

miliary tubercles arranged in lines between the primary tubercles. This structure is very marked in young specimens, and plainly shows the manner in which the fascioles pass from miliary tubercles into the regular fascioles.

This species differs from the West Indian species in having a more flattened test, and better defined petaloid ambulacra; in having a subanal and a peripetalous fasciole; and in having far larger and longer primary spines differing greatly in size on different parts of the test; while in *Paleopneustes cristata* the spines covering the abactinal part of the test are remarkably uniform, with the exception of the tuft of primary spines near the apex.

Seen from above the test is elliptical; the odd ambulacrum is slightly sunken at the ambitus, the median odd interambulacral space also re-entering immediately above the anal system (Pl. XXV. fig. 1). Seen in profile (Pl. XXV. fig. 3) the apical system and apex coincide; the apical system is central, and from this the test arches regularly towards the anterior and posterior extremities, sloping more rapidly towards the posterior extremity, and being more gibbous towards the anterior extremity. The posterior extremity is truncated from the anal system placed above the actinal surface (Pl. XXV. figs. 3, 5). The actinal surface is flat, with the exception of the slightly sunken anterior ambulacrum, and the slight keel formed by the actinal plastron, which projects but little beyond the general level of the actinal surface (Pl. XXV. figs. 2, 4). The actinostome is excentric, placed towards the anterior extremity (Pl. XXV. fig. 2) about one-third of the length of the test. It is elongated, transverse, with a prominent actinal lip (Pl. XXV. fig. 7) with broad ambulacral plates, separated at the edge of the actinostome by exceedingly narrow interambulacral plates; with the exception of the broad plate forming the lip, the actinal membrane is strengthened by two irregularly concentric rows of numerous triangular plates; the actinal opening is close to the posterior edge of the actinostome.

The anal system is circular, covered by numerous plates forming four or five irregular concentric rows round the anal opening; the outer row of plates are elongated, the others are irregular in shape (Pl. XXV. fig. 6). The extremity of the indistinct rounded actinal keel is surrounded by a broad well-marked fasciole. The peripetalous fasciole extends from the end of the posterior lateral petal, sloping towards the end of the anterior pair where it becomes indistinct; its course is also very poorly defined across the odd interambulacral area. This fasciole is quite narrow and often even the part running between the lateral ambulacra, figured on Plate XXV. fig. 3, is quite indistinct and broken. On the actinal side (Pl. XXV. fig. 2) the tuberculation is limited to the edge of the test adjoining the ambitus mainly in the interambulacral spaces; the tubercles are quite uniform in size, leaving broad, bare ambulacral avenues, slightly tuberculated at the ambitus; round the actinostome (Pl. XXV. fig. 7) there are only miliary or small secondary tubercles (Pl. XXV. fig. 2). On the abactinal surface the tuberculation is very irregular; each coronal plate carries in the interambulacral area a number of primary