

groove is narrow, and the actinostome not very distant from the anterior edge; the test is comparatively low (Pl. XXVIII. fig. 2), with a large number of primary tubercles quite uniformly scattered over it (Pl. XXVIII. fig. 10), except along the actinal keel where they are somewhat larger (Pl. XXVIII. fig. 7). The test is thin but hard and solid, the subanal fasciole is large and broad (Pl. XXVIII. figs. 5, 7), and the number of plates comprised in the test is greater than in other species. The spines of this species are proportionally short and stouter than in the other species of the genus. The whole test is moderately covered with small secondary and miliary spines.

There are four genital openings, three larger than the fourth (the left anterior), which is quite rudimentary; they are situated in the trivium, well separated from the bivium by the lateral ambulacral plates (Pl. XXVIII. fig. 12). The anal snout is seen in profile (Pl. XXVIII. fig. 2.), angular, separated from the test on the abactinal side by a deep, sharp cut. The test seen in profile is quite flattened (Pl. XXVIII. fig. 2), regularly arching anteriorly, the actinal curve slightly re-entering at the actinostome and convex again towards the anal snout, the abactinal curve very slightly arched towards the posterior extremity, suddenly falling towards the deep notch separating the anal snout from the posterior part of the test.

The apex and apical system are not coincident, the apex being posterior and the apical system anterior. Immediately adjoining the actinal groove the anterior part of the actinal surface is quite flat (Pl. XXVIII. figs. 6, 8). Seen from the anal extremity the outline is triangular with rounded angles (Pl. XXVIII. fig. 4), with a slight posterior actinal keel (Pl. XXVIII. fig. 7) to which the anal snout is joined like a button. The outline when seen from the anterior end is also triangular, but with a re-entering angle gradually sloping from the flattened anterior actinal surface to the sunken actinal groove (Pl. XXVIII. fig. 3). The specimens in alcohol were of a dark claret colour at first, but they have gradually faded out to a light violet tint.

The largest specimen collected measured 98 mm. in length, but fragments of the anterior extremity of the test indicate that this species must attain nearly double that length.

Both this species and *Pourtalesia rosea* are characterised by the absence of prominently-marked keels, formed by the concentration of primary tubercles on the abactinal median interambulacral space of the lateral anterior ambulacra and of the posterior abactinal interambulacrum.

Station 157. March, 3, 1874. Lat. 53° 55' S., long. 108° 35' E.; 1950 fathoms; diatom ooze.

Station 298. November 17, 1875. Lat. 34° 7' S., long. 73° 56' W.; 2225 fathoms; bottom temperature, 1.3° C.; grey mud.

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