delesseria*, and *Lithothamnion*); September 14, 1915.

One specimen; $R=60$ mm., $r=28$ mm. Mr. Johansen notes that in life the colour was dorsally bright red.