

few secondary and miliary ones; only in the region near the ambitus and towards the actinal area do the small primaries occupy the whole of the interporiferous zone towards the abactinal region. Near the actinal region in the last four or five plates of the ambulacral area there are, in the angles of the plates along the median line, deep elliptical pits (Pl. VI. fig. 7), of the size of the larger ambulacral pores, in which sphæridia are placed.

In the ambulacral area the tubercles are small, placed upon a prominent boss rising sharply from a broad flat distinct scrobicular area (Pl. VI. fig. 5). The poriferous zone is broad, the pores large, forming more or less distinct arcs of three pairs round the base of the primary tubercles (Pl. VI. fig. 5) near the equatorial region of the test. The pores become smaller, and are placed closer together towards the ambitus (Pl. VI. fig. 7); they are still smaller on the actinal surface. There is no tendency at the very edge of the actinal opening towards the petaloid structure so prominent among other Arbaciadæ (Pl. VI. figs. 3, 7, 8, 10, 11). In the interambulacral spaces there are not more than from seven to eight primary tubercles, corresponding in size, except the last two upper ones (Pl. VI. fig. 6), to the adjoining ambulacral primaries; they are also separated along the median line by a few secondaries and miliaries. On the last five or six interambulacral plates towards the abactinal region there are no primary tubercles, the whole median space is bare (Pl. VI. figs. 1, 2, 6, 9a, 13) with the exception of the three or four small secondary tubercles placed near the outer edge of the plates, and which, in the other plates carrying primary tubercles, separate them from the poriferous zone. This bare median interambulacral space is ornamented by a few flat, broad, inconspicuous miliaries, and by smooth broad bands, somewhat raised (Pl. VI. fig. 6), forming irregular S-shaped lines extending from the centre of one plate to the upper edge of the following plate (Pl. V. fig. 1). A brilliant carmine band extends from the genital ring on the inner edge of the secondary tubercles, separating the poriferous zone from the bare space. These secondary tubercles are reduced in number as they approach the genital ring. The genital ring (Pl. VI. fig. 4) is narrow, the anal edge is somewhat raised by a ring formed of broad flat indistinct miliaries, the outer portions of the genital plates being smooth; the genital plates are connected, surrounding the ocular plates which are crescent-shaped, smooth, with one or two diminutive notches, and with a slight hood-like cap over the odd terminal tentacular opening.

The genital openings are large, placed near the outer edge, with the exception of the opening on the madreporic genital which is on the edge of the plate, the madreporic body occupying its central portion (Pl. VI. fig. 4). There are four large smooth anal plates. The genital ring and ocular plates are of a vivid carmine, similar to the vertical interambulacral bands. The actinal notches are not deep, but the grooves formed by the lips for the attachment of the angular prolongation of the actinal membrane covering the passage of the gills are quite prominent (Pl. VI. fig. 7). The principal differences in smaller specimens consist in the proportionally greater width of the