

at the margin, where a faint tendency to develop rudiments of two or three very short radiating processes may be noticed. No calcareous union or connection exists between individual paxillæ. Numerous small papulæ occur in the interspaces, three to five being present in the quadrangle formed by four neighbouring paxillæ. Their membrane is very delicate, and they taper somewhat rapidly towards the tip, which is thickened into a small knob. Owing to the manner in which the papulæ taper, a comparatively swollen appearance is given to their lower part.

The marginal plates, which are small and subtubercular in appearance, are arranged in superior and inferior series, thirty-seven to thirty-eight plates being present in each between the median interradiial line and the extremity of the ray. Each plate is rounded or boss-like externally, and covered with a great number of small spinelets similar to those of the paxillæ, which gives them a prominent cushion-like appearance. The infero-marginal plates are the largest, transversely suboval in form—the length increasing towards the summit of the interbrachial arc—and bear not less than a hundred spinelets. The supero-marginal plates are smaller, usually round, and are placed rather more aborally than the companion plate of the lower series, the pairs standing consequently slightly oblique.

The actinal interradiial areas are well developed, and the intermediate plates extend up to the very extremity of the ray. The plates, which are oblong, are arranged in regular transverse and slightly oblique lines between the adambulacral plates and the marginal plates. Each series or column thus formed is isolated, being separated from the neighbouring column by a narrow space; and each plate in a column overlaps or imbricates upon the next innermost plate. The number of the columns corresponds exactly to that of the adambulacral plates, and is not in relation with that of the marginal plates. The whole actinal area is overlaid by a uniform layer of membrane, by which the shape of the individual intermediate plates is hidden from superficial observation. Each intermediate plate bears a single paxilla near its free extremity, which is rather more robust than those on the abactinal surface, and carries rather fewer spinelets, which are somewhat longer and more widely expanded. The paxillæ, like those on the abactinal area, are naked and not invested with membrane. In consequence of the size and arrangement of the intermediate plates, the actinal paxillæ are more widely spaced than the abactinal ones, and are disposed in regular lines which run from the adambulacral plates to the margin, the lines or columns being marked off by straight furrows or wrinkles in the membrane. As the paxillæ are equidistantly spaced in each of these transverse rows, equally regular and uniform longitudinal lines are also traceable along the ray. In the interbrachial arc nine or ten paxillæ stand in each transverse series, the same number being maintained until about the outer fifth of the furrow.

The adambulacral plates are broader than long, and appear to stand on the furrow margin as the terminal plates of the transverse series of actinal intermediate plates;