

of considerable length protrude; what appears to be a separate plate immediately behind these bears the madreporic tubercle; only two ovaries are developed, and two plates only are perforated for their ducts. The two posterior ambulacra end at a secondary pole at a distance of about one-third of the length of the shell from the primary pole near its posterior extremity. The structure of the ambulacra is extremely simple, the ambulacral canal sending a simple diverticulum to a single minute pore near the centre of each ambulacral plate. The mouth is

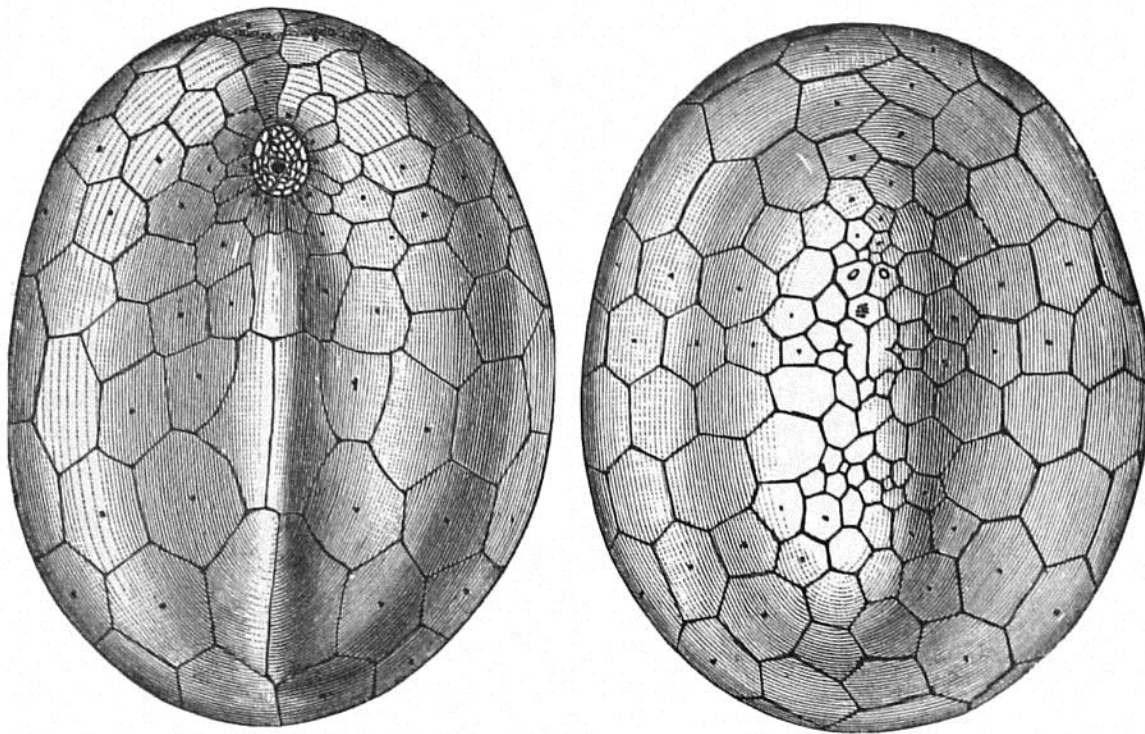


FIG. 103.—*Calymne relieta*, WYVILLE THOMSON. Oral and apical aspects of the denuded test.

unarmed. The surface of the test bears somewhat sparsely scattered hair-like spines, and over the central portion of the oral surface and on the apical surface near the posterior pole are groups of delicately striated paddle-shaped spines. The general color of the test and spines is pale green. Either the same species, or one very nearly allied to it, was obtained in considerable number near Tristan d'Acunha, but with a test not less than 200 mm. in length. The shell was, however, so extremely tender and thin that even with the trawl not a single example was got tolerably complete.