capable of some inflation, tapering gradually from the base to the extremity, the outer half of the ray being narrow and attenuate, and the tips recurved in the specimen under notice. The disk is comparatively large for the genus.

The plates of the abactinal surface are small and form a compact network. Amongst them are larger plates, which are slightly more prominent and bevelled into an indistinct ridge; and these larger plates are so arranged as to form a continuous but still more or less indistinct, large and widely-open network, in the large meshes of which are placed a number of the smaller plates with single isolated papulæ interspersed. Upon the larger plates are borne small compact groups of short microscopic spinelets, the groups being distinctly spaced; on the smaller plates within the meshes there are seldom more than two or three similar spinelets, and their posture is divergent rather than tending to form a compact group. All the spinelets are covered with skin, and they are undistinguishable without the aid of a magnifying-glass.

An indistinct line of small narrow plates, forming a thin longitudinal series (the posture of the plates being horizontal), may be discerned on the upper part of the lateral wall of the ray, the representatives, perhaps, of a supero-marginal series. About midway between this series and the adambulacral plates is a second longitudinal series of larger plates (the posture of the plates being vertical), probably the representatives of an infero-marginal series. The plates of both these series bear groups of spinelets similar to those above described. The intermediate space between the two series, which diminishes in breadth as it extends along the ray, is occupied by small plates similar to those on the abactinal surface, and these have a tendency to form vertical and equally spaced lines between the two longitudinal series, with irregular plates and papulæ in the interspaces. Much irregularity, however, occurs, and the arrangement indicated can only be made out here and there. The space between the lower longitudinal series (the infero-marginal plates?) and the adambulacral plates is occupied by larger plates, arranged in more or less regular longitudinal lines parallel to the furrow. These plates, which are probably actinal intermediate plates, are much more uniform and bear more definite groups of rather longer spinelets than those on the lateral and abactinal areas. About two series of these intermediate plates may be counted midway on the ray, and the number increases gradually towards the disk. Papulæ are present between the intermediate plates.

The armature of the adambulacral plates consists of a single small skin-covered spinelet standing at the apex of the plate and placed high in the furrow, which is followed by about two or three pairs of larger spinelets and a small compact group of irregularly placed spinelets, the whole forming a transversely placed group, the spinelets of which decrease in size as they recede from the furrow.

The madreporiform body, which is rather large and circular, is situated rather nearer the centre than midway between that point and the margin. Its surface is grooved with deep striæ, radiating from the centre to the margin, and the intervening dissepiments