Zoology Part IX: Report on the ECHINOIDEA. By Alexander Agassiz, Bound in Volume 3,1881.

true position. It has not, like the recent species of the old genus *Psammechinus*, the actinostome covered with plates; there are but ten large plates round the actinal opening; the madreporic body is slightly developed.

The spines are white and of a yellowish-orange at the base, short, slightly flattened, and deeply grooved (Pl. VI.[a] fig. 17). The primary tubercles are of the same size in both areas, forming a very marked vertical row in the ambulacral area; the secondaries are larger in the interambulacral spaces, they form indistinct horizontal rows near the ambitus (Pl. VI.[a] fig. 15). The genital plates are thickly covered by secondaries; the anal system is covered by comparatively few plates (Pl. VI.[a] fig. 16). The genital openings are small and sharply cut. This is evidently a young specimen. The colour in alcohol is yellowish-orange with whitish primary spines.

Station 173. July 24, 1874. Lat. 19° 10′ S., long. 179° 40′ E.; 315 to 310 fathoms; coral.

Salmacis.

Salmacis, Agassiz, 1841, Val., Anat. Genre Echinus.

Salmacis bicolor.

Salmacis bicolor, Agassiz, 1841, Val., Anat. Gen. Ech.

Samboangan; 10 fathoms.

Salmacis dussumieri.

Salmacis Dussumieri, Agassiz, 1846, C. R. Ann. Sc. Nat., vol. vi.

Station 212. January 30, 1875. Lat. 6° 55′ N., long. 122° 15′ E.; 10, 14, and 20 fathoms; sand.

Amboyna; 100 fathoms.

Salmacis globator.

Salmacis globator, Agassiz, 1846, C. R. Ann. Sc. Nat., vol. vi.

Station 186. September 8, 1874. Lat. 10° 30′ S., long. 142° 18′ E.; 8 fathoms; coral sand.

Salmacis rarispina.

Salmacis rarispinus, Agassiz, 1846, C. R. Ann. Sc. Nat., vol. vi.

Station 186. September 8, 1874. Lat. 10° 30′ S., long. 142° 18′ E.; 8 fathoms; coral sand.

Station 188. September 10, 1874. Lat. 9° 59′ S., long. 139° 42′ E.; 28 fathoms; mud.

Station 203. October 31, 1874. Lat. 11° 7′ N., long. 123° 7′ E.; 12 to 20 fathoms; mud.

http://19thcenturyscience.org/HMSC/HMSC-Reports/Zool-09/README.htm