

upon one another. The paxillæ along the sides of the rays are arranged in regular obliquely transverse lines, seven or eight being present in each series near the base of the ray. The paxillæ in the central area of the disk and in the narrow median strip along the rays are not included in this arrangement. A certain longitudinal disposition, though scarcely to be described as subregular, occurs along the ray.

The supero-marginal plates are small and subrhomboidal in form, the sutures between adjacent plates forming obliquely transverse lines, which trend from within outward and slightly backward. The supero-marginal plates are thirty in number counting from the median interradiial line to the extremity. There is a small odd triangular plate in the median interradiial line which does not reach the margin. The innermost marginal plates have the breadth slightly in excess of the length, but along the greater part of the ray the length is slightly greater than the breadth. At the extremity the breadth of the plates is greater than the length and owing to their posture on the ray the height is the predominant dimension. On the inner part and until quite near the extremity the plates are low and flat-lying, with the height less than the other dimensions. The surface of the plates is covered with numerous comparatively large, coarse, low, subprismatic, truncate granules all of uniform size, not specially crowded and superficially similar in all respects to the granules on the paxillæ. The divisions between succeeding plates are well marked. Usually two of the obliquely transverse series of paxillæ are opposite each supero-marginal plate.

The infero-marginal plates correspond in length to the superior series, and are confined almost entirely to the lateral wall, curving very slightly towards the actual surface, very little of their surface being seen when the starfish is viewed from below; though the amount presented may vary slightly according to the inflation of the ray and the consequent posture of the marginal plates. When the lateral wall of the ray is placed in the direct line of view, the height of the plate is seen to be rather greater than the length on the inner part of the ray and at the extremity, but rather less than the length midway along the ray. They are covered with precisely similar granules to those on the supero-marginal plates. There is also an odd infero-marginal plate in the median interradiial line, narrow and wedge-shaped, its outline being an isosceles triangle, whilst that of the odd supero-marginal plate is an equilateral one.

The adambulacral plates are short and broad, and their armature consists on the inner half of the ray of four or five oblique pairs of spines standing one behind the other; but on the other part no more than three pairs are present. The spines of the pair which stands on the furrow margin are slightly larger than the rest, cylindrical, robust at the base, tapering, and more or less pointed. In the succeeding pairs the spines are less tapering and less pointed, and the outer pairs are considerably smaller than the others; on the outer half of the ray being scarcely distinguishable from the granules on the adjacent intermediate plates. The pair next the furrow pair are often so very oblique in their