

Some new species of Echinoidea.

By

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Among the Echinoidea collected by the "Ingolf"-Expedition, the German and the Swedish South-Polar Expeditions I find some interesting new species. Since the publication of the final reports on these collections will be somewhat delayed on account of my absence from Europe this winter, I take the occasion to publish here a short preliminary notice of these species, viz. *Urechinus Drygalskii*, from the German South-Polar Expedition, *Plexechinus Nordenskiöldi* and *Amphipneustes Koehleri* from the Swedish South-Polar Expedition, *Plexechinus hirsutus*, *Pourtalesia Wandeli* and *Pourtalesia paradoxa* from the "Ingolf"-Expedition.

Urechinus Drygalskii n. sp.

Differs from *U. naresianus* in the configuration of the posterior end of the test; the periproct is just above the ambitus, rather sunken, the test produced beyond it, both above and below. There is a distinct subanal fasciole. Otherwise it agrees with *U. naresianus* in form and structure of the test. The globiferous pedicellarisæ afford a very distinct character; the valves end in a single long tooth, whereas in *U. naresianus* there are 9 long slender, gracefully curved teeth, surrounding a terminal opening.

Near the Antarctic Continent; 3423 Meter. (German South-Polar Expedition.)

Plexechinus hirsutus n. sp.

Closely related to the Pacific species, *P. cinctus* A. Ag., from which it is, however, easily distinguished by the shape of the test, the actinal keel being much larger and the anal snout much less prominent than in that species. The labrum is, generally, not separated from the second plate of the posterior interradius. Otherwise it agrees with *P. cinctus* in the structure of the test. Spines slender, very numerous.

Northern Atlantic; Denmark Strait. c. 450—1300 fathoms. ("Ingolf"-Expedition.)

Plexechinus Nordenskiöldi n sp.

Differs considerably from the two other species in several respects. The labrum is not separated from the second plate of the posterior interambulacrum. Four genital pores; all four genital plates distinct. Shape of the test as in *P. cinctus*. Only few, stout spines.

Lat. 53° 34' S. Long. 43° 23' W. (Shag Rocks Bank) 160 Meter. (Swedish South-Polar Expedition.)

Pourtalesia Wandeli n. sp.

This is a large species like *P. Jeffreysi*, from which it is easily distinguished by the shape of the test; it is somewhat more elongate and slender than in that species, and slopes gently towards the posterior end, not produced over the periproct. An abactinal keel may be slightly developed in younger specimens, in larger specimens there is almost no trace of such a keel. The structure of the test otherwise as in *P. Jeffreysi*. The primary abactinal spines of the antero-lateral ambulacra very long, curved and bent backwards over the test, reaching almost to the posterior end of it; they are rather coarsely thorny. Also the pedicellariæ show some minor differences from those of *P. Jeffreysi*.

Northern Atlantic; Davis Strait. 845—1715 fathoms. ("Ingolf"-Expedition.)

Pourtalesia paradoxa n. sp.

This is the most extraordinary of the species of *Pourtalesia* hitherto known. It is nearly related to *P. phiale*, but differs from that species in having the anterior part of the test produced into a long and slender neck, at the anterior, somewhat widened, end of which is placed the invagination with the mouth. The posterior half of the test is much higher and thicker, distinctly keeled above and below. Anal snout rather long, a little upwards bending. Spines and pedicellariæ mainly as in *P. phiale*.

S. of Iceland. 843—912 fathoms. ("Ingolf"-Expedition.)

Amphipneustes Koehleri n. sp.

Differs from *A. Lorioli* Koehler by its low test, which recalls that of *Abatus cavernosus*. The periproct is above the ambitus at the truncated, a little reenteringly curved posterior end. The spines are coarse like those of *Abatus cavernosus*. The valves of the globiferous pedicellariæ end in two long teeth.

In the female the petals are transformed into marsupia, as in *Abatus*. Young ones were found in the marsupia; they did not show any trace of a peripetalous fasciole.

Lat. 53° 34' S. Long. 43° 23' W. 160 M. Lat. 54° 17' S. Long. 36° 28' W. 74 M. Off South Georgia. (Swedish South-Polar Expedition.)

The genus *Amphipneustes* is evidently closely related to *Abatus*.

Among the more noteworthy facts to be mentioned in the final reports I may only name: the occurrence in the Northern Atlantic, S. of Iceland, of *Urechinus naresianus* A. Ag. and *Hemiaster expergitus* Lovén.