the length slightly greater than the height. They are tumid along their breadth, with a distinct but shallow channel between each, the course of which is slightly oblique from within outwards. Each supero-marginal plate bears a single robust, dumpy, obtusely rounded, and very short spinelet, little more than an elongate tubercle, which is situated just over the rounded angle of the plate, and quite on the lateral side. These tubercles are present on every plate up to the extremity, excepting only the innermost plate on one side of the median interradial line in each interbrachial arc, viz., the left-hand plate (regarded from the centre) in the odd posterior and the left postero-lateral interradia, and the right-hand plate in the other interradia. The general surface of the supero-marginal plates is covered with very minute and widely-spaced conical granules.

The infero-marginal plates are similar in size and character to the superior series; each bears a short, robust, and rather bluntly pointed lateral spine, the longest not more than 1·5 mm. Behind this, in the median line of the plate, are two or three much smaller and sharply pointed spinelets, that nearest to the lateral spine being the only one worthy of the name—the others, when present, for they are not traceable on the outer part of the ray, being merely thornlets slightly larger than the small widely spaced thornlets which cover the general surface of the infero-marginal plates.

The adambulacral plates are large and broad, with a semicircular margin projecting into the furrow. Their armature consists of :—(1.) A furrow series of six short, slightly tapering, delicate spinelets, the outermost on each side the shortest, arranged on the furrow margin, radiating slightly apart, and forming a fan when directed over the furrow. (2.) A short, robust, conical spinelet, not much longer than the largest furrow spinelet, but much more robust, placed on the actinal surface of the plate, usually with a small thorn-like spinelet on each side near the margin; and there are no other spinelets on the plate.

The mouth-plates are rather small, convex actinally, and with an open median suture. The free margin of the united pair has an almost semicircular contour, and its armature consists of seven or eight small, short, slightly tapering spinelets on each plate, which increase slightly in length as they proceed inward, the innermost pair being conspicuously the most robust, but only a little longer than the adjacent spines. There are three or four small spinelets on the actinal surface of the plates arranged parallel to the median suture, and two or three on the outer portion. Very few of the actinal spinelets now remain on the plates, but their former existence is indicated by the small tubercles on which they were articulated; all appear to have been very small, and I am unable to distinguish any as large as the outer or actinal spine on the adambulacral plates.

The actinal intermediate plates occupy a very limited area, and do not extend beyond the fifth adambulacral plate in the largest specimen, about sixteen being present in the whole area. In a smaller example the number is much less, and their extent still more limited.