

per cent. The interbrachial arcs are wide, and the immediate arm-angle is more or less straight.

The abactinal area is covered with a thin membrane. Spinelets, borne on spicule-like plates, are confined to bands along the interradian lines, and a few surround the epiproctal tube; the radial areas are entirely without spinelets. The spinelets are very minute, little more than microscopic spicules, elongate, cylindrical, not tapering, covered with a thin membrane through which the calcareous base and shaft are distinctly visible. The tubular epiproctal prolongation or anal funnel is moderately well developed, broad at the base, and tapers rather rapidly.

The marginal plates are not high, and form an almost perpendicular wall which bends inward very slightly; they do not arch over on the sides of the rays, and their curvature produces only a slight rounding of the margin. The abactinal area of the ray is flat, and the space which intervenes between the marginal plates of each side is covered with membrane. This band is nearly uniform in breadth throughout, and is equal to one-third of the greatest breadth of the ray; it extends up to the extremity, the adoral margin of the terminal plate being indented for its continuation. The supero-marginal plates are eight in number, counting from the median interradian line, and exclusive of the terminal. Their shape is nearly quadrate, the most inward and the most outward plates having the height rather greater than the length, whilst those midway present the reverse proportions. Each of the supero-marginal plates normally carries a minute tubercle or rudiment of an aborted spinelet, but in some instances even this is wanting. The terminal plate is not at all gibbous or tubercular, and its size and outline is conformable in every way to the regular tapering of the ray. Three small delicate spines are borne on the terminal plate—one placed at the extremity, in the median line, which points upward and outward, and one on each side at a lower level, which are separated by the furrow and directed horizontally and radiate slightly outward from the axial line of the ray.

The infero-marginal plates correspond in number to the superior series and, excepting the innermost plate, have the length greater than the height.

Three cribriform organs are present in each interbrachial arc, the lateral ones are very narrow, and all are well spaced. Their structure is lamelliform. (See Pl. XXVII.)

The ambulacral furrows are wide, straight, or very slightly petaloid, and open. Each adambulacral plate bears a single spinelet, and also a rather large segmental pit and papilla. The spine, which is placed at the adoral extremity of the plate, is comparatively robust, cylindrical, slightly tapering, and longer than half the breadth of the furrow, over which it is directed horizontally and slightly inwards (adorally). The segmental papilla is subcircular in shape, nearly half as large as the whole adambulacral plate, and is situated midway between the bases of the spinelets on the two adjacent adambulacral plates, the margin towards the furrow being straight. (See Pl. XXVII. fig. 7.) Towards