

well produced, flat, tapering to a narrow extremity. Interbrachial arcs very wide and round. Lateral wall or margin angular in the interbrachial arc and at the base of the rays, but becoming vertical on the outer part of the ray, the section of the ray being there quadrangular in consequence.

The marginal plates are well developed and form a conspicuous border to the abactinal surface. The supero-marginal plates are twenty-four in number from the median interradiial line to the extremity. In the interbrachial arc the surface of the plates is only slightly curved, thus forming the bevelled slope above noticed, and the supero-marginal plates do not there attain the extreme margin in consequence of the extension of the infero-marginal plates, which are visible when the starfish is viewed from above, sometimes extending a distance nearly equal to one-third of the breadth of the supero-marginal plates,—the amount seen varying according to the posture of the rays and the relative inflation of the disk. On the outer part of the ray, however, the abactinal and lateral areas of the supero-marginal plate are at right angles to one another, with the junction abrupt and subangular. The length of the supero-marginal plates is slightly greater than the breadth throughout the ray, excepting perhaps the innermost two or three in which the dimensions are subequal or with the breadth very slightly in excess. The height of the supero-marginal plates, where they enter vertically into the lateral wall, is rather more than half the length. The surface of the plates is covered with a moderately thick membranous tissue, which is continuous over the whole abactinal area of the disk and rays, and is beset with small, uniform, rather widely spaced granules. No spines of any kind are borne on the supero-marginal plates, but towards the extremity of the ray there is a tendency towards the formation of a low tubercular elevation on the angular rounding of the plate near its aboral end. Frequently on the plates that border the disk there is one, or sometimes two or three, small pedicellariæ, having a pair of comparatively elongate pincer-formed jaws, placed in a small circular cavity.

The infero-marginal plates correspond in number and length to the superior series, and are like them covered with membranous tissue and a similar small granulation. The breadth of the innermost four plates on each side of the median interradiial line is rather greater than the length, but beyond this the length is the greater dimension throughout the ray. The bevelled angular edge of the infero-marginal plates which forms the extreme margin of the disk, bears a subregular horizontal series of four or five very short, conical pointed spinelets, sometimes with one or two additional above the line and sometimes with a little irregularity. These marginal dog-tooth-like spines do not extend beyond the area of the disk. Along the ray the infero-marginal plates, have a small, poorly developed tubercle on the rounding between the actinal and lateral areas and close to the aboral end of the plate, which becomes more definitely developed towards the extremity of the ray; and is much more distinct throughout than the low incipient tubercle noticed on the outermost supero-marginal plates.