

PLATE LIX.

The Lettering is the same in all the Figures.

ac. Connective tissue fibres between the ambulacral plates.
ad. The parambulacral extensions of the axial cords into the ventral perisome.
ae. Ambulacral epithelium.
b. Radial blood-vessel.
c. Bands of connective tissue in the body-cavity.
cp. Covering plate.
cvc. Circumvisceral coelom.
c. External epithelium.
fg. Fore-gut.
G. Gut.
g. Its epithelial lining.
gv. Genital vessel.
lp. Labial plexus.

n. Ambulacral nerve.
p. Pigment granules.
s. Spinelets on the ambulacral plates of the disk.
sa. Sacculi.
so. Spongy organ.
sp. Side plate.
stc. Subtentacular canal
T. Tentacle.
tb. Tentacular branch of water-vessel.
w. Radial water-vessel.
wp. Water-pore.
wt. Water-tube.
x. Plexiform gland.
xv. Its ventral end which joins the labial plexus.

Figs. 1-4. PENTACRINUS DECORUS, Wyv. Thoms.

		Diam.	Page
Fig. 1. Transverse section of a brachial ambulacrum,	x	100	96
Figs. 2-4. Vertical sections of some of the ambulacral plates of the disk, which bears spinelets and are traversed by fibres of the parambulacral nerve-plexus (<i>ad</i>),	x	50	124

Fig. 5. ANTEDON ROSACEA, Linck, sp.

Fig. 5. Vertical section through the left or eastern angle of the peristome, at the origin of the two lateral ambulacra, showing the labial plexus (<i>lp</i>) and water-tubes (<i>wt</i>),	x	40	98
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Figs. 6, 7. ANTEDON ESCHRICHTI, Müll., sp.

Figs. 6, 7. Portions of vertical sections of the disk in the neighbourhood of an ambulacrum, showing the parambulacral nerves (<i>ad</i>),	x	100	123
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Figs. 8, 9. PROMACHOCRINUS KERGUELENSIS, n. sp.

Fig. 8. Portion of a vertical transverse section of the disk behind the mouth, showing the spongy organ (<i>so</i>) at the side of the fore-gut (<i>fg</i>),	x	40	99
Fig. 9. Portion of another section of the same series, but in front of the mouth, showing the upper end of the plexiform gland (<i>x</i>), part of which is becoming reticular and spongy (<i>xv</i>),	x	30	99