space on each side. Below is the arm bone, with its under (h) and side arm plates (i) bearing the spines. On either side passes up the genital opening (no) into the bursa with its folded wall which closely follows the pleated digestive cavity (St, St), with its thick (hepatic, or epthelial?) layer. One little lobe (St') is pushed into the bursa and cut by the section. The wall of the bursa is a thin continuation of the disk wall; hence its tendency to calcify. In this species it has fine scales of lime in its substance. In the bursal folds lies a young (Y); and two embryos (Y') are seen in side pouches. To the right of the upper arm of the young may be seen a section of a tip of another arm, bent round in a fold of the bursa; genital plate (o); tentacle (r); radial shields cut through (l,l).

Fig. 9. Ophiacantha vivipara, Ljn., \$\forall \, \forall \, \forall

PLATE XLVII.

- Fig. 1. Astrophyton exiguum, Agas., 2. Disk from above, with two arms.
- ,, 2. Ophioglypha hexactis, E. A. Smith, \mathfrak{P} , \mathfrak{F} . Disk with its roof removed and seen from above. Above the digestive cavity (St, St), which is ruptured in the middle, lie the genital bursæ (δδ), near which may be seen four young ones in several stages of growth. Each is contained in a translucent membranous sac, which is ruptured over the largest.
- 3. Ophiocoma scolopendrina, Agas., β, ¾. Vertical section of the disk passing through one arm (Am) and the opposite interbrachial space: digestive cavity (St), whose upper wall adheres to the roof of the disk; jaw (c); section of mouth frame (f); genital plate (o); genital bursa (δ); convoluted spermaries (δ',δ').
- 4. Ophiothrix longipeda, Müll. & Tr., \mathfrak{P} , \mathfrak{F} . Vertical section of the disk passing through one arm (Am) and the edge of the opposite interbrachial space, including a slice of an arm (Am). The spaces over and beside the arms