

convex. The median suture is more or less imperfectly closed, and is widely open on the outer part, sometimes partly exposing the odontophore, especially in the young form. The armature consists of a marginal series of nine or ten small, cylindrical, short, spinelets on each plate, the innermost two or three slightly longer and more robust; behind this is an irregular series of very short granuliform spinelets, the innermost, however, being nearly as large as the innermost of the marginal series, with which they form a group at the mouth-angle. The rest of the plate bears a few widely disposed granules, more or less irregular in position, but with a tendency in some cases to form a lineal series; and the surface of the mouth-plate, as a whole, has the appearance of being covered with widely spaced granules.

The actinal interradial areas, though of small dimensions, contain a considerable number of intermediate (or ventral) plates, above fifty being present in each area. These plates are small, with a central, broad, low, but well-defined tubercular convexity, forming a pedicle upon which are borne three or four small spinelets, constituting a very simple paxilla. The plates form a subtransverse lineal series, running from the adambulacral plates to the marginal plates, and four or five plates may be counted in the longest series on each side of the median interradial line. No interradial plates extend beyond the fourth or fifth marginal plate.

The anal aperture is superficially indistinguishable in the material examined.

The madreporiform body is large, compound, and more or less hidden by paxillæ; it is only separated by a narrow space from the margin.

Colour in alcohol, a bleached greyish white.

Young Phase.—A young example, which measures $R=15.5$ mm.; $r-4=4.5$ mm., is readily recognisable even at this early stage as belonging to the species. The rays, however, have not quite the attenuate character of the adult, for though tapering they have an obtuse appearance, and the terminal plate is large and broad, whilst in the fully grown form it is more elongate. There are fourteen supero-marginal plates, counting from the median interradial line to the extremity; and they form a comparatively broader border on the abactinal surface. The minuteness of the paxillæ on the abactinal surface is remarkable. The anal aperture is distinguishable. The madreporiform body is very near the margin, and a large plate stands on its adcentral side. I have been unable to detect any papulæ. The adambulacral plates are very long and narrow, and their armature is already essentially the same as that of the adult. There are five or six spinelets in the slightly curved furrow series, and a longitudinal series of four or five behind these form a straight line parallel to the furrow. The mouth-plates are remarkably long and narrow. The actinal interradial areas are very small, and not more than ten to twelve minute plates are present in each. The lateral spinelets, or rather their incipient representatives, have a tendency to be placed near the aboral margin of the infero-marginal plates.

Locality.—Station 79. Between the Azores and Madeira. July 11, 1873. Lat.