

From seven to nine cribriform organs are present in each interbrachial arc; they are wide and occupy nearly the whole of the plates, in large examples adjacent organs being confluent in the neighbourhood of the horizontal suture. Their structure is papilliform. (See Pl. XXVII. fig. 20.)

The ambulacral furrows are wide when expanded, occupying the whole of the actinal aspect of the ray, but when contracted are arched over and closed in by the adambulacral armature. The adambulacral plates are elongate and subrhomboid, the margin towards the furrow and the actinal surface being incurved—suggestive of the appearance of a caudal vertebra. The armature of the adambulacral plates along the greater portion of the ray consists of four spines, the aboral spine being the longest; near the mouth, however, there are five spines, which are short and subequal. The spines are comparatively short, with a wide robust base, thence they taper, are sharply pointed, and slightly compressed, and all radiate at different angles from the plate. On the plates near the mouth the spines are much shorter, subequal, rapidly pointed, and quite flat. The bases of these spines are united by a more or less continuous membrane. In large specimens a small granule is present behind the furrow series, on the actinal surface of the plate and close to its adoral extremity; near the mouth even two or three are sometimes found.

The mouth-plates are large and prominent, with a widely open median suture, the apposed margins of the plates being bent downward with a gentle curve until at right angles to the actinal surface. Their armature consists of a comb of seven or eight short flat spinelets, similar to those on the innermost adambulacral plates, situated on the margin of the plate adjacent to the furrow, and there are one or two more prominent and conical ones at the innermost extremity, which are directed towards the centre of the actinostome. No spinelets or tubercles are normally present on the actinal surface of the mouth-plates, although in the largest specimen four or five granules form a line parallel to the sutural margin. The aboral extremities of the mouth-plates are widely open, and the odontophore is exposed superficially.

The actinal interradiar areas are large and elongate in the direction of the median inter-radial line; they are paved with squamous intermediate plates, the whole being covered with a thin membrane. The plates are broader than long, imbricate slightly, and are arranged more or less in columns, which latter may however become somewhat irregular as they approach the mouth-angle, consequent on the increase in the size of the plates, which are also more irregular in shape there. A few small granules, very widely and irregularly placed, occur on the plates here and there.

Colour in alcohol, greyish white, the paxillar area and the cribriform organs having a slightly brownish tinge.

*Locality*.—Station 346. Between the south coast of Africa and the Island of Ascension. April 6, 1876. Lat  $2^{\circ} 42' 0''$  S., long.  $14^{\circ} 41' 0''$  W. Depth 2350 fathoms. Globigerina ooze. Bottom temperature  $34^{\circ} 0$  Fahr.; surface temperature  $82^{\circ} 7$  Fahr.