

from the trivium. This species differs from the West Indian *Palæotropus josephinae*, Lov., in being more elongated, in having its greatest breadth near the posterior extremity (Pl. XXI. figs. 3, 4). The apical system is anterior (Pl. XXI. fig. 3); the apex, on the contrary, is posterior, immediately above the anal system (Pl. XXI. fig. 5). Seen from the actinal side the outline is somewhat pentagonal with rounded angles (Pl. XXI. fig. 4). The actinostome is transverse, very slightly sunken, scarcely labiate (Pl. XXI. fig. 15), and strengthened by half a dozen large marginal plates (Pl. XXI. fig. 8^a) with a few irregular smaller plates adjoining the opening; the actinal plastron is large, covered by large primary tubercles diminishing in size towards the subanal fasciole; the field enclosed by it is closely crowded by primary tubercles (Pl. XXI. fig. 8). The anterior part of the test on the actinal surface is covered by small primaries, extending somewhat above the ambitus (Pl. XXI. fig. 5) where the tuberculation of the rest of the abactinal surface becomes uniform in size (Pl. XXI. fig. 3), the tubercles of the interambulacral areas being larger.

Seen from the anterior extremity (Pl. XXI. fig. 6) there is a row of large primary tubercles in the interambulacral spaces extending from the ambitus to the apical system, which are covered with spines; the posterior part of the abactinal surface is comparatively bare, carrying minute silk-like spines, gradually increasing in size towards the edge of the ambitus, so that when seen in profile the sides of the test sloping towards the actinal surface are quite thickly covered by long slender spines. The spines also increase in length and size towards the anterior part of the abactinal surface, and are quite prominent in the region adjoining the anterior ambulacral zone (Pl. XXI. fig. 11). On the actinal side the spines are closely packed except along the lines of the lateral ambulacral areas, which are left comparatively bare.

The spines within the subanal plastron form a prominent tuft, either when seen in profile (Pl. XXI. fig. 9) or from the actinal side (Pl. XXI. fig. 10). The test is extremely thin, of a delicate pink colour, with brownish-pink spines.

Lovén's individual was a young specimen measuring only about 11 mm., while the smallest specimens collected by the Challenger measured more than 15 mm., and, with the exception of a somewhat less elongate and more globular test posteriorly, agreed well with larger specimens.

Station 210. January 25, 1875. Lat. 9° 26' N., long. 123° 45' E.; 375 fathoms; bottom temperature, 12.2° C.; mud.

HOLASTERIDÆ.

Sub-family HOLASTERIDÆ, Pictet.

It seems at present most natural to place the genera *Homolampas*, *Genicopatagus*, *Argopatagus*, *Palæopneustes*, and *Linopneustes* among the Holasteridæ rather than with the Spatangidæ, but I am not inclined to assign to the Holasteridæ the high rank which