

The spines are very delicate and hollow, with projecting processes arranged in an imperfect spiral; and resemble somewhat the small spines of the Diadematiidæ. The colour of the test is a rich crimson with a dash of purple, and it is very permanent; the only perfect specimen procured which is preserved in spirit has not lost colour greatly to the present time.

In the summer of 1870, Mr. Gwyn Jeffreys, dredging on the coast of Portugal, took two nearly perfect specimens and several fragments of another species of the genus *Calveria*; and subsequent careful examination of fragments and *débris* has shown that this second species, *C fenestrata*, occurs likewise in the deep water off the coast of Scotland and Ireland. The interambulacral plates are narrower, and leave larger membranous spaces between them, and the great key-like overlapping expansions in the middle line are much larger. The spines have the same form and are arranged nearly in the same way; but parallel to the outer row of large spines on each interambulacral space there is a row of four or five or more pedicellariæ, of quite a peculiar type. The head of the pedicellaria which is supported on a long stalk, consists of four valves (Fig. 29), the wide terminal portion of each forming



FIG. 29.—*Calveria fenestrata*,
WYVILLE THOMSON. One of
the four-valved pedicellariæ.