

along the ray, but is considerably greater in the interbrachial arc, where the border formed by the infero-marginal plates occupies very nearly half the space between the mouth-angle and the margin; on the outer part of the ray the proportion of breadth to length diminishes gradually, but the breadth remains preponderant throughout. The surface of the plates is faintly but flatly convex, emphasized by the rounded level at the margin of the well-defined transverse channel between each successive plate. The surface of the plates is covered with uniform, well-spaced, hyaline, deciduous, hemispherical granules, similar to, but perhaps slightly smaller than, those on the supero-marginal plates, and the margins are furnished with a similarly webbed fringe of small spinelets directed horizontally over the transverse channels between the plates, the fringe increasing a little in breadth as it approaches the edge of the ray. On the infero-marginal plates which abut against adambulacral plates, the fringe is not present on that edge, but the four innermost infero-marginal plates, that is to say, two on each side of the median interrachial line, which abut against the actinal intermediate (ventral) plates, have the fringe continuous round the inner end of the plates, and on a few plates next succeeding a trace of the fringe is discernible, the abortion being effected gradually. Each infero-marginal plate bears a single, small, compressed, comparatively broad, flat, truncate spinelet, scarcely longer than the length of the plate; it is articulated but addressed to the ray, directed towards the extremity at a slight angle upwards, and it is placed at the extreme margin of the actinal surface, consequently a little below the upper edge of the infero-marginal plate, and stands close to its aboral margin. Occasionally on one or two plates in the interbrachial arc a second smaller and very much narrower spinelet may be present at some distance from the marginal one, on the actinal surface, and likewise close to the aboral margin of the plate.

The adambulacral plates are small, and, as seen with their armature when viewed from above, appear subquadrate or rhomboid in form. Their armature consists of a furrow series of five or six short, cylindrical, slightly tapering spinelets, the outer ones rather smaller than the others, and all radiating slightly apart at an angle over the furrow. The actinal surface of the plate is covered with membrane, and is devoid of spinelets, but bears round its margin, that is to say, on the three remaining sides, a series of small, uniform, skin-covered, papilliform, obtuse spinelets, very much shorter than the furrow series, and directed at an angle of about  $45^\circ$  to the plane of the plate, towards the adjacent plate, whether this be an adambulacral or marginal one. There is thus the appearance of a straight channel intervening between the series of adambulacral plates and the marginal plates over which the series of skin-covered spinelets is directed, and the adambulacral plates are themselves distinctly and clearly spaced. Near the middle of the aboral margin of each adambulacral plate is one comparatively very robust, short, stumpy, subconical spinelet, its posture suggesting resemblance to a thumb in relation to the furrow series of spinelets, if these were considered as the fingers of an outstretched hand.