

2. *Styracaster armatus*, Sladen (Pl. XXIV. figs. 1-4; Pl. XXVIII. figs. 1-4).

Styracaster armatus, Sladen, 1883, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. (Zool.), vol. xvii. p. 232.

Rays five. $R = 38$ mm.; $r = 11$ mm. $R < 3.5 r$.

Rays long and slender, subcylindrical, nearly uniform in thickness throughout their length, the expansion at the base and the attenuation at the tip being very slight. The disk is depressed, not inflated, and not higher than the marginal plates; the minor radius is in the proportion of 28 per cent. The interbrachial arcs are very wide, with the curve somewhat flattened in conformity with the pentagonal character of the disk.

The abactinal area is covered with a leathery integument beset with minute imperfect pseudo-paxillæ, and simple spiculate spinelets closely crowded, the general appearance being that of spinelets only. Naked spaces occur at the base of the rays. No definite epiproctal protuberance is present, but a faintly elevated indication of the centre may be discerned.

The marginal plates are high, curving slightly inward above and below, and forming a rounded margin. The supero-marginal plates are nine in number from the median interradial line to the extremity, exclusive of the terminal, and all are considerably longer than high. Along the rays, commencing at the fourth plate from the median interradial line, the supero-marginal plates on each side meet in the median radial line and entirely encase the upper portion of the ray. The ray is rather compressed laterally, and the abactinal surface is arched. Each alternate supero-marginal plate along the ray bears a large robust conical spine placed in the median line of the ray, the series forming a single line of five spinelets, which stand perpendicular to the ray and diminish in size as they proceed outward. Unfortunately many of the spines have been damaged, but the longest remaining one measures about 6 mm., and the tip appears to have been broken. The penultimate supero-marginal plate is small, and the ray is slightly bent upwards at the extremity. The terminal plate is small and comparatively inconspicuous, not at all swollen or tubercular, and is less than the pair of ante-penultimate supero-marginal plates. It bears three spinelets, one in the median line above the extremity of the ambulacral furrow, and two beneath, all close together.

The infero-marginal plates correspond in number to the superior series, but their length is very much greater in relation to their height—fully three times. The four outermost plates do not correspond in length to the companion supero-marginal series.

Three cribriform organs are present in each interbrachial arc; they are rather broad, but well defined, and their structure is papilliform. (See Pl. XXVIII. fig. 4.)

The ambulacral furrows are very narrow and quite closed in by the overarching adambulacral plates and spinelets. The adambulacral plates are elongate and vertebra-like, the margin towards the furrow being deeply scooped out, whilst the extremities are prominent and thickened. The armature of the adambulacral plates consists of three spines, which are moderately long, sharply tapering, and slightly compressed: two stand near the