

subcylindrical, and slightly tapering, radiate slightly apart, and their base line forms a gentle curve; the outermost spinelet at each extremity of the series is smaller than the others, the adoral one being the smallest, often almost aborted, and has the appearance of being placed rather far back on the plate. External to the furrow series is an outer series of four or five spinelets, which are much more robust, subpapilliform, slightly compressed, and stand in an oblique line which is farthest from the furrow adorally. The second spine from the aboral extremity of the series is the longest, and the most adoral the shortest, the intermediate spines forming a graduating series. External to these spinelets is a lineal series running parallel to the furrow, of four or five short papillæ, scarcely distinguishable from the miliary granules of the actinal intermediate plates.

The actinal interradial areas are paved with comparatively large intermediate plates, which are consequently few in number; they do not vary greatly in size, and most are subrectangular or subrhomboid in shape, though a few are irregular. All have a series of small papilliform granules arranged round their margins, and a few similar papillæ widely spaced on the surface of the plate. Most of the plates in the series adjacent to the adambulacral plates bear one of the entrenched pedicellariæ, but the other intermediate plates appear to be devoid of them, excepting perhaps a solitary one rarely.

The mouth-plates are small, elongate, and narrow. They bear a series of about ten spinelets on the margin bordering the furrow, which increase in robustness as they proceed inward, the innermost being flattened into a broad knife-like appendage, with the thin edge placed in the direction of the ray. On the actinal surface of the plate a series of spinelets runs parallel to the median suture; they increase in length as they proceed inward, the outer ones being papilliform granules. Five small papilliform spinelets border the margin adjacent to the adambulacral plate, and a transverse or diagonal series of three short cylindrical spinelets proceeds from near the termination of the latter series at the furrow, across the surface of the plate, towards the longitudinal series adjacent to the median suture. One to three small papilliform granules may also be present on the enclosed area on the outer half of the plate.

The paxillæ of the abactinal area are tabulate, hexagonal, and distinctly separate in the radial areas, whilst those of the small triangular interradial areas are square or subrhomboid and closely placed. The median radial line is occupied by a regular longitudinal series of hexagonal paxillæ, slightly larger than the rest, and with their transverse diameter a little greater than the longitudinal. On reaching the base of the ray these paxillæ lose their hexagonal form, become rectangular, and, gradually diminishing in size, do not extend beyond the middle of the ray, the supero-marginal plates of the two opposite sides of the ray uniting in the median abactinal line along the outer half of the ray. There are three parallel longitudinal series of similar paxillæ on each side of the median row. The series next to the median one have the paxillæ only very slightly elongate transversely, whilst in the outer two rows they are subcircular. None of