lacra does not extend beyond the ambitus. These deflections give the test an angular outline when seen from above (Pl. XXVII. figs. 1, 2; Pl. XXXV.ª figs. 9, 10), the median interambulacral spaces bulging beyond the general outline. The sides of the test slope similarly to the anterior extremity from the apex to the ambitus; the median ridge connecting the posterior planes is quite rounded and passes into an arched surface above the anal system, while the junction of the lateral planes of the test, and the flattened anterior extremity form quite well-marked slightly-rounded angles corresponding to the outer edges of the anterior extremity of the test (Pl. XXVII. figs. 1, 3; Pl. XXXV.ª figs. 9, 11). The general trend of the outline of the test as seen from above tapers very gradually towards the anal extremity from the anterior edge of the test (Pl. XXVII. figs. 1, 2; Pl. XXXV. figs. 9, 10) to the line of the lateral posterior interambulacra; here it bulges out somewhat, and from the median line it slopes more rapidly to the anal end, which terminates in a rounded point.

The plates composing the test of this genus are, as in *Spatagocystis*, far less elongate than in *Pourtalesia* proper. The plates of the actinal surface, especially those of the lateral ambulacral and interambulacral zones (Pl. XXXV.ª fig. 10), being elongate, while on the abactinal surface above the ambitus the coronal plates are comparatively quite uniform in size (Pl. XXXV.ª figs. 9, 11, 12) and more or less hexagonal. The arrangement of the plates of the abactinal side of the test in *Spatagocystis* is very similar to that of *Echinocrepis*, but in the former genus there is a more marked difference between the size of the plates of the anterior and posterior halves of the ambulacral and interambulacral zone than we find in the latter genus. The elongated plates forming the actinal surface of these genera do not seem to be due to the more elongate shape of the test, for in genera with a more circular outline the plates may be fully as elongate as in *Echinocrepis* and *Spatagocystis*. This elongation of the actinal plates seems mainly due to the greater or less eccentricity of the actinostome, and is not always an indication of the more Spatangoid affinity of the genera, where we find the test on the abactinal surface as in *Spatagocystis* and especially in *Cystechinus* composed of coronal plates, showing but slight differences in size in adjoining ambulacral and interambulacral areas, which are thus made up of very nearly the same number of plates, somewhat as we find it among some of the genera of Ananchytidæ.

The anal snout has completely disappeared, the only remnant of it is the very slight rounded actinal keel extending from the actinal edge of the anal system a short distance towards the actinostome. The rounded arched and somewhat projecting posterior extremity of *Spatagocystis*, forming a sort of hood over the anal system, is barely represented by the slightly projecting extremity of the median interambulacral area of the test immediately above the anal system. With the disappearance of the anal snout the subanal fasciole has also vanished, and the miliaries, the last of this fasciole, are merely somewhat crowded on the actinal edge of the anal system, and on the edge of the plates of the test forming the outline of the anal system.