

Seven cribriform organs are present in each interbrachial arc; they are very widely expanded, and cover nearly the whole of the plates, adjacent organs almost touching in the neighbourhood of the horizontal suture. Their structure is papilliform. (See Pl. XXVIII. fig. 12).

The ambulacral furrows are narrow, and when they are contracted and closed in by the spinelets the tube-feet are entirely hidden from view. The adambulacral plates are elongate and subrhomboid in form, and present an angular prominence towards the furrow, the adoral side of the angle being much shorter than the aboral; from this circumstance results a singularly elegant festooned appearance, when the furrow is viewed as a whole. The armature of the adambulacral plates consists of four spines, except close to the mouth, three being placed on the aboral facet of the furrow margin of the plate, and one on the short adoral facet. The three innermost plates of the furrow immediately succeeding to the mouth-plates have five or six spines, and the angular prominence into the furrow is less pronounced. The spines of the adambulacral armature are uniform in size and shape throughout the ray; they are small, short, flat, and terminated abruptly with a lanceolate point, and all are in connection at their base with the common investing membrane of the plate. On the actinal surface of the plate, behind the furrow series of spines, are three to five small granules, arranged in a slightly curved line, which appears to follow the rounded margin of the adoral extremity and the outer side of the adambulacral plate. The most adoral of these granules show a tendency to develop the flat and pointed form of the furrow series, and there is little doubt that they are the representatives of an actinal or secondary series.

The mouth-plates are large and prominent, each curving down in a coulter-like form until the margins which fall in the median line are at right angles to the plane of the actinal surface. The prominent median keel thus produced slopes with a regular curve adorally and aborally, its longitudinal profile being almost semicircular. The median suture is not closed, but rather widely open, and expanding towards the aboral extremity of the plates exposes a portion of the odontophore. Each plate bears a short, robust, conical-pointed spine at its innermost extremity, the companion spine of the adjoining plate standing parallel. There is thus a pair of short, but conspicuous mouth-spines directed towards the centre of the actinostome from each mouth-angle. The remaining mouth-spines, which are six in number, are uniform in size and shape with the spinelets of the adambulacral armature, and are arranged along the margin of the plate which abuts on the furrow. A few prominent granules are present on the surface of the mouth-plates, but do not in the specimen under description appear to be arranged in any definite order.

The actinal interradiial areas are large and extensive, flat, and covered with oblong squamiform plates. On the outer portion of the area these plates are about twice as broad as long, and are arranged in columns parallel to the median interradiial line.