

nearly of an age. In *P. ephippifer* the marsupium occupies the greater part of the dorsal surface, and its passages run close up to the edge of the mouth, so that the eggs pass into them at once from the ovarial opening without exposure.

In the male there is, of course, no regular marsupium; but the plates are arranged in the middle of the back somewhat as they are in the female, except that they are not raised upon peduncles; so that it is not easy at once to distinguish a male from an infecund female.

Although we have taken species of *Psolus* sometimes in great abundance in various parts of the world, particularly in high latitudes, southern and northern, I have never observed this peculiar form of the reproductive process except on this one occasion.

On the 28th of January we dredged from the steam pinnace in about 10 fathoms water off Cape Pembroke, at the entrance of Stanley Harbor, a number of specimens of a pretty little regular sea-urchin *Goniocidaris canaliculata*, A. AGASSIZ.

The genus *Goniocidaris* (DESOR) seems to differ from the genus *Cidaris* in little else than in having a very marked, naked, zigzag, vertical groove between the two rows of plates of each inter-ambulacral area, and one somewhat less distinct between the ranges of ambulacral plates. It includes about half a dozen species, which appear to be mainly confined to the colder regions of the southern hemisphere, although two of the spe-

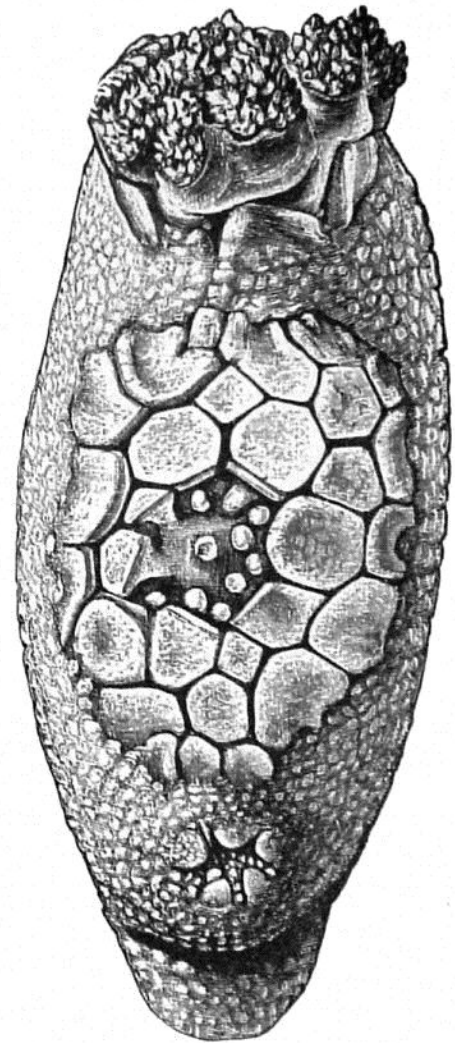


FIG. 40. — *Psolus ephippifer*, some of the Plates of the Marsupium removed. Three times the natural size.