

on the ovarian region, of the narrowest and most attenuated description. It is further characterised by the absence of tegumentary prickles in the abactinal membrane, by the single small inner spinelet in the armature of the adambulacral plates, and by the comparatively short lateral spines.

7. *Brisinga discincta*, n. sp. (Pl. CX. figs. 4-7).

Disk and number of rays unknown. $R = 180$ mm. Breadth of a ray at the base, 4 mm.; across the middle part of the ovarian region, 3.8 mm. (measured at 14 mm. from the base); and at 100 mm. from the base, 2.75 mm.

Rays elongate and tapering throughout from the base, no special ovarian inflation perceptible; subcylindrical and depressed at the base but still with a subtriangular tendency; at a short distance from the base the true subtriangular form is assumed, the vertical height in proportion to the breadth being somewhat greater than usual, with the converging slopes straighter and less incurved, and the median carination narrow but sharply truncate.

Two ray fragments, which measure 114 and 66 mm. respectively, I believe from their width and general appearance to have both belonged to one ray; even in this case the terminal portion is still wanting to form an estimate of the full length.

The abactinal surface of the ray is covered with an extremely thin and delicate membrane; at the base of the ray there are two or three transverse annular bands, none really complete, of small narrow spicular plates, and rudiments of one or two still more incomplete, consisting of only one or two small plates at the margin of the ray. These are the aborted representatives of the annular ridges in other forms, and no other spicules are present in the membrane beyond this point in the species under notice. Tolerably numerous small pedicellariæ are present upon the membrane along the ray, and were probably disposed in transverse bands, this being distinctly the arrangement on the proximal part of the ray.

The ambulacral furrow is wide and measures 1.25 mm. at a part where the ray is 3 mm., about 40 to 50 mm. from the base. The adambulacral plates are fully twice as long as broad, measuring 2 mm. at about 50 mm. from the base. Both the furrow-margin and the outer margin are considerably incurved, and the ossicle is slightly flattened actinally and has somewhat of a twisted appearance when viewed from above; the adoral end is convex, the aboral concave, and the plates overlap considerably. The adambulacral armature consists of:—(1.) normally four small inner spinelets directed horizontally over the furrow, though sometimes only three are present; (2.) a small actinal spine standing perpendicularly on the actinal side of the plate; (3.) a long delicate lateral spine, articulated on a small rudimentary infero-marginal plate, corresponding to every third adambulacral plate, *i.e.* two unarmed adambulacral plates intervene between each successive lateral spine. Of the small inner spines, two, which stand close together and often one rather