

cies extend as far to the northward as the East Indies and Natal.

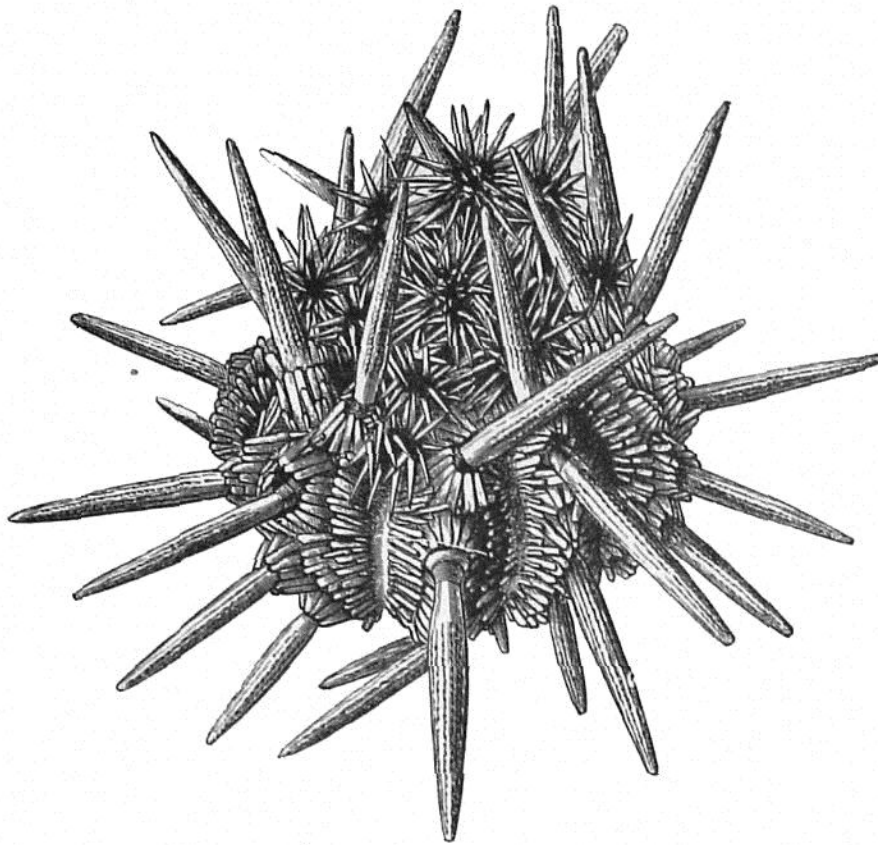


FIG. 41.—*Goniocidaris canaliculata*, A. AGASSIZ. Stanley Harbor. Twice the natural size.

This species (Fig. 41) has a general resemblance, at a first glance, to the small Mediterranean variety (*affinis*) of *Cidaris papillata*, but the radioles are thinner and much shorter, and differ wholly in their sculpture; the shell is even more depressed; the secondary tubercles are more distant; and a very regular series of short club-shaped rays seated on miliary granules are interposed in the rows between the spines of the second order. The ovarian openings are extremely minute, and are placed close to the outer edge of the ovarian plates. The upper part of the test is quite flat, the flat space including not only the ovarian plates and the plates of the periproct, but the first pair, at least, of the plates of each inter-ambulacral area. Articulated to the primary tubercles of these latter are two circles of radioles, the inner more slender and shorter, the outer stouter and longer, but both series much larger than radioles usually are in that position on the test.