extent of development of the fascioles in species of the same genus and often in specimens of the same species.

Hong Kong, outside harbour. 10 fathoms. December 22, 1874.

Breynia (*Echinocardium*).

Breynia, Des., 1847, Agass., C. R. Ann. Sc. Nat., vol. viii.

See *Lovenia subcarinata*, where I have given an analysis of the affinities of *Breynia* and *Lovenia*.

Breynia australasiæ (Pl. XXI. figs. 1, 2; Pl. XXXIX. fig. 14; Pl. XL. figs. 47–50).

Spatangus australasiæ, Leach, 1815, Zool. Misc., vol. ii. p. 68.
Breynia australasiæ, Gray, 1855, Cat. Rec. Ech.

As in *Eupatagus* the abactinal side of the test is covered with secondary spines of uniform size and of a light chocolate colour, with a silvery lustre in alcohol, with a few large curved primary spines of a lighter colour in the interambulacral abactinal region of the test, near the peripetalous fasciole. The spines increase in size towards the ambitus, and on the actinal side become longer; they are curved towards the bare ambulacral zones both in the lateral interambulacral areas, and in the actinal plastron. In alcohol the colour of the spines of the actinal surface is much lighter than on the abactinal side; the large spines being of a light yellowish tint with a silvery white lustre.

Torres Straits. August 7, 1874.

Brissina.

Sub-family Brissina, Gray, 1855, Cat. Rec. Ech.

Hemiaster.

Hemiaster, Des., 1847, Agassiz, C. R. Ann. Sc. Nat., vol. vii.

Hemiaster cavernosus (Pls. XX.[a], XXXIX. fig. 15; Pl. XLI. figs. 21, 22).

Tripylus cavernosus, Phil., 1845, Wieg. Archiv, p. 347.
Hemiaster cavernosus, A. Agassiz, 1872, Revis. Ech., part 1, p. 132.

In a large specimen of *Hemiaster cavernosus* no trace of a distinct anal fasciole could be detected; there existed, it is true, an accumulation of smaller tubercles all round the anal extremity. In a small specimen, however, measuring only one-third of an inch, there was a distinct anal fasciole joined to a very broad, well-marked lateral fasciole, while in another specimen measuring half an inch the subanal fasciole consisted only of a short arc without any trace of the lateral fasciole. A similar difference also undoubtedly exists in