

Ocnus imbricatus, Semper, 1868.

Each of the five ambulacra with a simple row of hard pedicels; each row containing twenty-four to twenty-six pedicels. Deposits—large, overlapping scales; and small rosette-shaped bodies. The ten pieces of the calcareous ring truncated, not prolonged, posteriorly.

Habitat.—Bohol (Semper).

Ocnus javanicus, Sluiter, 1880.

Each ambulacrum with a simple row of twenty to twenty-three hard, brittle pedicels. Deposits—reticulate spheres resembling those in *Colochirus*; and an almost continuous calcareous network making the perisome very hard. Calcareous ring of ten simple pieces, the radial with a bifurcate posterior prolongation.

Habitat.—Java (Sluiter and Ludwig).

Neither from the description nor from the figures, drawn by Sluiter, is it possible to get a true idea of the shape of the deposits. In the description Sluiter speaks of "spheres" like those in *Colochirus*, and in the explanation of plates he enumerates three kinds, viz., "buttons," "tables," and "calcareous network."

B. Interambulacra with pedicels at the middle of the body.

Ocnus molpadioides, Semper, 1868.

Pedicels of the ventral surface longer and more numerous than those of the dorsal.

Deposits—rounded smaller, and angular larger scales. The radial pieces of the calcareous ring with a long bifurcate posterior prolongation.

Habitat.—China (Semper).

Genus 3. *Echinocucumis*, Sars, 1859 and 1861.

Tentacles ten, unequal, two lateral much larger than the four dorsal, which in their turn are slightly larger than the four ventral. Ambulacral appendages—pedicels, arranged in rows on the ambulacra. Interambulacra naked. Integument rough. Deposits—crowded, perforated plates with a long spire or spine (= tables).

Echinocucumis typica, Sars, 1859, 1861. *Eupyrgus hispidus*, M'Andrew and Barrett, 1857.

Pedicels in alternating double rows along the ambulacra; those on the two dorsal ambulacra are much rarer and totally disappear at the middle of the body. The tables formed by a large, thin, circular or oval disk, with the numerous small round holes slightly smaller near the more or less uneven margin, and arranged in rows; the long spire is conical, spinous, and excentric in position