

REMARKS. Mortensen (1948) regards *Laganum tonganense* as a variety of *L. depressum*, characterised by a slightly more anterior periproct and shorter oral ambulacral furrows. Also the typical form has more or less developed shallow emarginations of the ambitus in the posterior and posterolateral interambis, while *L. depressum tonganense* has none. It is also pointed out (Mortensen, 1948) that there is considerable variation in the outline of the test, and smaller specimens of the species may not with certainty be placed in any of the currently accepted subspecies.

The two specimens in the present collection are complete and in excellent condition. They have the following dimensions:

	Specimen A	Specimen B
Length	62mm	61mm
Greatest breadth	57mm	58mm
Height	11mm	10mm
Petaloid area	37mm	33mm
Oral furrows (anterior)	13mm	13mm
Oral furrows (posterior)	15mm	17mm
Peristome (distance from posterior end)	32mm	31mm
Periproct (distance from posterior end)	13mm	13mm

As can be seen from the above table the ambitus is almost circular in outline, and the specimens are low, height being approximately 18% of breadth. Periproct slightly posteriorly placed, distance from the periproct to posterior margin (13mm, 13mm) being less than that between periproct and peristome (19mm, 18mm). Peristome and apical system slightly anterior. Posterior oral furrows are longer than anterior furrows, and all furrows extend from the peristome to a point approximately halfway between peristome and ambitus. Test light yellowish-brown in colour when denuded. Primary and secondary radioles light yellow.

Thus in the above characters these specimens agree with the subspecies *tonganense* of *L. depressum*, rather than with the nominate subspecies.

In describing the echinoids of New Zealand, Mortensen (1921) records *L. depressum* from off the Hen and Chicken Islands (in the northern part of the North Island) at a depth of 55 metres, and the single test he describes has the characters of the specimens in the present collection. At that time Mortensen identified this specimen as *L. depressum*, with some hesitation. More recently Mortensen (1948) referred the specimen to the "variety" *tonganense*. The occurrence of the present specimens at the Kermadec Islands represents a new record for the species. Mortensen (1948) gives its distribution as "South Sea, from the Tonga, Gilbert and Fiji Islands, New Caledonia, Admiralty Islands, Queensland and New Zealand". A widespread southern Pacific species, with a bathymetric range of 0-40 metres.

Order SPATANGOIDA

Brissopsis oldhami Alcock

Brissopsis oldhami Mortensen, 1951, p. 409, fig. 198a, Pls. XXI, fig. 10, LVIII, figs. 1-3, 5-20 (complete synonymy); Fell, 1958, p. 38.

Brissopsis zealandiae Mortensen, 1921, p. 193, Pl. 6, figs. 33-34.

Material Examined: Station 21, off Steele's Point, Norfolk Island, 310-400 fathoms (558-720 metres), 1 specimen; Station 12, 30° 37' S., 173° 53' E., 1,380-1,520 fathoms (2,484-2,736 metres), fragments.