

diminishing in length rapidly as they approach the disk and more slowly towards the extremity. The other two spines on the surface of the infero-marginal plates are small, slightly compressed, broad-based, tapering, sharply-pointed spinelets, not more than 1 to 1.5 mm. in length, simulating squamules rather than spinelets. At the inner end of the plate and upon the keel between the spinelets are a few very delicate, short, cilia-like spinelets. Not unfrequently the place of one of the compressed spinelets is occupied by a long delicate two-valved pedicellaria, quite as long as or longer than the spinelet. On the inner part of the ray this pedicellaria may often occupy the place of a third spinelet, and is often present near the base of the long lateral spine. The margins of the keel on the actinal area of the plate have a series of small papilliform or invested cilia-like spinelets.

The infero-marginal plate is separated from the adambulacral plate throughout the ray by a very small intermediate plate, and this is devoid of spinelets or pedicellariæ throughout.

The adambulacral plates are broader than long, united by a rather wide ligamentous band, and their armature consists of two spines. The inner or furrow spine is short and very delicate, subcylindrical or very faintly compressed laterally, slightly tapering but obtuse at the tip, faintly geniculate or curved, and directed over the furrow at an angle of 45° to the plane of the actinal surface. The second spine stands erect on the actinal surface of the plate, perpendicular to the actinal plane; it is rather longer than the furrow spine, measuring 1.5 to 1.75 mm. in length, very robust at the base, subconical, and tapering. On the outer side of this spine, or sometimes rather on the adoral side, is frequently a large attenuate two-valved pedicellaria, equal in length to the spine; and sometimes there are one or two more very small cilia-like spinelets behind the actinal spine.

The mouth-plates are small, very narrow, but prominent. Each plate bears at its innermost point a large two-jawed pedicellaria similar to those above described, but with coarser jaws, directed over the actinostome. On the actinal surface of the keel are three or four robust tapering spinelets, with a few small cilia-like spinelets between and at the margin.

The actinal interradial areas are very small; and they contain a pair of small intermediate plates on which are borne three or four small cilia-like spinelets.

The madreporiform body is hidden by paxillæ.

Colour in alcohol, a dirty light drab or greyish white.

*Locality*.—Station 203. East of Panay Island, Philippine group. October 31, 1874. Lat. 11° 6' 0" N., long. 123° 9' 0" E. Depth 20 fathoms. Mud. Surface temperature 85°·0 Fahr.

*Remarks*.—This species is characterised by the single, short, robust spine on the actinal surface of the adambulacral plates, by the long, delicate, spine-like, two-jawed pedicellariæ, and by the single long lateral spines.