

rows of tube feet, its spines, and five sharp blue teeth; and curious undulations were passing through its perfectly flexible leather-like test. I had to summon up some resolution before taking the weird little monster in my hand, and congratulating myself on the most interesting addition to my favourite family which had been made for many a day.

*Calveria hystrix*—for I have named this genus and species after our excellent Commander and his tidy

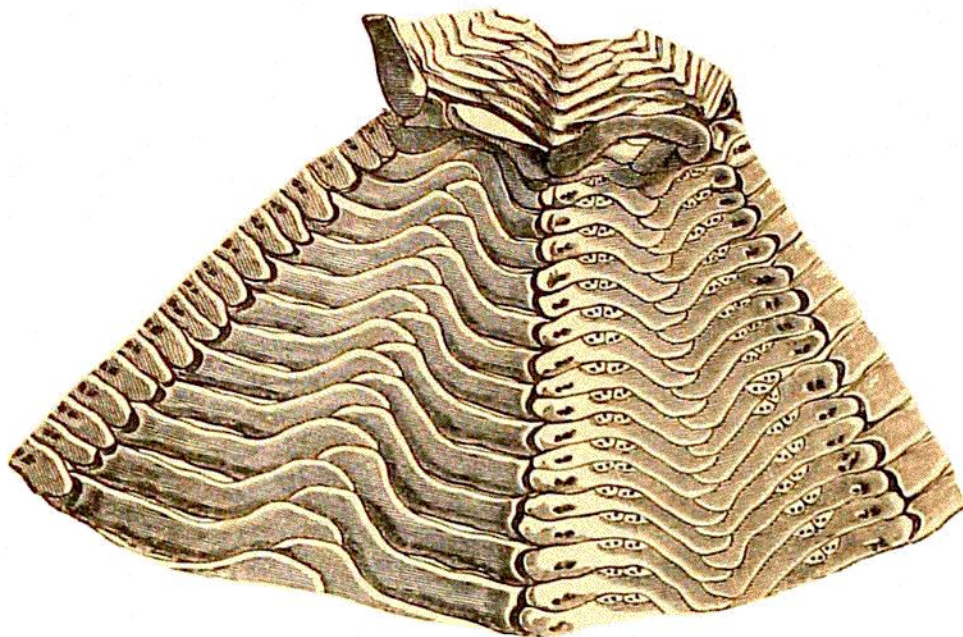


FIG. 28.—*Calveria hystrix*, WYVILLE THOMSON. Inner surface of a portion of the test showing the structure of the ambulacral and interambulacral areas.

little vessel, in grateful commemoration of the pleasant times we had together—is circular and depressed, rather more than 120 mm. in diameter, and about 25 mm. high (Fig. 28). Both interambulacral and ambulacral areas are wide. The peristome and the periproct are unusually large; the former covered with calcareous scale-like plates, perforated up to the rim of the mouth for the passage of ambulacral tube-feet, as in *Cidaris*; the latter with a large madreporic tubercle