

with five spines, and by the clavate spinelets of the disk. This species is especially remarkable for the length of the tubular epiproctal prolongation or anal funnel.

3. *Porcellanaster tuberosus*, Sladen (Pl. XXIII. figs. 1-4; Pl. XXVII. figs. 13-16).

Porcellanaster tuberosus, Sladen, 1883, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. (Zool.), vol. xvii. p. 223.

Rays five. $R = 18.5$ mm.; $r = 6$ mm. $R = 3r$.

The rays spring gradually from the angles of the disk and taper moderately towards the extremity, maintaining a robust character throughout; the minor radius is in the proportion of 32 per cent. The disk is not high, and very slightly inflated. The interbrachial arcs are well rounded.

The abactinal area is covered with a rather fleshy integument beset with simple spinelets somewhat closely placed; these are short, cylindrical, obtuse, covered with membrane, and occupy the whole of the surface excepting only the extreme angle at the base of the ray. A well-developed epiproctal tubular prolongation rises from the centre of the abactinal area, and is nearly equal in length to the distance between the centre and the inner edge of the marginal plates in the interbrachial arc; it tapers very slightly towards its extremity, and is indurated with spicular spinelets like the rest of the abactinal membrane.

The marginal plates form a deep margin and curve over roundly in the interbrachial arcs, the inferior as well as the superior series being visible from above. Upon the rays the superior series arch well over and almost meet in the median dorsal line, giving to the ray a more or less subcarinate character. The supero-marginal plates are four in number from the median interradiial line to the extremity, exclusive of the large terminal plate, and all are distinctly longer than high. The second and third supero-marginal plates from the median interradiial line bear short, conical, upright spinelets; but all the rest are unarmed excepting the terminal plate, which carries three spines—one at the extremity in the median line of the ray, and one on each side at the anterior extremity of the inferior margin of the plate. The terminal plate is swollen and prominently tubercular abactinally, and is excavated on its outer extremity for the passage of the terminal ambulacral tube. In one ray of the specimen under notice, the penultimate supero-marginal plates are also swollen and ankylosed in such a manner as to resemble the terminal plate, and bear a single spinelet.

The infero-marginal plates, which are five in number, are much shallower than the superior series, and also shorter. The two series consequently do not correspond, a result probably brought about by the extreme development of the terminal plate, which occupies the space of both superior and inferior plate.

One cribriform organ is present in each interbrachial arc; it is rather broad and has a deep depression down the median line. The structure is lamelliform. (See Pl. XXVII.)