

*Young Phases.*—In a small specimen in which  $R=23$  mm. (about), and  $r=10$  mm., the rays are much shorter and flatter, broader at the base and comparatively less tapering; the elevated character of the paxillæ is only just beginning to show itself, the prominence of the larger radial paxillæ being only slightly larger than the rest. The armature of the adambulacral plates is arranged in three regular and distinct rows, with three spinelets or granules in each; the furrow series being the longest and most spiniform, and the second series slightly oblique. The actinal surface is remarkable for the large size, distinctness, and regularity of the plates. This example is drawn on Pl. LV. figs. 3 and 4.

In a slightly earlier stage the rays are still flatter and the abactinal plates cannot be said to be tabulate or paxilliform at all. At the base of the rays there is a slight prominence, which is emphasised by a depression in the median interradiial line. Small incipient pedicellariæ may occasionally be seen in the marginal series of a few of the large paxillæ in this and the above-mentioned stage. This is particularly interesting as their presence in the adult is very doubtful and obscure, but traces may be detected here and there of their former existence, as shown in this stage.

At a still earlier stage, when  $R=13$  mm.,  $r=6$  mm., the prominence at the base of the rays above mentioned extends as a median carination throughout the ray, and culminates near the centre of the disk in a slight conical peak, in the centre of which the anal aperture is situated.

In the smallest example, which measures  $R=10$  mm.,  $r=5.5$  mm., the flatness of the rays and the median carination are striking features. The abactinal plates are low, circular, and with moderately large papular interspaces; their granulation is uniform and rather widely spaced. The terminal plate is large and tubercular; and bears two stumpy, conical, spiniform papillæ. The character of the whole abactinal area is essentially Penta-gonastrid, and bears no resemblance to the strikingly marked features of the adult *Nectria*. The marginal plates are broad and well-developed both on the abactinal and actinal areas. The armature of the adambulacral plates represents three series, the furrow series and that next behind having three spinelets or granules in each, whilst the outer series is often represented by only one. The obliquity of the median series is very considerable, the adoral spinelet of the series being often in the place of a spinelet of the outer series. In the furrow series there is a tendency for the adoral spinelet to be rather less than the others, and on the larger plates on the inner half of the ray the rudiment of a minute fourth spinelet may be present on the edge of the plate behind the adoral furrow spine.

*Remarks.*—It will be seen from the foregoing that the adult example conforms in the length of the ray and in the shape and granulation of the paxillæ to the form described as *Nectria ocellata*, whilst in the character of the adambulacral armature it corresponds to that of *Nectria ocellifera*. On the other hand the small examples, whilst corresponding to *Nectria ocellifera* in the shortness of the ray, have the adambulacral armature similar