

\**Pourtalesia hispida* (Pl. XXII. figs. 6-19; Pl. XXXIX. figs. 34, 36; Pl. XLI. figs. 47, 48).

*Pourtalesia hispida*, A. Agassiz, 1879, Proc. Am. Acad., vol. xiv. p. 204.

This species mainly differs from its nearest ally, *Pourtalesia jeffreysi*, Wy. Thomson, in having a shorter anal snout, a more flattened actinal surface, a smaller actinal plastron, and a smaller number of larger primary tubercles arranged in horizontal rows across the primary plates. Its outline is more rectangular anteriorly, and more nearly vertically truncated.

Seen from above (Pl. XXII. fig. 7), the sides of the test are nearly parallel, with very slightly re-entering sides, the anterior edge of the test is at right angles with the sides, and the posterior part of the test is conical with a small rounded snout.

The primary spines are arranged in distant rows of three or four along the sides of the test (Pl. XXII. fig. 6); they are quite short, stout, sharp, more crowded along the abactinal keel, and are still more numerous immediately above the anal system (Pl. XXII. figs. 7, 9, 12). The anterior slope of the test carries small closely-packed miliaries (Pl. XXII. fig. 13), except on the edge and in the deeply-sunken actinal groove where the spines are large and closely packed (Pl. XXII. fig. 8), extending across the actinal groove on the actinal side. The primary spines are also more numerous on the rounded keel formed by the anterior interambulacral areas (Pl. XXII. fig. 8), and most closely packed on the small actinal plastron. The rest of the broad flat actinal surface carries distant irregularly-arranged primary spines. The rest of the test carries but few miliaries or secondaries. Seen in profile the anterior extremity is nearly vertically truncated and rounded anteriorly, the apical system and apex corresponding. The line of the actinal surface is nearly flat, curving upwards to form the lower edge of the anal snout. The abactinal line is also regularly arched, but falls suddenly above the anal opening and is indented where it forms the abactinal line of the anal snout (Pl. XXII. fig. 6, 9). This is less developed than in any other species of the genus *Pourtalesia*. The subanal fasciole is not clearly defined, it extends round the sharp anal snout as a broad band of miliaries with ill-defined edges, both exterior and interior.

Seen from the anal extremity, the anal system is placed in a deep triangular pit with rounded sides (Pl. XXII. fig. 12).

There are in this species four genital openings. (Pl. XXII. fig. 19), each connected with a well-developed genital pouch (Pl. XXII. fig. 18). The four genital openings are situated in the trivium (Pl. XXII. fig. 19), and this is well separated from the bivium by supplementary interambulacral plates. In alcohol the colour of the test is of a greyish-pink, the spines of a lighter tint; at the base of the spines the test is of a darker colour forming a deep patch which extends to the military ring. Both in this species and in *Pourtalesia phiale*, the primary spines are comparatively short, sharp, and stout, and are quite regularly arranged over the surface of the test.