

conical spinelet, and on the surface of the plate a few small, equal, isolated, widely spaced, miliary spinelets. The basal plates are also similarly armed with a central conical spinelet and a few widely spaced miliary spinelets. The under-basals only bear miliary spinelets, and a few are present on the flanks of the dorso-central plate.

The supero-marginal plates, about twenty in number from the median interrarial line to the extremity, are large and narrowed abactinally (at least at the base of the ray), leaving small angular spaces in which the papular orifices are found. Each plate bears one large central spinelet and several smaller ones. The infero-marginal plates are much smaller than the supero-marginal series, diminish rapidly in size as they proceed along the ray, and do not reach the end of the ray, the adambulacral plates being there contingent on the supero-marginal series. Each plate, before they become very small, bears a large conical spinelet and two or three smaller ones.

The adambulacral plates are small, rather broader than long, and with an angular prominence into the furrow; all the plates being equally prominent into the furrow. Their armature consists of a transverse series of three cylindrical tapering spinelets, nearly as large as the largest spinelet on the marginal plates. The innermost spinelet, which is rather smaller than the other two, stands at the apex of the angular prominence and is directed over the furrow, the other two are equidistantly spaced on the actinal surface of the plate and radiate slightly apart. The median spinelet is usually slightly the longest. About seven adambulacral plates are included within the wide actinal groove of the terminal plate.

The mouth-plates trend upward towards the buccal cavity, and they bear on their surface two large robust actinal spines. The actinostome is large.

I have found no trace of any actinal intermediate plates between the infero-marginal and the adambulacral plates.

The madreporiform body is small and very difficult to see. It is situated between the basal plate and the innermost pair of supero-marginal plates, and is consequently quite at the edge of the disk. Its surface is traversed by what may be described as three or four very coarse ridges rather than striations, and it is essentially embryonic in character.

The anal aperture, which is large and excentric in position, is situated between the dorso-central and basal plate, the margin of the former being deeply lunated for its reception. Several papilliform spinelets surround the orifice.

The ambulacral tube-feet, which are arranged in two simple and regular rows, have fleshy terminal knob-like disks, which appear to be capable of invagination.

The terminal plate is very large and deeply indented adcentrally for the reception of the termination of the median radial series of plates. It bears three large spinelets on each side near the extremity, and there appears to be a prominence in the median line abactinally on which a spine was probably originally borne. In addition to these, isolated miliary spinelets are also present on the surface.