## PLATE LX.

The Lettering is the same in all the Figures.
$a^{\prime}$. Ventral branch of the axial cord of the arm.
ad. Tho parambulacral extensions of the axial-cords into the ventral perisome of the disk.
ac. Ambulacral epithelium.
b. Radial blood-vessel.
c. Bands of connective tissue in the body-cavity.
c. Coeliac camal.
cve. Circumvisceral coelom.
e. External epithelium.
fg. Fore-gut.
g. Epithelium of the gut.
gc. Genital cord.
gć. Genital caual.
gv. Genital vessel.
ib. Intervisceral blood-vesse
lp. Labial plexus.
n. Ambulacral uerve.
$n r$. Its oral ring.
p. Pigment granules.
sa. Saceuli.
so. Spongy organ.
stc. Subtentacular camal.
tb. Tentacular branch of water-vessel.
w. Radial water-vessel.
wp. Water-pore.
wt. Water-tube.

Fig. 1. Actinometra polchella, Pourtalès, sp.
Diam. Page
Fig. 1. Transverse section of an ambulacrum behind the mouth, showing the connection of the genital vessels ( $g v$ ) and labial plexus ( $l p$ ), . . . . . . $\times 50$ 98

Fig. 2. Antedon carinata, Leach, sp.
Fig. 2. Portion of a vertical transverse section of the disk in the anal interradius, showing the connection of the genital vessels $(g v)$ and labial plexus ( $l p$ ), 50

Figs. 3-6. Antedon eschrichti, Müll., sp.
Fig. 3. Portion of a vertical longitudinal section of the disk, which passes through the peristome, showing the connection of the intervisceral vessels (ib) with the spongy organ (so), . $\times 35$

Fig. 4. Longitudinal vertical section of the peristome in the direction of a ray, . . . . . . . $\times 60 \quad 97$

Fig. 5. Part of a vertical transverse section of the disk in the anal interradius, showing the spongy organ and labial plexus, . $\times 40$98

Fig. 6. Transverse section of a brachial ambulacrum, showing one of the ventral branches of the axial cord $\left(a^{\prime}\right)^{1}$ which extend into the perisome at the side of the food-groove, . . $\times 65$

