

sion exactly. Rays well produced, fine and tapering at the extremities. Abactinally the centre of the disk is elevated into a sharp conoid, and the rays are prominently arched.

The supradorsal membrane is very delicate. The spinelets of the paxillæ, which are prominently projecting, very delicate, and tapering towards their extremity, are distributed regularly at uniform intervals apart over the whole abactinal area. Numerous very fine thread-like fibrous bands pass between the tips of the spinelets, crossing over and under one another, but not merging or forming a coherent reticulated structure. The fibres are not tightly stretched between the tips of the spinelets, but slope downward at a high angle like slackened ropes round a tent-pole; in consequence of this and of their great prominence the spinelets appear to superficial examination to stand like well-spaced conical prickles upon the abactinal area. The oscular orifice is of moderate size, the outer margin (from which the valves take their rise) being marked off by prominent sharp spinelets into a pentagon, 9.5 mm. in diameter, the angles opposite to the rays. The valves are very regularly subtriangular, composed of ten to twelve radiating spines, and when closed form a pyramidal peak in the centre of the disk.

The ambulacral furrows are narrow and deeply sunken, constricted near the mouth, widest about the outer third, and then sharply tapering to the extremity. The armature of the adambulacral plates consists of three short, stout, tapering, compressed spines, placed in line oblique to the direction of the furrow, and also to the horizontal plane of the ray. The adambulacral spines are quite hidden in the furrow, not webbed together, but probably invested with a rather long membrane. The aperture-papillæ are large and squarely oval.

The mouth-plates are somewhat broad, short, and almost perpendicular in position; the keel is flattened. Each plate bears two short, thick, secondary or superficial spinelets, the aboral ones being the most robust. One mouth-spine stands above the innermost secondary, and another, much smaller, is placed isolated on the horizontal lateral margin of the plate.

The actino-lateral spines, which are twenty-seven or perhaps about thirty in number, are robust at the extremity of attachment, but very delicate and tapering outwardly, and do not meet in the interradium.

Colour in alcohol, dark purple, with the fibrous bands on the abactinal surface white, which gives a very elegant effect. The ambulacral tube-feet are very dark purple, almost black, with white tips.

Locality.—Station 218. Off the north coast of New Guinea, south-west of the Admiralty Islands. March 1, 1875. Lat. $2^{\circ} 33' 0''$ S., long. $144^{\circ} 4' 0''$ E. Depth 1070 fathoms. Blue mud. Bottom temperature $36^{\circ} 4$ Fahr.; surface temperature $84^{\circ} 0$ Fahr.

Remarks.—The structure of the supradorsal membrane, the form and armature of the mouth-plates, and the presence of cross muscular fibres in the web of the actinal floor, serve to distinguish this species from its congeners.