

Form stellate. Rays rather short and broad, the length from the interbrachial arc being about equal to the diameter of the disk. The interbrachial arcs are acute, and the rays are broad at their base and taper only slightly as they proceed outward until close to the extremity, where they taper abruptly and rapidly to a pointed tip, which is turned upward. This recurvature of the tip causes the rays to have a more or less obtuse appearance when casually viewed from above, and the character is further emphasised by the slight degree of tapering along the greater portion of their length. The breadth of the ray is greater than the height; and the abactinal surface is convex, uniting with an angular margin to a plane actinal surface. A transverse section of the ray would thus present a regular plano-convex outline.

The disk is well developed, subdepressed, convex, and slightly inflated, its height not much greater than that of the rays at the base. The abactinal skeleton of the disk and rays alike consists of cruciform ossicles, in the shape of a St. Andrew's cross, with delicate prolongations, or supplementary trabeculæ, the extremities of which impinge on the corresponding extremities of adjacent ossicles; the whole forming a very regular network over the entire surface. On the centre of each of these ossicles is borne, on a little boss, a fascicule of three to six moderately elongate delicate spinelets, of equal length, which radiate apart very slightly. The spinelets are each enveloped in a rather thick membranous sheath, and the sheaths of the respective spinelets are united in the interior part of the fascicule, so that, although the sheathed spinelets have the superficial appearance of maintaining their independence, they are in reality bound together, and the spinelets constituting a fascicule are in consequence probably capable of but very limited expansive movement. The fascicules of spinelets are isolated and tolerably spaced; and the length of the spinelets diminishes as they proceed along the ray; the spinelets, however, increase in length as they approach the margin of the ray, and those of the series at the extreme margin are stout and robust, with usually four spinelets in each fascicule. In the interspaces, or meshes of the calcareous network are a number of small, vermiform, almost thread-like papulæ, from three to six in each.

The armature of the adambulacral plates forms a continuous series with that of the plating which extends up to the margin of the ray. Six isolated spines form a single transverse row between the furrow and the marginal series of fascicules; and each is articulated upon a small rounded boss or tubercle. The innermost spine is very small and situated quite within the furrow; the next is much larger, whilst the third and succeeding spinelets are longer, and are the largest on the test. Each of these spinelets is enclosed in a membranous sheath, which, in the case of the two nearest the furrow, has elongate saccular prolongations, that of the small inner spinelet being thin and threadlike. The sheaths of the outer spines are stouter and more fleshy in appearance, and are little if at all prolonged. The intermediate space between the spinelets is so thickly covered with membrane that even after removing a few of the spines, I am unable to say whether