

Stem slender and pentagonal in outline, with slight re-entering angles. Generally seven or eight internodal joints with distinctly crenulated edges. Their relatively high sides are somewhat hollowed, and smooth or marked with faint ridges; while their angles are sharpened and a little produced outwards, so that the whole stem is traversed by five well defined interrarial ridges.

The supra-nodals are but slightly incised, and the wide cirrus-facets do not reach the upper edges of the nodal joints. They likewise barely reach the lower edges, coming much nearer to them in some specimens than in others; and the infra-nodals are scarcely grooved, so that their re-entering angles are but little more marked than those of the other internodal joints.

Cirri composed of about forty joints, the first two of which are short and wide, while the eighth and a few following ones are sometimes a little longer than wide. The lower cirri do not seem to be specially shorter than the upper. Interarticular pores not visible below the tenth node.

The basals (in the only specimen possessing them) appear as small rhomboidal knobs with their pointed lower extremities resting on the interrarial ridges at the top of the stem; but they extend laterally and meet their fellows in the re-entering angles between the first radials. The rays consist of six rounded joints, of which the second and fourth are syzygies, and are well separated laterally above the hypozygals of the second radials. They all divide three times, and there are generally additional axillaries on the two outermost of each set of four tertiary arms thus produced, so that the total number of arms reaches about sixty. They consist of about one hundred joints above the palmar axillaries, and are almost smooth in the medio-dorsal line till near the ends, which are slightly serrate.

The distichals, palmars, and lower brachials present a peculiarity which is much more marked in the baseless individual than in the more normal one. The pinnule-bearing side of each joint is slightly bent outwards above the pinnule-socket, and its edge is cut into several small teeth or spines. In addition to this the front edge of each joint and the corresponding part of the hinder edge of its successor are slightly raised on one or both sides, and are also more or less spinose. These characters are perhaps most distinctly marked upon the palmars, not being fully developed upon the distichals, and disappearing a little beyond the level of the tertiary axillaries. Six or eight joints in the primary arms; secondaries of eight to fourteen (usually ten or twelve) palmars. The next division (when present) may be from eight to twenty (generally twelve to sixteen) joints, and in one case there is another axillary after sixteen joints more. The third joint after each axillary is usually a syzygy. The next syzygy in the free arms may be anywhere between the sixth and thirtieth brachials, after which an interval of three to eighteen joints occurs between successive syzygies.

The pinnules on the radials and first distichals are large and massive, consisting of