of imbricating plates both on the actinal and coronal areas, a structural feature which in the Palæozoic Echini was quite common, and which is retained in modern Echini only in the bevel between adjoining plates. Many of the Echinothuridæ assume, when fully expanded, a globular outline, and when placed on deck the flexibility of the test

FIG. 83.—*Cystechinus wyvilii*, A. Ag. Seen in profile (denuded); natural size.

gives them peculiar vermiform movements. Their sharp spines, like those of the Diadematidæ, inflict serious wounds, and the sting of these huge Echini is very painful.

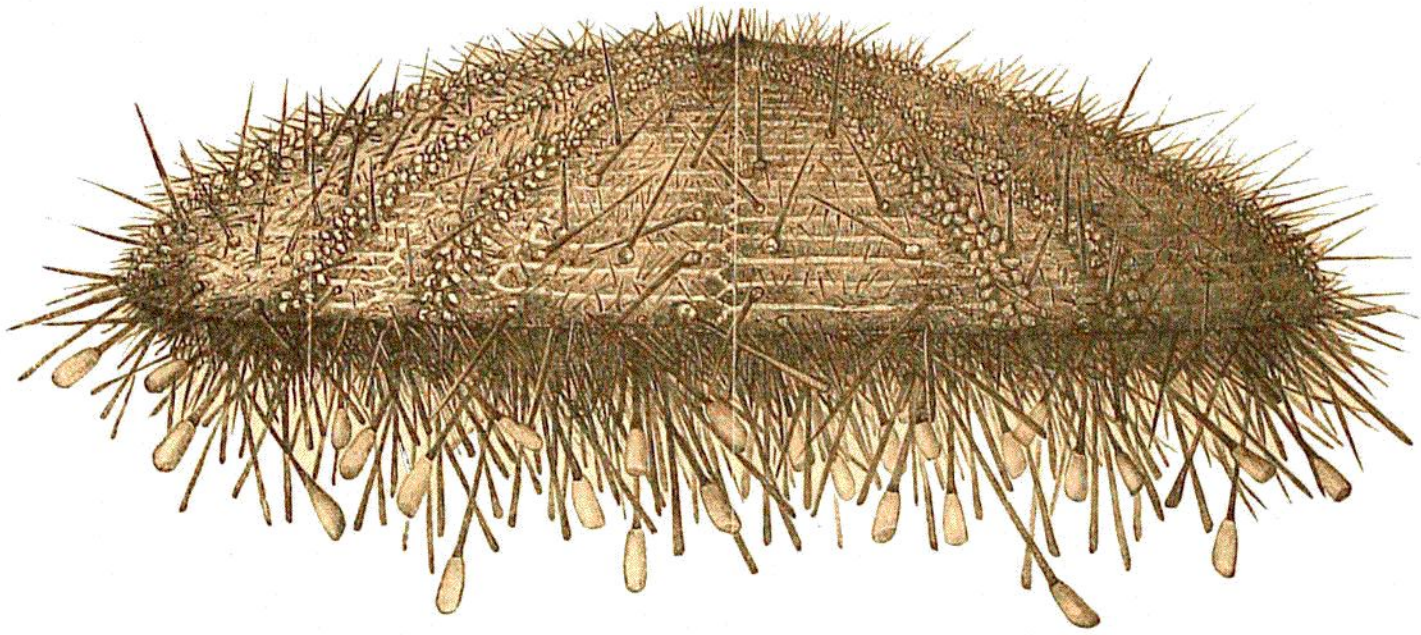

FIG. 84.—*Phormosoma luculentum*, A. Ag. Seen in profile; natural size.

This stinging property is not due to the action of the sharp spines alone, but also in part to the effect of the contents of the baggy envelopes which in a few of the species surround some of the sharp spines.