

to the mouth the distinction between ambulacral and interambulacral areæ is apparently lost, and the sutures between the plates can scarcely be made out; the pore areæ are reduced to mere lines of double pores, and the whole of the surface of the shell is studded over uniformly with the very large areolæ of primary tubercles, bearing spines which are small and delicate and apparently quite out of proportion to the mass of muscle connected with them which fills the areolæ. As in *Calveria*, the tubercles are perforated.

We have thus become acquainted with three members of a family of urchins which, while differing in a most marked way from all other known living groups, bear a certain relation to some of these, and easily fall into their place in urchin classification. They are 'regular echinids,' and have the normal number and arrangement of the principal parts. They resemble the Cidaridæ in the continuation of the lines of ambulacral pores over the scaly membrane of the peristome to the mouth, and they approach the Diadematidæ in their hollow spines, in the form of their small pedicellariæ, and in the general structure of the jaw pyramid. From both of these families they differ in the imbricated arrangement of the plates and in the structure of the pore areæ, to the widest extent compatible with belonging to the same sub-order.

Many years ago Mr. Wickham Flower of Park Hill, Croydon, procured a very curious fossil from the upper chalk of Higham near Rochester. It consisted of a number of series of imbricated plates radiating from a centre, and while certain sets of these plates were perforated with the characteristic double