

adambulacral plates, widely spaced and standing in a subregular lineal series parallel to the median suture. On the anterior part of the plate are two or three isolated and much smaller spinelets, and there is usually a thornlet or miliary spinelet opposite the middle spine of the three main superficial mouth-spines, or opposite the interspace between the middle and the outermost. The surface of the plates is covered with membrane and no other spinelets are present.

The actinal interradiar areas are very small, and do not extend beyond the third or fourth marginal plate, and probably not more than twelve or fifteen intermediate plates are present in each; but the exact number is undeterminable on account of the whole area being covered with membrane. Between each of the plates of the inner row is one of the spiracle-like pedicellarian apparatus, similar to those just described, but much larger; and there are thus five or six in each area. The few remaining intermediate or ventral plates bear one or two short, cylindrical, obtusely tipped spinelets.

The anal aperture is subcentral, small and very distinct; it is surrounded by small spinelets somewhat larger than the small spinelets on the spicules generally.

The madreporiform body which is comparatively large and oval, is situated a little on the outer side of midway between the centre of the disk and the margin. Its surface is sub-plane or very faintly convex, and is grooved with highly convoluted furrows, the general direction of the striations appearing to radiate from a central point to the margin.

The papulæ, which are rather large and distinct, are confined to an area at the base of the rays, which does not extend beyond the fourth supero-marginal plate, but reaches on the disk as far as the spine referred to as marking the primary radial plate. No papulæ are present on a band-like area along the median interradiar line; and on the outer part of the papularium at the base of the ray, there is likewise a V-shaped area, with the angle passing far downward adcentrally along the median line, which is similarly devoid of papulæ.

Colour in alcohol, a bleached ashy white; with some traces of a brownish, or dark purple, pigment remaining upon the abactinal surface.

*Individual Variation.*—In some cases the small spinelets on the abactinal plates or spicules are very regularly grouped into threes or fours along the ray, excepting just at the sides. The regularity of this arrangement gives at first sight rather a striking feature. In other examples no such general grouping takes place, although here and there a faint approach to it may be noticed. The usual pedicellariæ are present in both instances. The second large spine on the infero-marginal plates is more definitely developed in some cases than others; and in some specimens when this spine is small its character is in a great degree masked by the presence of a companion smaller spinelet standing beside it, giving the appearance of a pair of small spinelets standing side by side below the true lateral spine.

*Young Phase (?)*.—There is a very small specimen from Station 143 which is probably