

shallow. The test of this species is comparatively stouter than in the other genera of the family.

There were, unfortunately, only two specimens collected by the Challenger; they are figured natural size on Plates XXVII. and XXXV.*

Station 147. December 30, 1873. Lat. $46^{\circ} 16' S.$, long. $48^{\circ} 27' E.$; 1600 fathoms; bottom temperature, $0.8^{\circ} C.$; globigerina ooze.

**Urechinus*.

Urechinus, A. Agassiz, 1879, Proc. Am. Acad., vol. xiv. p. 207.

At first sight this genus appears closely allied to *Neolampas*, of which it has the general outline. The posterior region of the test forms as in that genus the hood protecting the anal system. The difference in the proportion of the plates composing the ambulacral and interambulacral areas as well as the structure of the actinostome at once distinguish it from *Neolampas*. It has, like the *Pourtalesia*, large high plates forming the ambulacral zones differing little in height from the adjoining ambulacral plates. It has a nearly circular actinostome like that of *Cystechinus* slightly sunken below the level of the actinal surface. The abactinal system is disconnected; two of the genital plates go with the trivium, the others with the bivium.

**Urechinus naresianus* (Pl. XXIX. figs. 1-4; Pls. XXX., XXX.* figs. 1-14; Pl. XXXIX. figs. 29, 30; Pl. XL. figs. 56-58).

Urechinus naresianus, A. Agassiz, 1879, Proc. Am. Acad., vol. xiv. p. 207.

The largest specimens collected measured 48 mm.; the test was of a reddish-brown colour forming the ground-work upon which stood out in prominent contrast the delicate slender primary spines with broad bases (Pl. XXX. fig. 20), of a yellowish-white, as well as the numerous minute secondary and miliary spines thickly crowding the whole test. In these large specimens the primary tubercles remain comparatively large; they are never numerous, each primary coronal plate carrying but few; they are more numerous on the actinal side. In the younger stages, even when the specimens have attained 25 mm. in length, each coronal plate was occupied by but a single primary tubercle both in the ambulacral and interambulacral areas (Pl. XXX. figs. 1-3), the rest of the plate being thickly covered by miliaries and secondaries. The youngest specimens collected have already the same general arrangement, and differ but little from the older specimens (Pl. XXX. figs. 4-13); these are somewhat more elongated and more flattened; the anterior extremity of the test when seen in profile (Pl. XXX. figs. 9, 13) being comparatively more gibbous.

In all the stages examined the actinal surface was more closely tuberculated than the abactinal region, the miliary and secondary spines forming a close down over the whole of that surface. Seen from above the test is elliptical, slightly tapering at the posterior extremity (Pl. XXIX. fig. 1; Pl. XXX. figs. 1, 4, 7, 8, 11). Seen