The disk is small and depressed, with the abactinal surface plane and at a higher level than the base of the rays, the margin standing nearly vertical and being abruptly rounded at the junction with the abactinal surface. The whole abactinal surface is covered with minute, papilliform, skin-covered spinelets, all of uniform height, closely placed but distinctly spaced. The membrane which covers the abactinal surface of the rays is very delicate and semitransparent. The inner portion of the ray, as far as the ovarial region extends, is furnished with transverse annular ridges, about twenty-three or twenty-four in number. The ridges, which are equidistantly spaced and are opposite to alternate adambulacral plates, are very flexuous, and not unfrequently two neighbouring ridges on one side of the ray may be joined by a longitudinal prolongation in the median radial line and united to a single ridge on the opposite side of the ray, apparently corresponding to their interspace. The ridges are very narrow and prominent, and are formed of minute imbricating ossicles, which bear very small, isolated, conical spinelets, the prominence of the ridges being greater and the spinelets much more widely spaced than in *Brisinga endecacnemos*. The abactinal membrane between the ridges bears narrow saccular bands crowded with minute pedicellariæ, from one to three being present in each interspace. These traverse the ray from side to side or may be interrupted and irregular, and frequently conform to the flexure of the calcareous ridges. Minute spiniferous spicules are also present on the membrane of the ovarial region, and are most numerous at the sides of the ray and over the entire base between the disk and the ovarial inflation. Beyond the ovarial region the abactinal membrane is extremely delicate, and the saccular bands, which are broad and regular, are equally spaced and traverse the ray.

The ambulacral furrow is wide and measures 3·5 mm. at a part where the ray is 7·5 mm. (about 75 mm. from the disk). The adambulacral plates are longer than broad, measuring about 2 mm. at 75 mm. from the disk, and the furrow margin of the plate is rather deeply concave. The adambulacral armature consists of:—(1.) Two small spines on the furrow margin, one attached near the adoral end of the plate, which measures about 2 mm., and the other near the aboral end, but being in the same line as the adoral spine is consequently not at the extremity of the plate. This spine measures 3·5 mm. Both these spines are cylindrical, tapering, and covered with a delicate membrane bearing numerous small pedicellariæ. (2.) On the actinal surface of the plate is an elongate, delicate, tapering spine measuring 8 to 9 mm., and invested with a membranous sheath, crowded with minute pedicellariæ, which develops a short saccular extension at the extremity.

The lateral spine at about 75 mm. from the disk is also about the same length, 8 to 9 mm., or a shade longer. It is very delicate, and is similarly invested with a membranous sheath crowded with minute pedicellariæ. It is articulated on the lowest plate of the transverse annular ridge—a rudimentary infero-marginal plate—which is so intimately united with the adambulacral plate as to appear like a tubercular eminence of that plate. Further out on the ray the lateral spines are a little longer, but I have not found any