

- Fig. 12. (This fig. should have been 11). Another young specimen, 3 mm. in diameter, seen from the abactinal side (same as fig. 8). The abactinal spines are larger than in fig. 10.
- „ 12, 13. Spines of figs. 9, 10 ; magnified.
- „ 14. Primary spines of fig. 1 ; magnified.
- „ 15. Pedicellaria from the abactinal region of test.
- „ 16. Pedicellariæ of test, in different stages of development.
- „ 17. Same kind of pedicellariæ as fig. 16, fully developed.
- „ 18. Profile view of large terminal abactinal tentacle of young specimens, figs. 9, 10.

PLATE III.

Porocidaris elegans, A. Ag. (figs. 1-12), p. 40.

- Fig. 1. Specimen with spines, seen from the abactinal side (†).
- „ 2. Specimen denuded, seen from the abactinal side (†).
- „ 3. The same, from the actinostome.
- „ 4. Abactinal area of another specimen, 28 mm. in diameter, probably a male with smaller genital opening.
- „ 5. A magnified portion of the test, facing the median interambulacral line near the equatorial region of the test.
- „ 6. A magnified portion of the test, facing the median ambulacral line.
- „ 7. Magnified view of primary radiole.
- „ 8 *a*. A curved serrated radiole of actinal side of test (‡), adjoining actinostome, seen in profile. *b*. The same, seen from the flat side.
- „ 9 *a, b*. Other small straight radioles, near actinostome (‡).
- „ 10. Long slender tridactyle pedicellaria (4 mm.), from abactinal region of test.
- „ 11. Another pedicellaria, somewhat more blunt than preceding fig., with coarse pigment spots.
- „ 12. Similar to preceding pedicellaria, with finer rows of pigment spots.

Figs. 11 and 12 are drawn on the same scale as fig. 10.

PLATE IV.

Salenia varispina, A. Ag. (figs. 1, 2), p. 55..

- Fig. 1. Portion of test of *Salenia varispina*, facing the median interambulacral space, magnified from a specimen measuring 10 mm. in diameter.
- „ 2. Portion of test of same, facing the median ambulacral space.