

the series next to the adambulacral plates, which is the longest, only extends about half way along the ray. All these plates intervening between the series that I have called the supero-marginal series and the adambulacral plates are remarkable for the manner in which the plates of the several series form vertical or transverse series; these pass from the adambulacral plates to the supero-marginal plates, and continuations of the same lines are also seen to extend for a short distance above the supero-marginal series, the abactinal plates there having a tendency to fall into the same arrangement. All the plates above mentioned are thickly beset with compact groups of spinelets similar to those on the abactinal plates, and large papulæ occur in the interspaces.

The armature of the adambulacral plates consists of a transverse series of about three comparatively large, robust, slightly tapering spinelets, followed by one or two pairs of much smaller spinelets at the outer end of the plate. Occasionally there may be four or five spinelets in the transverse series, and occasionally one or more may be out of the line, thus appearing to form an oblique pair with its neighbour in the series. There is a single isolated small spinelet at the apex of the plate placed very high up in the furrow.

The madreporiform body is large, circular, and slightly raised. It is situated at the summit of one of the interradial sulci. Its surface is marked with rather coarse striations which radiate from the centre to the periphery, and the dissepiments are studded with comparatively large, low, rounded granules.

Colour in alcohol, a slightly brownish ashy grey.

*Localities.*—Station 315. Port William, Falkland Islands. January 26, 1876. Lat.  $51^{\circ} 40' 0''$  S., long.  $57^{\circ} 50' 0''$  W. Depth 12 fathoms. Sand, gravel. Surface temperature  $50^{\circ} 0$  Fahr.

Station 311. Off the entrance to Smyth Channel. January 11, 1876. Lat.  $52^{\circ} 45' 30''$  S., long.  $73^{\circ} 46' 0''$  W. Depth 245 fathoms. Blue mud. Bottom temperature  $46^{\circ} 0$  Fahr.; surface temperature  $50^{\circ} 0$  Fahr.

*Remarks.*—In the character of its spinulation this species resembles to a certain extent *Cribrella ornata*, but differs greatly from it in the widely open network formed by the abactinal plates. The general habit of the two forms is altogether different; and the definite transverse or vertical series of plates on the lateral and actinal regions of the ray, and the character of the adambulacral armature of *Cribrella obesa*, furnish strikingly conspicuous characters by which the species may be distinguished.

The examples from the Strait of Magellan are somewhat less robust in the ray than the type form.

5. *Cribrella præstans*, n. sp. (Pl. XCVI. fig. 7; Pl. XCVIII. figs. 7 and 8).

Rays five.  $R = 88$  to  $90$  mm;  $r = 14$  mm.  $R > 6 r$ . Breadth of a ray at the base, about 18 mm. Breadth about midway between the disk and the extremity, 10 mm.

Rays elongate, cylindrical, but subdepressed near the base and over the disk, which is