

a longitudinal ridge from which the sides of the shell slope off with a pleasing curve runs along the apical surface. The oral surface is nearly flat, and a slight keel runs round its edge, defining and limiting it very much as in *Ananchytes*, a fasciole follows the keel, only leaving it and appearing for a little part of its course on the oral surface in advance of the mouth. The mouth is oval, its long axis in the direction of the antero-posterior axis of the test. The excretory opening is on the posterior surface above the line of the peripheral ridge. The apical area is, if not disjunct, greatly produced, but it is difficult to make out the exact relations of some of the terminal plates of the ambulacral and interambulacral series. The ambulacra of the trivium meet at an anterior pole on the dorsal surface nearly opposite the mouth, and the two ovarial plates closing the two anterior interambulacral series bear large ovarial openings from which, as in *Aërope*, tubes of considerable length protrude; what appears to be a separate plate, immediately behind these bears the madreporic tubercle, only two ovaries are developed, and two plates only are perforated for their ducts. The two posterior ambulacra end at a secondary pole at a distance of about one-third of the length of the shell from the primary pole near its posterior extremity. The structure of the ambulacra is extremely simple, the ambulacral canal sending a simple diverticulum to a single minute pore near the centre of each ambulacral plate. The mouth is unarmed. The surface of the test bears somewhat sparsely scattered hair-like spines, and over the central portion of the oral surface, and on the apical surface near the posterior pole, are groups of delicately striated paddle-shaped spines. The general colour of the test and spines is pale green. Either the same species, or one very nearly allied to it, was obtained in considerable numbers near Tristan da Cunha, but with a test not less than 200 mm. in length. The shell was, however, so extremely tender and thin that even with the trawl not a single example was got tolerably complete."

The actinostome is pentagonal (Pl. XXXIV. figs. 7, 8), and is strengthened by irregularly concentric rows of plates, the larger on the exterior edge.

Seen in profile (Pl. XXXIV. fig. 3), the course of the lateral fasciole on the edge of the slight keel, which marks the ambitus as it were, the line between the actinal and abactinal surfaces is well shown. This lateral fasciole is somewhat broadest as it crosses the posterior extremity of the test (Pl. XXXIV. fig. 4).

The concentration of primary tubercles above the subanal beak to form an indistinct subanal fasciole is very marked. These tubercles pass from primaries to secondaries, and then to miliaries. It is the only case known to me of a closed area thus changed into a plastron surrounded by what corresponds to a fasciole, but made up of primary tubercles. The formation of an ambital fasciole in *Phormosoma* by the concentration of secondary tubercles seems to be an analogous case to this. Only two genital openings are developed (Pl. XXXIV. fig. 2); the apical system is disconnected; there are probably three intercalated interambulacral plates separating the bivium from the trivium, but owing to the