

actinal spine on the adambulacral plates; and behind this, on the outer part of the plate, there are three or four minute, thorn-like spinelets, irregularly placed. The tumid character of the infero-marginal plates and of the mouth-plates give a very ornate appearance to the actinal aspect of this species.

The actinal intermediate plates are comparatively rather large, but not more than ten to twelve are present in each interradial area; they are slightly tumid, and bear near their centre three or four small thorn-like spinelets.

The anus is subcentral and very distinct, and a punctured tube is seen protruding; the surrounding paxillæ are not distinguishable in any way from the others in that region of the disk.

The papular groups at the base of the rays are small, with eight papulæ in each; these are arranged in two lateral series of three, with a median series of two, which are larger and wider apart. The paxillæ between and in the neighbourhood of the papulæ are precisely similar to the others on the abactinal area.

The madreporiform body, which is small, circular, and slightly convex, is situated nearly midway between the centre and the extreme margin, but rather nearer the latter. Its surface is grooved with numerous comparatively fine, deeply incised, convoluted and radiating striations; and there is one large paxilla on its adcentral side larger than any of the others on the abactinal area.

Colour in alcohol, a bleached yellowish white.

Young Phase.—There is a young example (from Station 76) which measures $R = 14 +$ mm. (the terminal plate being unfortunately broken from every ray), and $r = 3.5$ mm. The paxillæ are remarkably large as compared with the size of the animal. The marginal plates are large and have the characters of the adult. Thirteen supero-marginal plates are present between the median interradial line and the broken extremity, and from this region, I believe, only the odd terminal plate is missing. The lateral spine on the infero-marginal plates is remarkably small and inconspicuous, and only a little larger than the rest of the spinulation of the plate; whilst the spine on the supero-marginal plate, though very small, is much more robust—an opposite proportion to what obtains in the adult stage. The adambulacral plates are large, elongate, and separated by wide interspaces occupied by ligament. The furrow series of spines has fully assumed the palmate character of the adult, and the single large spine on the actinal surface of the plate is remarkably robust. There are only four intermediate or ventral plates in each actinal interradial area, and the inner pair are much the largest, in fact larger than any of the adambulacral plates. On their surface are a few isolated thornlets. The actinal surface generally already shows traces of the tumid character of the plates, which forms at once an ornate and a distinguishing feature of the adult form.

Localities.—Station 76, Between the islands of San Miguel and Pico (Azores). July 3, 1873. Lat. $38^{\circ} 11' 0''$ N., long. $27^{\circ} 9' 0''$ W. Depth 900 fathoms. Pteropod ooze. Bottom temperature $40^{\circ} 0$ Fahr.; surface temperature $70^{\circ} 0$ Fahr.