

The fleshy membrane covering the disk and the basal portion of the rays, as far as the ovarian region extends, is underlaid by a pavement of rather large calcareous plates, of irregular suboval, subhexagonal, or subrhomboid form, with their greatest diameter transverse to the direction of the ray, which imbricate upon one another. On the disk the membrane is sufficiently thick to hide the plates from superficial observation; on the ovarian region, however, the membrane is thinner, and the plates can readily be seen with a hand-magnifier. On the disk the plates bear only very small spinelets, less than half a millimetre in length, and covered with membrane which develops a little clavate knob at the distal end. From their uniform size and equidistant spacing, the disk and the extreme base of the rays have a papillose appearance when seen with a hand-magnifier, or to the naked eye, as if covered with rather widely spaced granules. On the ovarian region, the majority of the plates bear a comparatively large spinelet, about 3 mm. (or 2-3) in length, articulated on a central tubercular eminence. The spine is delicate and tapering, but is encased in a membranous sheath, crowded with pedicellariæ, which gives it a rather robust appearance. A few isolated pedicellariæ are distributed over the surface of the plates, and occasionally one or two minute spinelets similar to those on the disk, covered with simple membrane. The pavement plates are usually composed of two or three layers of calcareous network, the meshes of which are somewhat larger in the centre of the plate, where they measure from 0.044 to 0.055 mm. in diameter. The isolated pedicellariæ, which are sessile and of the characteristic *Brisinga*-form, are comparatively large, varying from 0.185 to 0.210 mm. in length. The pedicellariæ on the plates of the ovarian region are of similar form, but rather smaller, and measure, near the base of the spines, from 0.140 to 0.155 mm., and diminish a little in size towards the distal end of the spine, where they measure about 0.120 mm. Outward beyond the ovarian regions the abactinal surface of the ray is covered with an exceedingly fine transparent membrane, and rather broad saddle-like sacculi, covered with pedicellariæ, are situated on the sides of the median keel, usually a pair between each pair of ambulacral ossicles. The "saddles" are nearly as broad as long, and those of a pair on the opposite sides of the ray are often connected by a little irregular band of pedicellariæ which crosses the median keel. The pedicellariæ are rather small and measure about 0.133 mm. At wide intervals apart a small spicule-like plate, suggestive of those found in Holothurians, is met with occasionally in this membrane.

The ambulacral furrow occupies nearly the whole of the actinal surface of the ray, as usual in the *Brisingidæ*, its width in this species being about 2.5 mm. at a place where the ray is 4 mm. broad. The adambulacral plates consequently form a very narrow margin, which is rounded semicylindrically. The plates are rather short, and united by a broad tract of ligament, and their inner surface presents a semicircular concavity towards the furrow. Their armature consists of one small spinelet at the aboral extremity of the plate, its length rather less than half the width of the furrow, over which it is directed nearly horizontally