

The radial plates internal to the large tubercle generally bear a small tubercle; and no other plates in the median radial series are thus armed. Many of the plates in the two longitudinal series on each side of the median radial series bear similar and more or less conical tubercles. These tubercles form more or less definite lines, which gradually converge towards the centre and mark out a lanceolate figure in each radial area.

The supero-marginal plates, which are twenty-two in number, counting from the median interradiial line to the extremity, form a broad well-defined border. Each plate is distinctly and prominently tumid, and all are covered with the same uniform granulation and skin as that already described on the abactinal plates. Three or four of the supero-marginal plates on each side of the median interradiial line bear a single small and more or less conical tubercle on the convexity between the abactinal and lateral areas; and these tubercles are much more conspicuous and relatively larger in small examples. The terminal plate is small, rounded, subovate, and widest posteriorly.

The infero-marginal plates correspond to the superior series and are similarly tumid, but to a less degree. They are covered with a similar granulation and membrane. Each plate, except those near the end of the ray, bears three large, robust, slightly flattened lateral spines, which are disposed in an oblique line passing from the upper margin to the aboral margin. The upper or outermost spine is the largest, and measures 8 or 9 mm.; the second is rather smaller; and the third or innermost is not more than one half the size of the largest, and may be less. All are robust at the base and taper to the extremity; the two largest are usually obtuse at the tip, and the innermost is pointed. The direction of these spines is upward and outward, and they have an appressed posture, as much as the tumidity of the plate will allow. At the end of the ray only two lateral spines are present, and these are small. There are also only two spines on the first two plates in the inter-brachial arc.

The adambulacral plates are small and their armature consists of:—(1.) A furrow series of seven or eight short lamelliform spinelets, bluntly rounded at the tip; these spinelets stand more or less palisade-like, and their greatest surface is at right angles to the furrow. (2.) On the actinal surface of the plate are two large, equal-sized, flattened, and somewhat gouge-shaped or elongately spatuliform spinelets, which stand side by side, and occupy the whole breadth of the plate, forming a line parallel to the furrow series. The largest measure nearly 4 mm. in length. On the outer part of the ray (about the last third) only one actinal spine is present. Between the furrow series and the actinal spines at the adoral edge of the plate is a small two-valved pedicellaria. The outer part of the plate external to the actinal spines is covered with a small uniform granulation imbedded in membrane similar to, and continuous with, that which covers the actinal intermediate plates, and in fact all the surface of this species.

The mouth-plates are small, slightly prominent actinally, forming a low arched keel, and their surface is covered with a granulation similar to that above described. Their