

Islands (370–400 metres). The present record shows the species to be a wide-spread Indo-west-Pacific form and the depth (531–666 metres) from which material was taken near New Zealand is consistent with its known bathymetric range.

Goniocidaris magi Pawson

Goniocidaris magi Pawson, 1964, p. 67, Pl. I, figs. 1-4.

Material Examined: Station 9, 34° 45' S., 173° 51' E., 294–298 fathoms (529–536 metres), 1 primary radiole.

REMARKS. The radiole is 26mm long, light yellowish-brown in colour, with the distal extremity slightly widened to form a weakly developed crown, as is typical of this species.

The holotype and paratypes were taken from near Three Kings Islands at a depth of 135 metres. The present record (approximately 50 miles east of North Cape) indicates that the species is distributed about the warmer northern waters of New Zealand. Present known bathymetric range, 135–536 metres.

Prionocidaris australis (Ramsay) Pl. II, figs. 1-3

Prionocidaris australis Mortensen, 1928, p. 456, figs. 140 (2), 141, Pls. LII, LIII, fig. 12, LXXIII, figs. 17–19, LXXXVII, figs. 6–8. (Complete synonymy.)

Material Examined: Station 24, off Steel's Point, Norfolk Island, 32 fathoms (58 metres), 1 specimen; Station 37, 20° 20' S, 169° 09' E., 110 fathoms (198 metres), fragment of radiole.

REMARKS. The single complete specimen is a juvenile of horizontal diameter 10mm, height 5mm.

Primary radioles at the ambitus and above it are elongate, slightly flattened. The shaft of each reaches its greatest width about $\frac{1}{3}$ of its length from base, then tapers gradually toward the distal extremity. In some radioles the distal extremity is very slightly expanded to form a very weak crown. The largest radiole is 16mm long, collar 2mm long. All are beset with regularly arranged spines, largest at the sharp edges of the flattened radioles. Milled ring not prominent; collar usually long (ca. 12% of total radiole length), carrying serially arranged conspicuous white spots, against a brownish-red background. These radioles are light red, with a greenish tinge (Pl. II, fig. 1).

Adoral radioles flattened, approximately 2.5mm long. The collar is long, almost the same length as it is on ambital primaries. Thus the cortex is restricted to the distal end of adoral radioles, forming a "cap". This cortex "cap" carries a small number of regularly arranged blunt spines (Pl. II, fig. 2).

Secondary spines are flat, slightly curved, ca. 1.5mm long. They are bluntly pointed, the points being minutely serrate.

Globiferous pedicellariae of the large type are lacking. Small globiferous pedicellariae with a valve length of up to 0.4mm are especially common aborally. The valves are slender, and carry a single end tooth (Pl. II, fig. 3). The opening of the poison duct is also surrounded by a ring of teeth, of which two pairs, one at the top of the opening and one at the bottom, are the largest. Each edge of the valve is finely serrate for its entire length.

Tridentate pedicellariae have extremely long and narrow valves up to 2mm in length. The edges of the blade in each valve are irregularly serrated and thorny. The valves are of the same type as those figured by Mortensen (1928).

As this is the only specimen in the collection, no examination of the test has been made.