

The madreporiform body is large and conspicuous, subcircular or oval in form, and situated in an interradium close up to the supero-marginal plates, and consequently adjacent to the cribriform organ. Sometimes it is subtriangular in contour, with the base directed to the margin, and the striæ form lines sharply bent at an angle, running more or less parallel with the sides of the triangle, the open angle being directed towards the base.

Colour in alcohol, yellowish white; with a bluish-grey shade over the disk. The marginal plates and the actinal interradial areas have a peculiar glazed appearance, consequent on the character of the investing membrane.

*Individual Variation.*—A very slight amount of difference may be noticed in a series of specimens in the height of the lateral wall of the ray; and in some specimens the marginal plates stand rather more vertical, and are less arched towards the abactinal surface. In some specimens the small conical spinelet or tubercle on the upper margin of the supero-marginal plates is more strongly developed than in others; and in other examples it is absent altogether from some plates here and there, perhaps owing to abrasion. In some examples a very minute thornlet may be seen occasionally on an intermediate plate here and there in the actinal interradial area. In one specimen a third spinelet is present on some of the adambulacral plates, usually about the middle of the ray or near the mouth.

In some examples the rays are rather broader at the base than in others, and this is especially noticeable in a large example from Station 46; in others they are longer and more attenuate throughout.

*Locational Variation.*—The specimens from Station 45 appear to be of a rather smaller size than those from other Stations; the rays also are narrower, and the small spinelet on the supero-marginal plates is slightly more delicate and spine-like than in specimens of the same size from Station 47.

On the whole, however, I am by no means certain that these slight modifications can be correctly ranked as locational variations in preference to individual variations; a much larger supply of material would be necessary to decide the point than I have had at my disposal.

*Young Phase.*—The smallest example, unquestionably belonging to this species, that I have seen, measures  $R = 8$  mm.;  $r = 4$  mm., approximately; and it already presents the characters of the adult in a remarkable manner. I have no hesitation in referring it to the species. The abactinal membrane is very thin, and the spiniferous spicules are confined to definite areas which traverse the interradial lines. The anal funnel is well developed. There are four supero-marginal and four infero-marginal plates, and traces of a small fifth plate are visible, the infero-marginal one being the most developed, and appears to be the first formed. The cribriform organs are large and conspicuous. The adambulacral plates bear two short conically pointed spinelets. The mouth-plates have