

Rays elongate, delicate and attenuate, at first diminishing rather rapidly in width from the base, and then tapering gradually to the extremity. Their flexibility is great, the outer portion being usually recurved abactinally and curled up. The lateral walls are vertical, and the rays nearly rectangular in section. Disk small. Abactinal surface flat, highest over the disk and sloping thence along the rays. Actinal surface level, slightly rounded at the margins. Interbranchial arcs wide and well rounded.

The abactinal surface of the disk and rays is covered with small spicules overlaid with a delicate membranous tissue, and the majority bear a small but rather elongate, delicate, tapering, hair-like spinelet, with several minute cilia-like miliaries at the base. The central spines, as indeed the spinulation generally, diminish in size as they recede from the disk. Their delicacy on the disk is very remarkable. To a certain extent these spine-groups simulate paxillæ, but only very superficially; their structure and character being altogether different.

The supero-marginal plates, fifty-three in number from the median interradiial line to the extremity, are elongate and confined to the lateral wall of the ray, their upper surface, which is bevelled and arched, forming a very narrow border to the abactinal area. In a few of the plates on the inner part of the ray the height is slightly greater than the length, but this proportion is soon reversed, and the length is the greater dimension along the rest of the ray. Each plate bears a convex elevation or low tubercle, upon which is articulated an elongate, delicate, tapering, and sharply pointed spine, the fourth or fifth from the median interradiial line being the longest, measuring about 5 mm. in length; and they decrease gradually in length as they proceed along the ray. There are generally a few short, hair-like spinelets at the base of this spine, and a few widely spaced conical pointed granules on the surface of the plate, in the lateral or vertical wall of the ray. Midway on the ray and towards the extremity the supero-marginal plates have quite the appearance of tubercles on rounded bases, when viewed abactinally and slightly obliquely. The general surface of the plate is covered with a thin membrane.

In the median interradiial line is a high odd supero-marginal plate prominently tubercular abactinally, upon which is borne an elongate, tolerably robust, tapering and sharply pointed spine, about 8 mm. in length, directed vertically. At the base of this spine are a few short, hair-like spines, and a few conical thornlets traverse the median area of the surface of the plate which falls in the vertical wall.

The infero-marginal plates have a tendency to alternate with the superior series. Each plate bears a row of three, or sometimes four, very delicate, hair-like, tapering spinelets, along its median transverse line; the uppermost or lateral spine is much more delicate and slightly shorter than the long spine on the supero-marginal plates, and the other spinelets decrease in size as they recede from the lateral; in addition to these there are several very delicate small hair-like spinelets upon the plates, and it is frequently difficult to distinguish between them and the main series just mentioned. A few miliary thornlets are also