

It is directed at a slight angle to the vertical outwards (sometimes inwards on the outer part of the ray), and towards the extremity.

The mouth-plates are small and elongate, the outline of the united pair being fusiform, and their surface is not convex or prominent actinally. Their armature consists of a marginal series of five or six small spinelets, which extend from the inner extremity to the junction with the adambulacral plate. Close within this series is a second which quite masks them, consisting of a lineal series of eleven or twelve short, robust, subconical and pointed spinelets, which extend from one extremity of the plate to the other, decreasing slightly in length, but less in robustness, as they recede from the mouth.

The actinal interradial areas, which are comparatively small and triangular, are occupied by a few very large, regular, intermediate plates, arranged in definite order, mosaic-like and not imbricating. The first or innermost plate on each side of the median interradial line is considerably larger than the mouth-plates, and the pair together have an hexagonal outline; they occupy fully two-thirds of the distance between the mouth-plates and the marginal plates, and are separated by a median suture corresponding to the median interradial line. The space intervening between this pair and the marginal plates is occupied by a single odd oblong plate standing in the median interradial line; only in one area, in the specimen under description, are there two plates, and these are symmetrical, and the suture marking their line of union falls in the median interradial line. The other plates extend the whole way from the adambulacral to the marginal plates, and vary in shape according to their position. The number also varies from three to five in each half area, and may vary even in the two halves of one and the same area. The second plate counting from within is in all cases the largest plate in the area. The surface of these plates is covered with small, hemispherical, deciduous granules, similar to those on the marginal plates, and round the margin of each plate is a fringe of small spinelets united by a membranous web, similar to that described on the marginal plates, which is directed horizontally over a channel running between the plates.

I have been unable to detect the slightest trace of an anal aperture; indeed, from the small and compact character of the paxillæ in the centre of the dorsal area, it might be said, reasoning from the analogy of *Astropecten*, that no such aperture existed. The region is sometimes slightly protruded in a low cone, sometimes slightly introverted in the centre.

The madreporiform body is moderately large, subcircular, and situated midway between the centre of the disk and the margin. The central area of the body is abruptly elevated and occupied by one of the mulberry-like masses of hemispherical granules similar to those on the tabulum of the paxillæ, and this again is surrounded by the marginal fringe of spinelets (in fact a central, but sessile, paxilla); beneath this the striation-furrows, which are fine, may be seen radiating to the periphery of the body.

The ambulacral furrows are completely closed in by the adambulacral plates and