

subequal on the outer part. This series forms the margin of the ray, and is probably the supero-marginal series of plates. The plates of the next series (the infero-marginal), which also extend to the extremity, are rather smaller, and all are longer than broad. Between these and the adambulacral plates are two series of actinal intermediate plates all much longer than broad. The abactinal and the two series of marginal plates were covered with a very thin skin, and do not appear to have borne any spines, excepting the innermost two or three plates of the infero-marginal series, whose armature resembles that of the adjacent intermediate plates. The actinal intermediate plates bear short, equal, broad, compressed, lanceolate, pointed spinelets, all in thin membranous sacs, appressed to the ray and arranged in a line upon the plate, forming longitudinal series along the ray.

The adambulacral plates are broader than long, definitely spaced, with a prominent angle towards the furrow, and a slight convexity or keel along the median transverse line of the actinal surface at right angles to the furrow. All the plates are equally prominent into the furrow. Their armature consists of a transverse lineal series of five short spinelets equidistantly placed on the keel, the innermost or furrow spine being the smallest, tapering and pointed, the other four subequal or diminishing in size as they recede from the furrow, much broader, compressed, and more or less sublanceolate in form, radiating slightly apart, and usually appressed to the ray, the direction being aboral and slightly outward.

The mouth-plates trend upward into the buccal cavity. The actinostome is large and its margin declivous.

The madreporiform body, which is small, circular, and convex, is situated external to the adjacent primary basal plate. Its surface is grooved with very few, coarse, convoluted striæ.

The anal aperture is distinct and excentric, situated between the dorso-central and the right postero-lateral basal plate, the margin of the latter being lunated for its reception.

The ambulacral furrow is wide. The tube-feet, which are arranged in two simple and regular rows, have fleshy terminal knobs or disks.

The terminal plate, which is large and elongate, is deeply indented posteriorly on the abactinal surface for the insertion of the last three or four median radial plates. It bears at the extremity two pairs of comparatively large, conical, pointed spinelets, and several smaller ones.

Colour in alcohol, bleached white on the abactinal surface, where the membrane has been abraded from the plates. Traces, however, of the membrane, which are of a dark purplish brown, are present at the angles and in the sutures between the plates; and in the present condition of the specimen preserved in spirit give a remarkably ornate character to this species. The actinal surface is light brown. The colour of the ambulacral tube-feet is very dark brown, the terminal knob, which is much lighter, being almost white.

*Locality*.—Station 191. In the Arafura Sea, north-west of the Arrou Islands. September 23, 1874. Lat. 5° 41' 0" S., long. 134° 4' 30" E. Depth 800 fathoms. Green mud. Bottom temperature 39°·5 Fahr.; surface temperature 82°·2 Fahr.