

The outline is somewhat more elliptical (Pl. XXIX.^a figs. 1, 5, 9), and the actinostome more excentric than in older specimens; the proportions of the coronal plates do not differ materially in these younger specimens from those in the larger specimens, the greatest disproportion being of course in the comparative size of the primary tubercles, especially on the actinal surface. In the abactinal system in the largest of the young specimens figured, the only difference in the arrangement of the apical plates is, that the madreporic body has not yet encroached upon the plate separating it from the posterior lateral genital plate (Pl. XXIX.^a fig. 12'), and that the accessory plates separating the genital plates from the anterior ambulacral areas are proportionally not as large as in the largest specimen (Pl. XXIX.^a fig. 14), so that the ocular plates are comparatively nearer together. In a still younger specimen, measuring only 22 mm., the apical system showed the small intercalated plates between the anterior genital, and the termination of the odd ambulacrum (Pl. XXIX.^a fig. 11'). Although the apical system is thus generally identical, there is great variation in specimens of different sizes, in the relative size of the genital plates, and the development of the intercalated plates.

In all these younger, more elliptical stages, the ambulacral areas are somewhat broader in proportion to their height (Pl. XXIX.^a figs. 1-12), than in such a large fully developed specimen as that figured on Plate XXIX.^b figs. 1-4.

On the actinal side in these young specimens, we find the plates of the ambulacral and interambulacral areas more uniform in size; they do not become elongated towards the ambitus as do those of older specimens (Pl. XXIX.^a figs. 3, 6, 10).

Station 146. December 29, 1873. Lat. 46° 46' S., long. 45° 31' E.; 1375 fathoms; bottom temperature, 1.5° C.; globigerina ooze.

Station 147. December 30, 1873. Lat. 46° 16' S., long. 48° 27' E.; 1600 fathoms; bottom temperature, 0.8° C.; globigerina ooze.

Station 158. March 7, 1874. Lat. 50° 1' S., long. 123° 4' E.; 1800 fathoms; bottom temperature, 0.3° C.; globigerina ooze. South Australia.

Station 296. November 9, 1875. Lat. 38° 6' S., long. 88° 2' W.; 1825 fathoms; bottom temperature, 1.2° C.; red clay.

Station 299. December 14, 1875. Lat. 33° 31' S., long. 74° 43' W.; 2160 fathoms; bottom temperature; 1.1° C.; grey mud.

Station 300. December 17, 1875. Lat. 33° 42' S., long. 78° 18' W.; 1375 fathoms; bottom temperature, 1.5° C.; globigerina ooze.

**Calymne.*

Calymne, Wy. Thomson, 1877, Voyage of the Challenger, Atlantic, vol. i. p. 397.

Among the Echinids described by Thomson in his Voyage of the Challenger, vol. i. p. 397, figs. 102, 103, the present genus holds, like *Cystechinus*, an intermediate position