

\**Echinocrepis cuneata* (Pls. XXVII., XXXV.<sup>a</sup> figs. 8-13 ; Pl. XXXIX. figs. 31, 32 ; Pl. XLI. figs. 30, 31 ; Pl. XLIII. fig. 14 ; Pl. XLV. figs. 44, 45).

*Echinocrepis cuneata*, A. Agassiz, 1879, Proc. Am. Acad, vol. xiv. p. 206.

Seen from the anterior extremity (Pl. XXVII. fig. 5) the outline is that of a truncated cone, with rounded corners and a deep re-entering angle formed by the width of the actinal groove. Seen from the posterior extremity the broad rounded anal keel projecting over the anal system (Pl. XXVII. fig. 4) extends below the general level of the actinal surface, and when seen in profile (Pl. XXVII. fig. 3 ; Pl. XXXV.<sup>a</sup> fig. 11) forms an indistinct hood over the anal system.

The apical system of this species is compact (Pl. XXVII. fig. 9), placed in the trivium and separated by the accessory interambulacral plates from the bivium, the genital plates are indistinct, the madreporic body is very prominent ; the interambulacral plates are rendered prominent by the presence of a single large primary tubercle on each plate replacing the regular uniform granulation of smaller primaries covering the greater part of the rest of the test as in Plate XXVII. fig. 8. The test is covered on the abactinal side with primary tubercles, quite uniformly but irregularly distributed over the plates of the ambulacral and interambulacral systems (Pl. XXXV.<sup>a</sup> figs. 9-12). These carry small, slender, fine spines of a moderate length. The space between the primaries is filled with minute secondary spines (Pl. XXVII. fig. 8). Minute triangular pedicellariæ are found specially numerous in the depressed median ambulacral spaces. Near the abactinal system a number of larger primary tubercles are placed on the upper plates of the interambulacral areas (Pl. XXVII. figs. 1, 3, 5, 9 ; Pl. XXXV.<sup>a</sup> figs. 9, 11) ; these carry somewhat larger and longer spines than those on the rest of the test. The actinal side is generally flat with a slight rounded ridge, formed by the actinal keel, extending from the anal system to the actinostome and the indistinct ridges formed in the median line of the anterior interambulacral areas ; there these ridges form lines from which the test slopes to the depressed median line of the anterior lateral ambulacra. The primary tubercles of the actinal keel are large and closely crowded, extending round the anal extremity (Pl. XXVII. fig. 10 ; Pl. XXXV.<sup>a</sup> fig. 10). The other primary tubercles of the actinal side are also larger and more distant than on the abactinal side (Pl. XXVII. fig. 1 ; Pl. XXXV.<sup>a</sup> fig. 10) ; they are again somewhat smaller, and more closely packed on the anterior part of the test towards the ambitus, on the actinal side, and in the anterior interambulacral areas. The general ground tint of the test is violet-brown, the spines are brownish-yellow, but when denuded the test is light violet.

The spines immediately in the actinal groove are longer and larger than any others on the test and slightly club-shaped. The anal system is elliptical, placed on the actinal side of the test on a slightly inclined plane, forming the junction of the actinal and abactinal surfaces at the posterior extremity of the test (Pl. XXVII. figs. 3, 4, 10 ; Pl. XXXV.<sup>a</sup> figs. 10, 11). The anal pouch is quite flat and