

sists of a marginal series of three delicate, rather long, subequal spinelets, the margin of the plate forming a slightly angular projection into the furrow, and the middle spine is placed on the summit of the angle. External to these on the surface of the plate are usually two (sometimes three) subequal and rather shorter spines, which may form with the adoral spinelet of the marginal series an obliquely transverse lineal series, or may stand directly behind each of the outside spinelets; and behind these is a third series of about three short spinelets parallel to the furrow. The second and third series are not, however, always regular in their number and posture, and additional spinelets may be present; furthermore, the whole of these spines are so closely placed that the armature has generally more or less of a tufted or grouped appearance, which makes it usually difficult to define the true order of their disposition.

The mouth-plates are elongate and narrow. Their armature consists of a marginal series of twelve to fifteen small spinelets similar and equal in length to, but slightly more robust than, the spinelets of the adambulacral armature, on the inner part of the plate, but diminishing slightly as they recede from the mouth. On the actinal surface of the plate is a lineal series of uniform spinelets running parallel to the median suture.

The actinal interradial areas are large and extend nearly half-way along the ray, that is, as far as the ninth or tenth free adambulacral plate. They are occupied by intermediate plates bearing large well-defined, well-spaced paxillæ, which form transverse series between the adambulacral and marginal plates. The paxillæ are composed of delicate, rather elongate spinelets, a little smaller than those borne on the adambulacral plates but larger than those on the infero-marginal plates. The spinelets radiate at an angle of about 45° or more to the perpendicular and form an expanded crown. The column or pedicle of the paxillæ is not cylindrical but more or less flattened and elongate in the direction obliquely transverse to the median line of the ray.

There is no modification in the central region of the disk, and I have been unable to detect the presence of an anal aperture. In one example there is, at a considerable distance from the centre, what seems to me a deceptive appearance of a pore, but from its position and character I do not consider it to be an anal orifice. Even if it should ultimately prove to be a pore, I should not suspect from its general appearance that its function was anal. It may perhaps be a malformed or altered papular orifice, or it may be accidental.

The madreporiform body is small and placed near the margin, being less than its own diameter distant from the supero-marginal plates. In smaller specimens it appears to be rather further away. The striations are comparatively coarse, and several radiate as straight lines from the centre to the margin of the body, the intermediate striation being likewise often straight and short, resembling to a certain degree the septa of a coral.

The ambulacral tube-feet, though tapering, have a small rounded terminal knob.

I have failed to detect any pedicellariæ whatever.