

extremity, form a broad and conspicuous margin to the disk and rays. Each plate is slightly tumid; and midway along the ray their breadth is greater than that of the paxillar area, the latter contracting outwardly into a mere narrow strip. The length of the plates is about two-thirds of their breadth, and their height is about one-half the breadth. The abactinal and lateral areas of the plate are united by a well-rounded curve: the tumidity above mentioned being conspicuous there. The surface of the plates is covered with low, robust, granuliform papillæ, which become small and crowded in the regions of the transverse margins, there being a great disparity in size between these and the robust granule-like papillæ along the median line of the plate. This disparity, however, may vary in degree; and sometimes one or more of the papillæ on the tumidity or rounding are larger than the rest, and even simulate a small supero-marginal tubercle or low conical spinelet. The majority of the supero-marginal plates bear one or even two pedicellariæ of simple formation, but each in relation with a pit in the plate, and frequently simulating very suggestively some of the foraminal or "excavate" forms of the organ found in the *Pentagonasteridæ* and allied families.

The infero-marginal plates correspond exactly to the superior series, and their breadth on the actinal area is as great as that of the superior series on the abactinal area. Their surface is covered with papillæ, which become large, flattened, and squamiform in the median region of the plate towards the end adjacent to the adambulacral plates. Each plate bears at the upper end on the aboral margin a slightly oblique row of three small, delicate, cylindrical, tapering spinelets, standing close together, subequal, rather longer than the plate, and appressed to the side of the ray. On the inner half of the ray there is frequently one or even two similar spinelets on the aboral margin of the plate between this series and the end of the plate adjacent to the adambulacral plates, but always widely separate. Sometimes four spinelets are present in the oblique lateral series, the uppermost being rather smaller than the others.

The adambulacral plates are large and massive, rather longer than broad, and with a slightly convex margin towards the furrow. Their armature consists of a furrow series of ten long, thin, very delicate, cylindrical spinelets, subequal in length, which is about equal to that of the plate, and standing subparallel. In a large example these spinelets are slightly compressed laterally, and all are covered with a very thin membrane. On the actinal surface of the plate are about three irregular longitudinal rows of spinelets, with five or six in each, which are short, tapering, pointed, and covered with membrane, the whole forming a group rather than regular series. The length of the spinelets on the actinal surface of the plate is much shorter than that of the furrow series, and diminishes as the spinelets recede from the furrow.

The mouth-plates are elongate and narrow, and the united pair are subelliptical and prominent actinally. Their armature consists of a marginal series of very small, short, tapering, and rather widely spaced spinelets, which are closely appressed to the superficial