Fig. 4. Enlarged end view of test, showing course of lateral fasciole across the posterior extremity.
5. Interior view of abactinal surface of test; enlarged.
6. Interior view of actinal floor of test ; enlarged.
7. Interior view of actinostome; enlarged.
8. Actinostome, seen from the actinal side; enlarged.
9. Large primary tubercles of abactinal surface, adjoining apical system, in odd anterior ambulacrum.
8 (should be 10). Abactinal part of test, extending from upper part of the odd anterior ambulacrum to the cluster of primary spines in the median interambulacral space above the anal system between it and the apical system; enlarged.
11. Cluster of primary spines, placed above the anal system on the abactinal extremity of the posterior part of the test. See fig. 3 .
$11 a, b, c, d, e, f$. Differently shaped primary spines.
12. Anal system, protected by paddle-shaped primary spines round the abactinal edge.
13. Shows the outline of the anal system, with the shape of the plates covering it.

Podocidaris prionigera, A. Ag. (figs. 14, 15), p. 59.
14. Part of ambulacral and interambulacral regions of test, seen from the abactinal side, to show the relation of the primary and secondary tubercles adjoining the ambitus; enlarged.
15. Enlarged view of abactinal system.

## PLATE XXXV.

Cystechinus vesica, A. Ag. (figs. 1-20), p. 150.
Fig. 1. Seen from the abactinal pole; natural size.
2. Same, seen in profile.
3. Same, seen from the actinal side.
4. Different specimen, showing shape assumed owing to extreme tenuity of test.
5. Interior view, seen from actinal side, to show the course of the alimentary canal.
6. Interior view of apical system and of genital organs.
7. View of genital organs of a different individual.
8. Actinostome, somewhat enlarged, covered with spines.
" 9. Anal system, exterior view.

