

SPATANGUS COMPLANATUS, *Lign.* 84 (*Holaster* of M. Agassiz).—In this form of *Spatangus* (constituting the genus *Holaster Agass.*), the ambulacra are not depressed or furrowed, as in the preceding species, nor petaloid (*leaf-shaped*), as in those which M. Agassiz denominates true *Spatangi*; but they converge to a point on the summit, as is shown in fig. 2: the mouth is transverse, fig. 3, *d*; and at the anterior part of the inferior face there is a depression, which results from the convergence of the ambulacral areæ towards that point. The vent is in the posterior face. This species is stated to be confined, in France, to the *Neocomian* strata; I introduce it to illustrate the characters of several others, which the French geologists suppose to be peculiar to their *Neocomian* formation, but which occur in the British Lower Chalk and Marl.

NUCLEOLITES (*nut-like Echinite*).—These are generally of small size, depressed, and cordiform; the vent is placed in a deep groove, or furrow, on the posterior face, extending towards the summit of the disk (see *Wond.* p. 311.). The mouth is subcentral. The shell, like that of *Ananchytes*, is covered pretty uniformly with minute tubercles, or granules. Several species are abundant in the Chalk-marl, Green Sand, and Oolite. There is one species in the Tertiary strata, and one living.