

group, which in posture fancifully resembles the hand when held slightly hollowed as if to catch a ball. (2.) A single, conical, tapering, sharply pointed spine, nearly as long as the short lateral spines, stands on the actinal surface of the plate. There are also on the surface of the plate two or three very small spinelets or thornlets on both sides of this central spine placed at each end of the plate, in such a way as to appear to form a continuation of the marginal series above described; and there may be one or two small spinelets, equal in size to these lateral ones, or a trifle larger, near the base of the central spine. Beyond these there are no other spinelets on the adambulacral plates. The scoop-like groups of the marginal series extend over the furrow, and touch the corresponding groups of the opposite side, widely separating the pairs of ambulacral tube-feet.

The mouth-plates are comparatively large and broad, and the united pair are conspicuous in consequence of their subtubercular character, and of a well-defined depression at the outer extremity of the pair, in which no plate is present between them and the marginal plates. The free margin of the united pair is well rounded and more tumid laterally than a semicircle; its armature consists of six spinelets for each plate, the inner one being twice as large as the others, which are nearly equal in length; there is thus a pair of prominent but short spinelets at each mouth-angle directed horizontally over the buccal membrane, whilst the remaining five mouth-spines of each plate maintain in their posture more or less of the scoop-like character of the adambulacral armature. On the actinal surface of the plates there is one secondary mouth-spine similar in character to, but scarcely as large as, the actinal spines on the adambulacral plates; a lineal series of about six small, uniform, thorn-like spinelets runs parallel to the median suture; and three or four similar spinelets also form a lineal series behind the secondary mouth-spine.

No actinal intermediate (ventral) plates of any kind are present; and the marginal plates are contingent on the adambulacral plates throughout. The ambulacral tube-feet have a small, but definite and rounded, knob-like tip.

One large, compound pedicellarian apparatus is situated in each interradius, placed between the two innermost infero-marginal plates. It is of oval form, with the length about equal to half the breadth of the marginal plates, and its margin is beset with ten to twelve small pointed spinelets directed horizontally from the two sides in order to close over a central cavity. This organ is placed close to the inner margin of the marginal plates, and encroaches equally upon each of the two plates. A similar pedicellarian apparatus occurs in the lateral vertical wall of three of the interbrachial arcs, situated between the two innermost supero-marginal plates. No other pedicellariæ are present.

The anal aperture is subcentral and very distinct; and the spinelets of the surrounding paxillæ, which form its margin and close over the aperture, are sensibly more robust than any of the others.

The papulæ are confined to a small group, which forms a definite papularium at the base of each ray, and there are not more than six papulæ in each, and sometimes only