

*Spatagocystis* the actinal groove is limited to the actinal surface (Pl. XXVI.<sup>a</sup> fig. 2), and the extension of the actinal groove from the actinal side over the ambitus to the abactinal side forms but a slight indentation in the anterior part of the test (Pl. XXVI. fig. 3).

There is a small anal snout (Pl. XXVI. fig. 1; Pl. XXVI.<sup>a</sup> figs. 11, 13, 15, 16), with a sharp beak extending below the anal system; there is no trace of a well-defined fasciole, but there are miliary tubercles closely packed at the tip of the snout on the lower side (Pl. XXVI.<sup>a</sup> fig. 12), these correspond undoubtedly to the distinct sub-anal fasciole encircling the anal snout of *Pourtalesia* proper. This fasciole, while very distinct in some species of *Pourtalesia*, is somewhat ill-defined in others, and thus readily passes into such an indistinct accumulation of miliaries as we find in *Spatagocystis*, where it forms the first trace of the sub-anal fasciole of the group. The anal pouch (Pl. XXVI.<sup>a</sup> fig. 6) is much shallower than in *Pourtalesia* proper.

The test seen facing the posterior extremity (Pl. XXVI. fig. 5) shows how prominent the keel formed by the prolongation of the actinal plastron has become. The test is regularly arched, and nearly as gibbous on the actinal side (with the exception of the somewhat flattened anterior extremity) as on the abactinal side.

Seen facing the anterior extremity the sunken actinal groove is seen to extend but little into the anterior part of the test above the ambitus (Pl. XXVI. fig. 4).

The extremity of the anal snout barely extends in the largest specimens collected (Pl. XXVI. fig. 1) as far out as the line of the abactinal hood over the anal system (Pl. XXVI.<sup>a</sup> figs. 15, 16). In young specimens which are more elongate (Pl. XXVI. figs. 8, 9) and more pointed posteriorly, the actinal keel is exceedingly prominent when seen in profile (Pl. XXVI. fig. 7), projecting beyond the line of the abactinal hood of the anal system. In these younger specimens the beak is also more limited to the posterior area, and the test is more flattened on the actinal side, and less gibbous as is well shown in the figures seen from the anal or actinal extremity (Pl. XXVI. figs. 10, 11).

This species is remarkable for the great length of the narrow plates composing the posterior lateral interambulacra (Pl. XXVI.<sup>a</sup> figs. 15, 16) and the anterior zone of the posterior lateral ambulacra; the width of the other areas forming the sides of the test is more uniform (Pl. XXVI.<sup>a</sup> fig. 9), the median odd interambulacral zone which forms the crest of the rounded part of the abactinal region of the test is very narrow (Pl. XXVI.<sup>a</sup> fig. 17), and is composed of plates of nearly uniform size extending to the abactinal region of the anal hood (Pl. XXVI.<sup>a</sup> figs. 10, 17). This is flanked by one row of rather smaller ambulacral plates forming the posterior zone of the lateral posterior ambulacra; in fig. 10 the outer plates should be perforated by the pores, and not the median rows of plates, which are the plates composing the odd interambulacral zone (Pl. XXVI.<sup>a</sup> fig. 17). The anterior zone of the lateral posterior ambulacra is composed of wider plates (Pl. XXVI.<sup>a</sup> fig. 15). The apical system corresponds to the apex placed anteriorly; there are three genital pores, the madreporic body is distinct; there are four genital plates