

then become spread over the entire plate in two lamellæ. The beams of the framework are more or less richly beset with pointed tubercles. The freely-projecting prongs or conical pegs are further especially rough and tubercled, while in the interior of the skeleton portions occur in which the beams appear almost or entirely smooth.

The dermal skeleton consists of strong pentacts of variable size, and in these the distal ray is entirely absent. The four cruciately disposed transverse rays are slightly and uniformly bent inwards, and each terminates in a blunt point. While the outer surface of these transverse rays is thickly beset with strong conical prickles, which gradually decrease in height towards the lateral margin, the inner surface is quite smooth (Pl. LXXXVIII. fig. 3). The simple conical attenuated proximal ray varies in length, and is, on the other hand, uniformly beset all round with a few simple conical prongs, which stand out at right angles.¹ In addition to the proximal radial ray of the pentacts, scopulæ extend towards the dermal membrane. These are to be reckoned among the smaller types. The stalk always ends in a somewhat rough point, and exhibits close beneath the forking an often sharply defined annular thickening. The four (more rarely three or five) teeth are quite distinct from one another, and somewhat divergent. They are either simply blunted or provided with an insignificant knob-like swelling.

The gastral skeleton lying on the other side of the flat section exhibits the same structure. Here also we find the same pentacts with a pronged upper surface, curved transverse rays, and a conical radial ray. The scopulæ are also similar to those of the dermal surface (Pl. LXXXVIII. fig. 1).²

Among the parenchymalia, in addition to the normal uncinates of variable length and thickness, numerous small discohexasters occur with somewhat rough straight rays, which may be slightly bent here and there, and bear terminally a small somewhat convex marginally fringed transverse disc. By division of one, or a few, or all of the rays into two or more (seldom more than four) terminal rays, discohexasters of various forms arise, in which the terminal rays are about three times as long as the shaft from which they spring (Pl. LXXXVIII. figs. 8, 9). Between these discohexasters and discohexasters, oxyhexasters and oxyhexasters of the same size, and on the whole of similar form, occur. They also exhibit a similar roughened surface.

The structure of the soft parts presents a general resemblance to that which we have already seen in the Euretidae, except that, in relation to the much greater thickness of the wall, the afferent and efferent passages are longer and sometimes slightly ramified. From the subdermal lacunæ straight canals extend to near the subgastral spaces, and between these afferent passages lie the efferent canals, which are also straight, and extend from below the subdermal lacunæ to the subgastral cavities into which they open widely.

¹ In the figure (Pl. LXXXVIII. fig. 3) the prickles of the radial ray are by mistake provided with incurved, instead of perpendicularly disposed prongs.

² By mistake, the gastral scopulæ are omitted in the figure.