

its extreme delicacy, and for this reason I am unable to say whether the pedicellariæ were present to the same extent on the spinelets of the ovarian regions as on those of the disk. The plating does not terminate with the ovarian regions, but is continued along the ray, the plates, however, becoming much smaller and more delicate. I have traced it considerably beyond the middle of the ray, and isolated plates with single spines occur up to the extremity. It is only on the outer part that I have been able to find any traces of the groups of pedicellariæ, comparable to those on the saddle-like sacculi, which are so conspicuous in other species. Certainly none are present where the plating is continuous. The groups here noted are circular in form, placed near the lateral margin of the ray, and the pedicellariæ are extremely small.

The ambulacral furrow is broad, and has a singular appearance, simulating rather suggestively a lineal series of confluent keyhole-shaped apertures, in consequence of the formation of the adambulacral plates about to be noticed. The adambulacral plates are elongate (2.5 mm. in length at 80 mm. from the disk), very like vertebræ in form, with their furrow-margin deeply incurved. This scooping out of the margin does not commence immediately at the adoral end of the plate, but rather abruptly a little way beyond; it is continued, however, up to the extreme aboral end, and the latter, in consequence of the depth of the concavity, has the appearance of being produced at an angle horizontally into the furrow; a keyhole-shaped outline is thus produced, and the width of the furrow is obviously much narrower when measured between the thick adoral portions of the adambulacral plates than across the deepest part of the incurvature, the breadth in one case being less than 1 mm., and in the other fully 2 mm., at a part where the width of the ray is 3.6 mm. The successive pairs of ambulacral tube-feet have thus a widely spaced and isolated appearance. The armature of the adambulacral plates is very simple, and consists of only one very delicate spinelet which stands perpendicularly, and an equally delicate lateral spine, articulated on a rudimentary ankylosed infero-marginal plate, usually on every alternate plate. The small inner spinelet at the aboral extremity of the furrow-margin of the plate, which is present in most species, is here wanting altogether. The perpendicular spinelet measures about 4 mm., but frequently less, and is articulated on a small tubercle situated on the actinal surface of the plate at its narrowest part, and consequently in a line with the pair of ambulacral tube-feet and nearer the aboral than the adoral extremity of the plate. It is encased in a delicate membranous sheath crowded with pedicellariæ. The lateral spinelets are of very great delicacy, about 7 mm. in length at 150 mm. from the base, and like the perpendicular spinelets are encased in a delicate membranous sheath with crowded pedicellariæ. So great is the delicacy of both perpendicular and lateral spines alike that very few can be found undamaged.

The actinostome is wide, its diameter being 6.75 mm. in a disk measuring 12.5 mm. The buccal membrane is semitransparent and permits the plications of the digestive cavity to be seen. The mouth orifice is small, and its margin is much crenulated, the