

the bottom of a deep anterior groove; and nearly the whole of the dorsal surface is occupied by a depression beneath which the anterior ambulacral canal runs, sending up through a petaloid arrangement of two double rows of pores two series of tube feet with very large flower-like terminal disks, the disks sup-

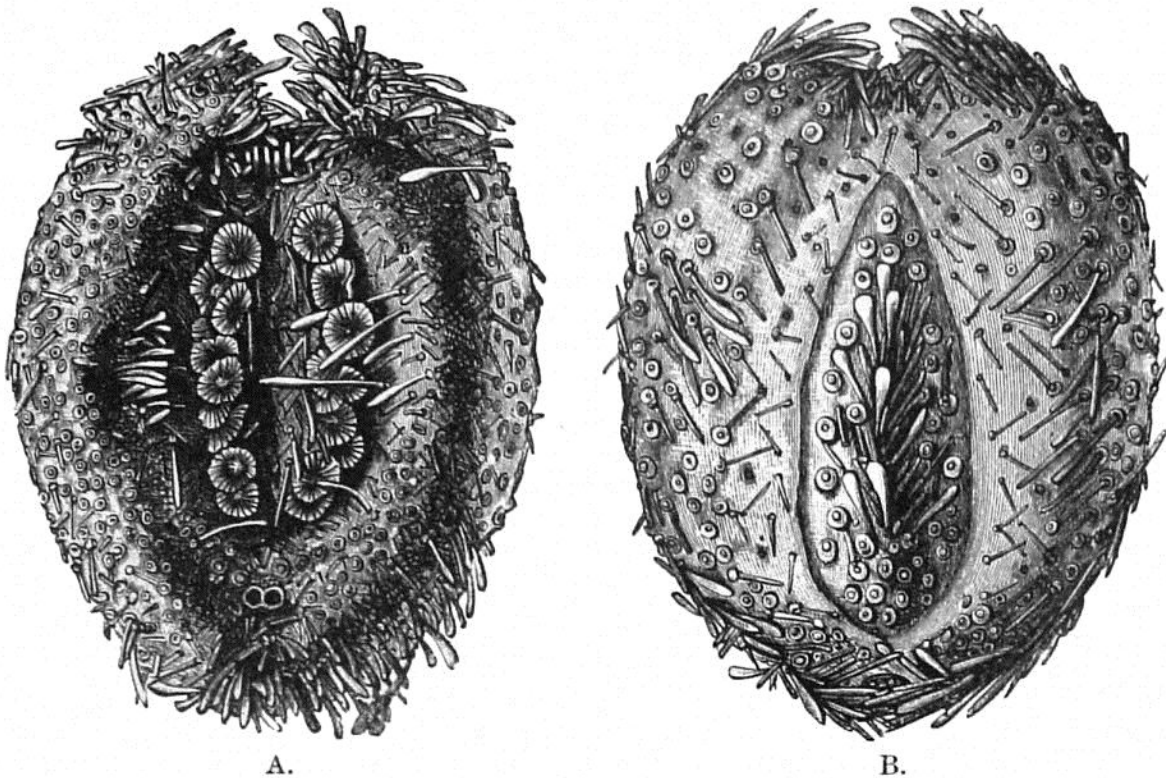


FIG. 95. — *Aeste bellidifera*, WYVILLE THOMSON. A. Upper surface; B. Under surface. Twice the natural size. (No. 44.)

ported by an elegant star of calcified tissue. The four paired ambulacra are slightly marked compared with the odd ambulacrum, a slender tube running under the ranges of ambulacral plates and giving off simple processes to single pores. The excretory opening is at the posterior extremity; only two ovaries are developed, and the eggs appear to be very large at the time of expulsion, corresponding with the great size of the ovarial openings. The apical plates are arranged in the usual way, and not "disjunct," as in *Pourtalesia*, which might seem to indicate a wide difference between the two genera; but I am inclined to think that the weight of resemblances is in favor of their approximation. In this species there is a singular ingrowth of the plates of the perisom which causes them to overlap, and