

Echinolampas oviformis (Pl. XXXVII. figs. 10, 11; Pl. XXXIX. fig. 12; Pl. XLI. figs. 9, 10; Pl. XLIII. figs. 3-5; Pl. XLIV. figs. 41-44).

Echinus oviformis, Gmel., 1788, Linn. Syst. Nat.

Echinolampas oviformis, Gray, 1825, Ann. Phil., p. 7.

I have figured on Plate XXXVII. the single specimen of *Echinolampas* collected by the Challenger. It is interesting as it is still covered with spines, while nearly all the specimens of which I have any knowledge are bleached and denuded of spines. The spines are remarkably short over the whole of the abactinal surface, they are distant, slightly swollen at the extremity, and the intertubercular space between the primaries is closely packed by minute slender miliary spines. On the actinal surface the spines are longer and more slender, the miliary spines less numerous; the spines increase in length towards the actinostome and form quite prominent tufts of larger spines over the bourrelets and in the interambulacral spaces adjoining the actinostome.

The colour of the spines in alcoholic specimens is yellowish-green. The general facies of the spines and their arrangement on the test recalls more that of the Clypeastroids (such groups as the Scutellidæ) than the Spatangoids proper.

Station 192. September 26, 1874. Lat. $5^{\circ} 42' S.$, long. $132^{\circ} 25' E.$; 129 fathoms; mud.

Catopygus.

Catopygus, Agassiz, 1836, Prod., p. 185.

**Catopygus recens* (Pl. XX. figs. 17-21).

Catopygus recens, A. Agassiz, 1879, Proc. Am. Acad., vol. xiv. p. 204.

Seen from above (Pl. XX. fig. 18) the test is ovoid, being broadest posteriorly; the apical system is anterior, there are three genital pores, the left anterior being wanting; the madreporic body is indistinct. In the petaloïd ambulacra the exterior pores are comma-shaped, the interior circular. All the petals are similar in structure, and the anterior and posterior ambulacral petals are equal in length, while the odd anterior is somewhat longer. The median posterior interambulacral suture is sunk in a shallow groove (Pl. XX. fig. 18), which gradually deepens towards the anal system, beyond which it becomes quite deep (Pl. XX. fig. 20) and then gradually comes to the surface of the test at the angle of the round beak, forming the extremity of the anal plastron as is well seen in the end view of the test (Pl. XX. fig. 20). The summit of the test corresponds with the apical system (Pl. XX. fig. 21), the posterior edge of the test is regularly rounded, the anterior extremity forming a rounded point by the junction of the actinal and abactinal curves of the test, where they unite below the extremity of the odd anterior petal. Seen from the end the outline is heart-shaped (Pl. XX. fig. 20) with the rounded anal beak projecting below the level of the actinal surface. The actinal surface is gibbous, with a nearly central slightly sunken actinostome, the phyllodes