

about ten spinelets each, and the smaller groups of about five or six paxillæ. Outside this conspicuous ring of the disk there are a few large paxillæ placed here and there amongst the general small or pseudo-paxillæ of the disk.

The marginal plates, instead of forming perpendicular rounded sides, are inclined inwards, towards the centre, which gives a bevelled edge to the disk, and an arched rather than a rounded character to the upper surface of the rays. The supero-marginal plates do not meet in the median line of the ray, but leave a rather wide suture along the whole length, which expands on approaching the disk. All the marginal plates are longer than high, excepting perhaps the penultimate superior. The supero-marginal plates are ten in number exclusive of the terminal, and vary in depth very slightly from the median interradiial line to the extremity of the ray.

The infero-marginal plates correspond in number and breadth to the superior series, but diminish gradually in height as they proceed along the ray. The surface of the plates is perfectly smooth, and forms an even contour-line to the ray, the sutures being scarcely discernible except with a magnifying glass. None of the supero-marginal plates bear spines except the terminal. This plate is comparatively small and inconspicuous, sub-triangular in contour, and upturned at a sharp angle to the plane of the ray, a position that gives a very marked character. It bears three rather short robust spines—one, which is somewhat the stoutest, is placed in the median radial line and directed vertically upwards; the other two stand at the anterior actinal angles of the plate, and are directed outward and at an angle of about  $45^{\circ}$  to the single spine; in consequence of the thinning off of the terminal plate, the bases of these lateral spines are not far removed from that of the abactinal spine; a deep indentation or sinus occurs between them, in which the ambulacral furrow terminates.

Five cribriform organs are present in each interbrachial arc; they are rather wide, and leave only a small band of the plate between adjacent organs, and each has a depression down the median line. Their structure is papilliform. (See Pl. XXVIII. fig. 20.)

The ambulacral furrows are deep and contracted, the adambulacral plates arching considerably over, and their armature covering in the area when disposed for that purpose. The adambulacral plates are elongate and sub-crescentiform, and each forms an angular prominence on the sides of the furrow, the angles separating to a certain extent the tube-feet of neighbouring segments. The armature of the adambulacral plates consists of four short, thin, and compressed spines on each plate, uniform in breadth throughout, and rounded at the extremity, which are arranged in a straight or sometimes slightly curved line, and at a very slight angle to the furrow, the direction of the line being outward from the furrow. A secondary row of five or six small granules stands on the outer margin of the adambulacral plates behind the furrow series, placed in a slightly curved line, and these become more or less indistinct along the outer portion of the ray.