

smooth membrane between the arms—is covered with fascicles of four to six diverging spines. These spines are about 3 mm. in height; and they support and stretch out a tolerably strong membrane clear above the surface of the perisom, like the canvas of a marquee, leaving an open space beneath it. A close approach to this arrangement occurs also in *Pteraster*.

At the apical pole the upper free membrane runs up to and ends at a large aperture, 15 mm. in diameter, surrounded by a ring of five very beautifully formed valves. These valves do not essentially differ from the ordinary radiating supports of the marsupial tent; a stout calcareous rod arises from the end of the double chain of ossicles which form the floor of the ambulacral groove. From the outer aspect of this support three or four spines diverge in the ordinary way under the tent-cover; but from its inner aspect six or eight slender spines rise in one plane with a special membrane stretched between them. When the valves are raised, and the pentagonal chamber beneath them open, these spines separate from one another, and, like the ribs of a fan, spread out the membrane in a crescentic form (Fig. 48); and when the valves close, the spines approximate and are drawn downward, the five valves forming together a very regular, low, five-sided pyramid (Fig. 49). Looking down into the chamber when the valves are raised, the vent is seen on a small projecting papilla in the centre of the floor; and between the supporting ossicles of the valves, five dark open arches lead into the spaces opposite the re-entering angles of the arms, which receive the ducts of the ovaries. In the particular specimen to which I have referred, which is considerably the largest of the genus which we have yet met with, there were one or two eggs in the pouch, but they were apparently abortive. It seemed that the brood had been lately discharged; for some oval depressions still remained on the floor of the central chamber, in which the eggs or the young had evidently been lodged. I have on three occasions in species of the genus