

This is as follows: On the lateral margins of the plates, *i.e.*, at right angles to the furrow are a series of spinelets which have the appearance of being in direct continuation of the furrow series above described; they are not compressed, however, but papilliform, and they decrease in size as they recede from the furrow. A few similar papilliform spinelets proceed along the outer extremity and thus complete a series surrounding the whole margin of the plate. Those on the lateral margins are slightly inclined over the rather wide furrow that separates adjacent plates towards the corresponding series of spinelets on the next plate. The adambulacral plates being very broad on the inner part of the furrow there are about seventeen or eighteen spinelets on the lateral and furrow margins there; the proportion of breadth decreases as the plates proceed along the ray and the number of spinelets is consequently less, being about thirteen or fourteen near the middle of the ray. The adambulacral plates on the inner part of the ray have a single lineal series of four or five small spinelets standing on the median line of their area, parallel to the lateral margins, and consequently obliquely transverse to the furrow. Further out additional spinelets occur on the outer part of the plate, and there is a tendency to form two converging series, the point of the wedge being towards the furrow. One of the spines near the outer end of the plate is longer than the rest, very delicate, tapering, and sharply pointed. This minute spinelet is continuous throughout the series, excepting the innermost three plates and at the extreme tip.

The actinal interradial areas are very small and triangular in outline. They are occupied by a comparatively small number of rather small plates, the margins of which are beset with moderately elongate papillæ, with one or more in the centre; all the spinelets are of equal length, rather wide apart, and stand nearly vertical, which gives the plates a somewhat paxilliform character, though the armature would be more correctly described as forming a rather widely spaced group.

The mouth-plates are small and elongate, with nine or ten spinelets on the free margin; the outermost three or four of this series are compressed and truncate, the rest cylindrical, tapering, and sharply pointed, and the innermost are the longest. A lineal series of about eleven small spinelets runs parallel to the median suture, the innermost nearly as long as the marginal series, whilst the outermost are merely papilliform granules. On the margin adjacent to the adambulacral plate is a series of five or six spines, which rapidly diminish in size as they proceed outward, and do not always extend as far as the median series above mentioned. At the widest part of the plate there is an intermediate series of about four spines midway between the outer series of spines and that adjacent to the median suture, and parallel to the latter.

The well-defined pentagonal area of the abactinal paxillæ is slightly inflated, especially in the radial regions, the character being there emphasised by a slightly depressed central area, from which shallow channel-like continuations extend along the interradial lines, but die out before reaching the margin.