

are confined to the adoral or inner two-thirds of the plate. Three to five small aborted spinelets, little more than granules, stand upon the surface of the plate behind and external to the furrow series, and form an aborted secondary series. The adambulacral plates are separated throughout the ray from the marginal series by a narrow strip of membrane with scale-like plates continued from the actinal interradiar area.

The mouth-plates are large, prominent along the line of suture, forming a broad well-elevated keel in which nearly the whole of the two plates is involved. The aboral extremity slopes gradually, the surface of the actinal interradiar area being inclined upward to meet it, and adorally they also likewise slope gradually. The sutural junction is imperfect, and widely expanded aborally, exposing the odontophore. The armature of the mouth-plates consists of six mouth-spines proper on each plate, *i.e.*, twelve for the whole mouth-angle; the innermost one is much larger and more robust than the others, and there are thus two large spinelets at the innermost point of each mouth-angle directed over the actinostome. The five smaller spinelets, which are uniform, equal, and less than the spines forming the armature of the adambulacral plates, are arranged equidistantly along the lateral margin of the plate, and arch over the furrow in continuation of the spinelets on the adambulacral plates. About three aborted secondary spines are placed close to the margin of the plate, which falls in the median suture; the middle one is largest, subconical, and stands nearest the highest point of the keel; the most adoral is similar in shape, but rather smaller, and is placed midway between this and the anterior extremity; whilst the outermost one is little more than a tubercular granule, and stands equidistant between the middle spine and the aboral extremity. Occasionally the adoral secondary spinelet is largest. A few irregular rounded granules may occur on the aboral portion of each plate.

The actinal interradiar areas are expansive, covered with a thin transparent membrane, and with a compact plating of delicate imbricating scales. These scale-like intermediate plates are more or less regularly hexagonal, and are arranged in columns parallel to the median interradiar line. The plates diminish in size and depth towards the margin, where they become narrow elongate strips. Each plate bears two or three small rounded granules irregularly disposed, and the large plates near the interior of the interradiar area have a few additional granules in proportion to their size.

Colour in alcohol, greyish white, with a brownish or slightly orange shade over the abactinal membrane.

*Young Phase.*—There is a small specimen measuring  $R = 12$  mm.,  $r = 5$  mm., which I consider to be the young of this species. The example in question is especially noteworthy on account of still possessing the embryonic plating on the disk. The plates, though large, are very irregular, and I have not been able to reduce them to any formula of arrangement; the illustration on Pl. XXVI. fig. 4 will give a fair idea of their form, size, and position.