

lacrals areas. As many of the characters which distinguish *Homolampas fragilis* from *Homolampas fulva* are mainly due to age, such as the absence of rudimentary petals in *Homolampas fragilis*, the small number of very large primary tubercles, the difference in the outline of the subanal fasciole, and the presence of a thread-like peripetalous fasciole, I will make no immediate comparison between them. *Homolampus fulva* is a large species measuring no less than 95 mm. in length. Seen from above the test is elongated, heart-shaped, deeply indented (Pl. XXIV. fig. 2) at the odd anterior ambulacrum, with a sharp cut immediately above the anal system (Pl. XXIV. fig. 2) in the median interambulacral space. Seen in profile the test is depressed, rises abruptly at the rounded anterior extremity (from the flattened actinal surface) to the rounded apex, which is placed near the anterior extremity, about one-quarter of the distance from the anterior edge of the test to the posterior edge, thence it slopes very gradually towards the posterior extremity, to the abactinal edge of the anal system, which is placed in the anteriorly truncated posterior extremity. The ambulacral areas widen very rapidly from the apical system towards the ambitus, where they attain their greatest width (Pl. XXIV. figs. 1, 2, 8). On the abactinal surface the plates of the ambulacral, and of the lower part of the interambulacral areas, are covered by minute secondary tubercles and miliaries; the abactinal part of the interambulacra carry, however, a few large primary tubercles entirely out of proportion to the tuberculation of the rest of the abactinal surface. In the lateral anterior ambulacra the anterior row of plates is covered by large secondaries, and the posterior row by small primaries, from the apical system to the ambitus, the same tuberculation extending on the actinal surface of these zones to the actinostome. On this actinal surface large primary tubercles commencing at the abactinal part of the ambitus, are arranged in a close pavement of uniform size over the whole anterior lateral part of the test, and over the actinal plastron (Pl. XXIV. fig. 3). The lateral posterior ambulacra with the odd ambulacrum above, are covered with the minute tuberculation so characteristic of the sides of the test above the ambitus. The primary tubercles of the actinal region are surrounded by a large sunken area (Pl. XXIV. fig. 9), the intertubercular spaces are filled with secondaries. Seen from the interior of the test, the larger tubercular depressions form a pavement of rings more or less perfect (Pl. XXIV. fig. 10), much like the pavement of the purses in the interior of *Lovenia*. The same purses, somewhat less developed, are found in the interior of the test below the corresponding primary tubercles of the lateral anterior and posterior ambulacra (Pl. XXIV. fig. 8), the sunken areas round these primaries are not so marked as on the actinal surface. The secondary tubercles carry short curved spines, forming a close covering over the whole abactinal surface, from which stand out the gigantic curved spines of the large primary tubercles (Pl. XXIV. fig. 2).

On the actinal side the spines of the primary tubercles are somewhat shorter than those of the larger curved spines of the abactinal surface; they are spathiform and closely