rest of the plate being filled with granules, miliaries, and secondaries, irregularly arranged. In the ambulacral area the pits are only slightly smaller, but there is only a single large pit at the median end of the suture, the pit at the other extremity of the suture is reduced to a minute impression at the angle of the coronal plate adjoining the poriferous zone. There is a distinct vertical row of primary tubercles on the outer edge of the coronal plates, extending along the whole length of the poriferous zone, the rest of the ambulacral plate is occupied by an inner somewhat smaller tubercle, and an irregular horizontal line of secondaries with miliaries extending above the larger tubercle. The pores form very indistinct irregular vertical arcs of three pairs; the pores are separated by slight ridges, and the miliaries of the coronal plates sometimes encroach on the outer edge of the poriferous zone.

In alcohol the test is greenish, the tubercles standing out in greyish-white; the spines are short, slender, resembling those of *Salmacis;* they are yellowish, with three to four reddish-orange transverse bands more or less distinct.

Galapagos is mentioned as the habitat of this species in the Revision of the Echini; this is evidently a mistake, as thus far no species of Temnopleuridæ have been recorded from that locality. The specimens collected by the Challenger show conclusively that this genus has the same geographical range as the other members of the family.

Station 186. September 8, 1874. Lat. 10° 30′ S., long. 142° 18′ E.; 8 fathoms; coral sand.

Kobi, Japan; 8 to 50 fathoms. May 17, 1875.

**Prionechinus.*

Prionechinus, A. Agassiz, 1879, Proc. Am. Acad., vol. xiv. p. 202.

The structure of the apical system of this genus is closely allied to that of the Salmacidæ. It resembles more, perhaps, that of the genus *Coptophyma* of Peron and Gauthier, figured on plate xv. fig. 11, Échin. foss. d'Algérie, Cotteau, Péron et Gauthier; but as in *Cottaldia*, there is but a single row of plates of pores of equal size in the ambulacral zone. The actinostome is somewhat indented, and the actinal membrane is covered by plates. The spines are serrated, somewhat flattened, differing radically in external appearance from the spines of the Triplechinidæ thus far known.

**Prionechinus sagittiger* (Pl. VI.ª figs. 11–14; Pl. XL. figs. 43, 44).

Prionechinus sagittiger, A. Agassiz, 1879, Proc. Am. Acad., vol. xiv. p. 202.

Unfortunately only poorly-preserved specimens of this interesting genus were collected; the largest, measuring 7·5 mm. in diameter, is evidently immature, though the genital openings are well developed. The actinal system of this species has ten large buccal plates (Pl. VI.ª fig. 12), with others irregularly arranged; it resembles that of the