small plate covered with miliaries, and each carrying slender spines, arranged in thick tufts (Pl. VIII. figs. 1, 4, 6), so that in specimens which are not denuded, the whole abactinal system is thickly covered with miliary spines (Pl. VIII. fig. 1). There are in specimens measuring 16 mm. in diameter only eight or nine interambulacral plates, each carrying only one large primary tubercle; the scrobicular area occupies, as in the Cidaridæ, nearly the whole of the plates (Pl. VIII. fig. 5), the rest of the plate being filled with miliaries of uniform size, arranged much as in the Cidaridæ. In the ambulacral system there are from four to five small primary tubercles, increasing in size from the actinostome to the centre of the test, forming two short vertical rows much as in *Hemicidaris*. When alive the colour (in specimens collected by the "Blake") of the miliary spines covering the test is yellowish-pink, the primary spines somewhat darker, or of a light violet tint.

Off Macio; 1700 fathoms. September 11, 1873.

Station 170. July 14, 1874. Lat 29° 45′ S.; long. 178° 11′ W.; 630 fathoms; bottom temperature, 4.0° C.; rocks. Kermadec Islands.

Station 171. July 15, 1874. Lat. 28° 33' S.; long. 177° 50' W.; 600 fathoms; bottom temperature, 4.0° C.; rocks.

Off Cebu; 100 fathoms.

Echinothrix.

Echinothrix, Peters, 1853, Monatsb. Akad. Berlin.

Echinothrix calamaris.

Echinus calamaris, Pall. 1774, Spic. Zool.

Echinothrix calamaris, A. Agassiz, 1872, Revis. Ech., part 1, p. 120.

Kandavu Reef. Fiji Islands. Tahiti Reef. Cebu Reef.

Echinothrix turcarum.

Diadema turcarum, Schynv., 1711, Thes. Imag. Echinothrix turcarum, Peters, 1858, Monatsb. Akad. Berlin.

Honolulu. Kandavu Reef.

* Micropyga.

Micropyga, A. Agassiz, 1879, Proc. Am. Acad., vol. xiv. p. 200.

This genus, with its flattened test and short spines, is closely allied to Astropyga, from which it mainly differs in the small size and the structure of the abactinal system, which