

is one short, robust, conical spine. Excepting one or two isolated granules or miliary spinelets there are no other spinelets on the plates, though at first sight the pedicellariæ, which stand on the margin of the infero-marginal plates, might almost be considered to belong to the adambulacral plates.

The mouth-plates are large and rather prominent, and their armature consists of a marginal series of about seven to ten short spinelets, the two innermost being much the largest, whilst the others are subequal or decrease slightly in size as they recede from the mouth. On the actinal surface of the plate there is usually a lineal series of small conical spines running parallel to the suture, and in the interspace between these and the marginal series there are one or more spines, one of which is much larger than the others, and is the representative of the large spine on the actinal surface of the adambulacral plates. There is frequently some irregularity in the disposition of these inner spines.

The actinal interradial areas are small, and occupied only by a few irregularly placed intermediate plates; the spinelets they bear are most of them modified into pedicellariæ-like bodies similar to those elsewhere found on this species.

The anus is central and very distinct, with several larger spinelets surrounding its margin.

The madreporiform body is small but convex, and is usually less (but sometimes rather more) than its own diameter distant from the margin. The striæ are coarse and deeply incised.

The papular groups at the base of the rays are small and with not more than eight to ten papulæ in each. The paxillæ amongst the group are small and modified in form, and the crown is often represented only by the central spine.

Colour in alcohol, a bleached greyish or yellowish white.

Young Phase.—The smallest example (from Station 46) measures $R = 11$ mm., $r = 2.5$ mm., and is already so far characterised that it is scarcely too much to say that it would be referred with but little hesitation to the species, even if found isolated. There are twelve supero-marginal plates, and the spines borne on these and the infero-marginal plates, though small, are tolerably robust in comparison to the size of the specimen. Robust central spinelets are already present on a number of the paxillæ, whilst the encircling series, five or six in number, are mere conical thornlets radiating apart. There are several large and fully developed pedicellariæ on the abactinal paxillar area; similar large valvate pedicellariæ, composed of four or five spines, are also present on the actinal surface, chiefly in the actinal interradial areas, but also on the infero-marginal plates, extending along the ray as far as the fourth or fifth plate, or occasionally further. There are two if not more small intermediate plates in the actinal interradial areas. The adambulacral plates have a furrow series of four or five spinelets, with or without an incipient thornlet at the end of the series, and on the actinal surface of the plates is a