

and twenty along the right side, while the other carries eighteen on the left and nineteen along the right side; consequently, the number of pedicels in this species seems to be subject to considerable variation. All the pedicels, excepting the foremost and hindmost ones, of the largest and most developed individuals are evidently disposed in a double row along each side of the ventral surface, those of the inner row alternating with those of the outer row; this arrangement of pedicels in double rows is less obvious in the younger animals. The pedicels reach a considerable size, the largest being about 15 mm. in length and about 8 mm. in diameter at the base. The dorsal processes of the largest individual are very numerous and disposed in about four very irregular rows along each ambulacrum, though anteriorly and posteriorly only two rows are distinguishable. This disposition of the processes appears most plainly on examining their vesicles from the inside of the perisoma. A narrow area along the middle of the back is destitute of processes except anteriorly where a minute one is situated, the importance of which I shall discuss further on. The individuals from Station 192 are distinguished from the others by possessing only two rows of processes along each of the dorsal ambulacra. The fusiform or conical processes are extremely flexible and of variable size, the largest measuring about 35 mm. in length and 7 mm. in diameter at the base (Pl. XLII. fig. 3).

The integument is very thick, and rather soft and pliable. The ventral perisoma contains apparently nothing but small wheels (Pl. XXXVI. fig. 17) and dichotomously branched bodies (Pl. XXXVI. fig. 18); the former are more numerous and closely-crowded, while the latter are partly scattered, partly agglomerated, thus becoming visible to the naked eye as larger and smaller white spots or dots. The deposits of the sides of the body almost correspond with those of the ventral surface, except in the neighbourhood of the dorsal processes where large scattered wheels are found. The dorsal perisoma between the series of processes is supported by a great many large wheels, while the small wheels and the dichotomously branched bodies are there fewer in number. The small wheels measuring about 0.028 mm. in diameter resemble those in *Latmogone*, except that the hole in the centre is larger, the nave forming consequently a slender ring, from the inner edge of which commonly four minute rods run out; the number of spokes is generally twelve. The large wheels (Pl. XXXVI. figs. 12-15), from 0.14 mm. to 0.2 mm. in diameter, remind one likewise of those of the above-mentioned genus, the felly as well as the spokes being however more strongly developed; the spokes, nine in number, are attached to the posterior inner portion of the felly, and a transverse section of them presents almost the form of a triangle. The crown of those large wheels, made up of six minute rods, rises from the inner margin of the nave and sends out from its top a process of larger or smaller dimensions, which sometimes is simple as in *Latmogone*, but often supports a triangular figure, the three acute corners of which lie