

summit, which is somewhat raised ; these radiating ridges give to the abactinal part of the test (Pl. XXIX.<sup>b</sup> fig. 3) quite a variegated appearance, as they are somewhat darker in colour than the groundwork of the plate itself. The outline of the test is extremely variable, fully as variable as that of some of the species of *Galerites* and *Ananchytes*. The actinal interambulacral plate adjoining the actinostome is slightly turned up in the interior of the test, and forms a thin ridge similar to the ridge connecting the auricles in genera provided with teeth. The ovaries (Pl. XXIX.<sup>a</sup> fig. 13) are thick close clusters of short grape-like processes ; there are four genital plates, all of which carry genital organs equally developed. The large size of the ampullæ of the ambulacral tentacles is remarkable, they are developed into large vesicles round the actinal region (Pl. XXIX.<sup>b</sup> fig. 6).

The membrane of the actinostome of the younger specimens is strengthened by a smaller number of larger plates, forming a single row, in the centre of which, on the posterior edge of the actinal opening, are placed seven to eight smaller plates irregularly arranged (Pl. XXIX.<sup>a</sup> fig. 18).

This arrangement differs materially from that figured on Plate XXIX.<sup>b</sup> fig. 5, of a large specimen, in which the secondary plates of the actinal membrane have become nearly as large as the primary row. In the actinostome of the larger specimens there is the least possible indication of a rudimentary bourrelet in the crowding of the three or four primary tubercles, on the actinal edge of the narrow interambulacral plate adjoining the actinostome (Pl. XXIX.<sup>b</sup> fig. 5). There is no trace of this in the younger specimens (Pl. XXIX.<sup>a</sup> figs. 16, 18) ; although the primary tubercles are large, yet they are not closely crowded together as in older specimens. The actinal opening is generally transversely elliptical (Pl. XXIX.<sup>b</sup> figs. 2, 5), but this is by no means constant, as it is in some cases nearly circular (Pl. XXIX.<sup>a</sup> fig. 18). The apical system (Pl. XXIX.<sup>a</sup> fig. 14) is disconnected, two of the genital plates belonging to the trivium, and two to the bivium, separated by large intercalated interambulacral plates, upon one of which the madreporic body often encroaches, and is in some cases placed entirely upon one of the intercalated interambulacral plates. The anal system is vertically elongated, strengthened by an outer row of large plates (Pl. XXIX.<sup>a</sup> fig. 20) with a number of smaller plates immediately round the anal opening. An interior view shows that the termination of the alimentary canal is sudden, forming a short intestine (Pl. XXIX.<sup>a</sup> fig. 19).

In young specimens (Pl. XXIX.<sup>a</sup> figs. 1-12) the test is flattened, the outline seen in profile is regularly arched, rounded anteriorly and posteriorly, and passing very gradually to a flattened actinal surface. Seen facing the posterior extremity the test is similarly regularly arched (Pl. XXIX.<sup>a</sup> fig. 11), the apical system and apex coincident and central, the posterior extremity when seen from above, but slightly smaller than the anterior (Pl. XXIX.<sup>a</sup> figs. 1, 5, 9). The anal opening, however, is already placed on the actinal surface in the youngest of the specimens collected.