

forms which we have since found in the Southern Sea. The test is 30 mm. in length and 20 mm. in height, and very elegant and symmetrical in form; the outline is oval, slightly truncated posteriorly; a longitudinal ridge from which the sides of the shell slope off with a pleasing curve runs along the apical surface. The oral surface is nearly flat, and a slight keel runs round its edge, defining and limiting it very much, as in *Ananchytes*; a fasciole follows the keel, only leaving it and appearing for a little part of its course on the oral surface in advance

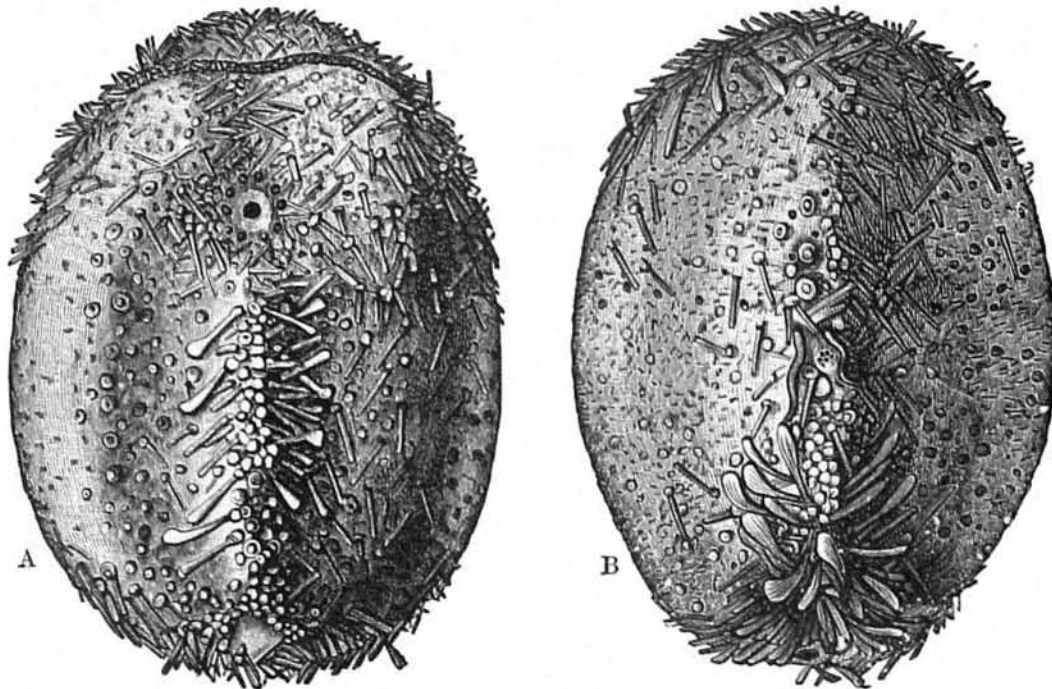


FIG. 102.—*Calymne relicta*, WYVILLE THOMSON. A, oral; B, apical aspect, slightly enlarged. (No. 54.)

of the mouth. The mouth is oval; its long axis in the direction of the antero-posterior axis of the test. The excretory opening is on the posterior surface above the line of the peripheral ridge. The apical area is, if not disjunct, greatly produced; but it is difficult to make out the exact relations of some of the terminal plates of the ambulacral and inter-ambulacral series. The ambulacra of the trivium meet at an anterior pole on the dorsal surface nearly opposite the mouth, and the two ovarial plates closing the two anterior inter-ambulacral series bear large ovarial openings from which, as in *Aërope*, tubes