

7. *Cribrella sufflata*, n. sp. (Pl. XCVI. figs. 5 and 6; Pl. XCVIII. figs. 1 and 2).

Rays five. $R = 80$ mm.; $r = 12$ mm. $R < 7 r$. Breadth of a ray at the inflation near the base, 13 to 14 mm.; breadth of the same ray about midway between the disk and the extremity, 7 mm.

Rays elongate, rounded, and perfectly cylindrical, abruptly inflated near the base, the inflation tapering off more gradually outwardly, the outer half of the ray being narrow and attenuate. The tip is recurved in the specimen described. The disk is very small.

The plates of the abactinal surface are small, and form a distinct but rather close network. They are narrow and bevelled into an indistinct ridge, upon which are borne extremely small, widely spaced, conical granules; at intervals two or three are near together, and form an incipient group. Upon the disk, where the granules are slightly larger and the network closer, grouping is more apparent. These granules or incipient spinelets are so small that they only produce a slight roughness to the touch when the specimen is handled, and are invisible without the help of a magnifying-glass. There is seldom more than one papula in each interspace.

Along the lateral wall of the ray is a distinct narrow longitudinal line which traverses the whole length; this is composed of more compact and crowded groups of granules borne on what are probably the representatives of a series of small narrow marginal plates. A similar longitudinal line, in which the granules become more spiniform, may be traced immediately external to the adambulacral plates, at least on the inner half of the ray. The interspace between these two series gradually diminishes as it proceeds along the ray, and may be roughly divided into two longitudinal areas, the lower of which is occupied by rather large plates (in comparison with those hitherto mentioned); these are higher than long, and bear more or less definite vertically disposed groups of papilliform granules, separated by papulæ. The upper part of the area bears small irregular groups, with papulæ interspersed.

The armature of the adambulacral plates consists of about four pairs of spinelets (the spinelets of each pair placed slightly obliquely), followed on the outer part of the plate by one or two rows of two or three smaller spinelets, the whole forming a compact transversely disposed group. The spinelets decrease in size as they recede from the furrow; the innermost pairs show some tendency to a subprismatic form, and have a rather thick membranous sac. There is a single isolated smaller spinelet high up in the furrow.

The madreporiform body is small, irregular, and indistinct. Its surface is marked with few striations, which are not convoluted, and the intervening dissepiments are studded with uniform, papilliform, rounded granules.

The anal aperture, which is large and distinct, is distinctly excentric in position.

Colour in alcohol, a warmish shade of light brown, but the greater part is bleached into an ashy grey.

Locality.—Station 170. North of the Kermadec Islands. July 14, 1874. Lat.