

following species I have examined with reference to this very point, and find the following results :—

	Number of specimens examined.	4 Anal plates.	5 Anal plates.	7 Anal plates.	8 Anal plates.	13 Anal plates.
<i>Arbacia nigra.</i>						
Callao, . . . . .	11	11	...	...	...	...
Talcahuano, Chili, . . . . .	12	11	...	...	...	1
Payta, . . . . .	9	9	...	...	...	...
<i>Arbacia spatuligera.</i>						
West Coast, South America, . . . . .	2	2	...	...	...	...
<i>Arbacia pustulosa.</i>						
Naples, . . . . .	18	18	...	...	...	...
Fayal, . . . . .	7	7	...	...	...	...
<i>Arbacia dufresnii.</i>						
Straits of Magellan, . . . . .	6	5	1	...	...	...
Eden Harbour, . . . . .	8	8	...	...	...	...
<i>Arbacia stellata.</i>						
Payta, . . . . .	10	10	...	...	...	...
Callao, . . . . .	4	2	2	...	...	...
Acapulco, . . . . .	8	6	1	...	1	...
Lower California, . . . . .	7	7	...	...	...	...
<i>Arbacia punctulata.</i>						
Newport, . . . . .	10	7	2	1	...	...
Beaufort, North Carolina, . . . . .	16	16	...	...	...	...
Charleston, South Carolina, . . . . .	10	10	...	...	...	...
Florida Reefs, . . . . .	12	12	...	...	...	...

The splitting up of the four anal plates into thirteen columnar plates, as is the case in a large *Arbacia nigra* from Talcahuano, seems due in that case to the increase in growth of the anal plates in a confined anal area. All the specimens which have more than four anal plates are fully grown, and I have not found among the many young of *Arbacia punctulata* I have examined, while working on the chapter on young Echinids for the Revision of the Echini, a single small specimen with less or more than four anal plates. The largest of these young specimens measuring not quite 5 mm. in diameter down to about 1.5 mm. when the young had just resorbed the Pluteus. As I have shown in the Revision of the Echini (p. 734, fig. 68), the young *Arbacia* has already four anal plates in the earliest stages thus far observed.

It will be interesting hereafter to observe the growth of the anal plates of such