

usually the middle one, or sometimes the second from the outside, is nearly equal in length to the breadth of the furrow, across which it stretches horizontally, whilst the two outer spines radiate downward and aborally. Consequent on this position of the median spine, the spinelets which compose the outer half of the comb radiate very widely apart. The connecting web is fine and semitransparent, very deeply indented between the spinelets, which gives the combs a remarkable appearance; and the web is continued from the outer spine of the comb down to the base of the aperture-papilla, and not out along the actino-lateral spine. The aperture-papilla, which is represented by a small conical spinelet placed on the outer edge of the adambulacral plate, and between the bases of the actino-lateral spines, is covered with membrane, that of the actinal area being stretched over it, giving it the form of a small subtriangular or conical peak.

The mouth-plates are of moderate length, with widely expanded lateral flanges. The keel along the line of junction, which is prominent, forms a well-developed peak aborally, hidden beneath the tissue of the actinal membrane, and is produced into a point adorally. On each side of this, and placed on the horizontal margin of the plates, are three mouth-spines, webbed together, about equal in size to the spines of the adambulacral armature, but rather more robust, the innermost spine on each plate being the longest, and the other two decreasing in series. Immediately behind the three mouth-spines stands a small secondary or superficial mouth-spine about the same size as, or smaller than, the innermost mouth-spine, with which it is connected by a continuation of the web; the pseudo-comb being thus bent upon itself at a sharp angle, gives a very striking character to the armature of the mouth-plates. The spines which form the armature of the first adambulacral plates have their bases arranged in a semicircular curve, and the spines radiate at equal distances apart, and are directed downward and adorally, the middle spine being longest. The spines are all webbed together, and a continuation of the tissue from the outermost spine is attached to the prominent posterior or aboral portion of the median keel of the mouth-plates, and there coalesces with the web of the corresponding comb of the neighbouring ray, thus forming an elegant compound pair of fans which arch over the aboral peak of the pair of mouth-plates.

The actino-lateral spines are rather short and robust, not extending, or only to the very slightest distance, beyond the margin. They are united by a fine semitransparent membrane, slightly indented between the tips, which also forms the actinal floor of the test. Probably in this species there is no free extension of the lateral or marginal fringe, such as occurs in shallower water forms, but unfortunately the preservation of the specimens in this portion of their structure is imperfect; for the same reason it is difficult to determine with accuracy the number of actino-lateral spines, but probably about twenty to twenty-two were present; seventeen may be counted in natural position; the sixth from the mouth appears to have been the longest.

Colour in alcohol, brownish grey.