are closely studded with conical spinelets, which give the surface a very echinulate appearance, and almost mask its presence.

Colour in alcohol, a dirty light brownish grey.

Locality.—Station 148. Off the Crozet Islands. January 3, 1874. Lat. 46° 47′ 0″ S., long. 51° 37′ 0″ E. Depth 210 fathoms. Hard ground, gravel, shells. Surface temperature 41°·0 Fahr.

Remarks.—This species is distinguished from all the species with which I am acquainted by the peculiar secondary network on the abactinal surface, the meshes of which are filled up with smaller plates. The extremely small microscopic spines borne on the abactinal plates, and the subregular well-defined series of actinal intermediate plates, also furnish marks by which the species may be recognised.

6. *Cribrella simplex*, n. sp. (Pl. XCVII. figs. 5 and 6; Pl. XCVIII. figs. 9 and 10).

Rays five. R = 27 mm.; r = 6 mm. R = 4·5 r. Breadth of a ray at the base, 6·25 mm.

Rays elongate, rounded, perfectly cylindrical, tapering gradually but slightly from the base to the extremity, which is obtuse. Disk small, with more or less distinct depressions or sulci in the median interradial lines abactinally. Deeper and more conspicuous depressions are present on the actinal surface. Interbrachial arcs angular.

The plates of the abactinal surface, which are small and narrow, form a clearly defined open network of delicate character. The plates are bevelled into a more or less distinct ridge, upon which are borne, at wide intervals apart, single isolated hemispherical or slightly conoid granules, which are quite invisible without the aid of a magnifying-glass. The meshes are relatively large and are occupied by one or occasionally two papulæ.

On the lateral wall of the ray an indistinct longitudinal series of small plates, which represent a supero-marginal series, may be discerned; and below these a second and more conspicuous longitudinal series of larger plates, which represent the infero-marginals, is present. These two series are separated on the inner half of the ray by a series of small, vertically disposed, intermediate plates between which are large papulæ; and on the inner half of the ray the infero-marginal series is separated from the adambulacral plates by actinal intermediate plates, of which two or even three series may be present at the base of the ray, but the upper series extends a very short distance, and that next the adambulacral plates extends very little further than half way along the ray. The spinulation of the plates above described, which intervene between the abactinal and adambulacral plates, is remarkable, from the fact that it shows a tendency to form vertical or transverse single lines of papilliform granules. In some examples the vertically disposed series of granules on the infero-marginal plates may be doubled.

The armature of the adambulacral plates consists of a single transverse series of three