

Rays very long and attenuate, but of a comparatively robust habit in proportion to the small size of the disk, when compared with other species of the genus, narrow and cylindrical at the base, but gradually swelling into an elongate fusiform ovarian inflation, which contracts gradually and terminates at 45 to 48 mm. from the disk, thus occupying about the proximal fifth of the length. Beyond the ovarian inflation the ray is subtriangular, with a broad median carination, and tapers gradually to the extremity.

The disk is small and subdepressed, with the abactinal surface subplane and on the same level as the base of the rays or even slightly lower. The abactinal surface is covered with an exceedingly delicate semitransparent membrane, beset with very minute microscopic spinelets, each borne on a small subcircular spicule-like plate buried in the membrane and widely spaced. No definite order of arrangement is distinguishable amongst these spiniferous spicules, and the delicacy of the abactinal membrane is so great that traces of the internal organs may be seen through the interspaces. The membrane which covers the abactinal surface of the rays is even more delicate than that of the disk. The inner portion of the ray, as far as the ovarian region extends, is furnished with transverse annular ridges, similar to those in *Brisinga endecacnemos*. These are very narrow, often irregular, and more or less flexuous, and their normal position appears to be opposite alternate adambulacral plates, but this is not invariable. A few isolated spicules may be found in the intermediate spaces, and saccular bands crowded with small pedicellariæ are present, but from the condition in which the specimen now is, I am unable to remark on their character or dimensions, but where preserved they appear to be broad continuous bands extending from margin to margin. The transverse keels or ridges are formed of a number of small ossicles imbricating on one another and bearing minute, isolated, short, thorn-like spinelets. Beyond the ovarian region the abactinal membrane was of great delicacy, and where present may be seen to form transverse folds or plications, but owing to its delicacy it is wanting on the greater portion of the ray.

The ambulacral furrow is wide and measures 2.75 mm. at a part where the ray is 4.5 mm. (about 70 mm. from the disk). The adambulacral plates are longer than broad, measuring 2 mm. at 70 mm. from the disk, and the furrow-margin of the plate is deeply concave. The adambulacral armature consists of:—(1.) two small inner spinelets, directed horizontally over the furrow; (2.) a longer and more robust spine standing perpendicularly on the actinal surface of the plate; and (3.) a still longer lateral spine, usually borne on every third plate, *i.e.*, with two unarmed plates between, but sometimes there is only one. The two small inner spines are attached, one near the adoral and the other near the aboral end of the furrow-margin of the plate, and are directed horizontally over the furrow at a right angle to the margin. It thus follows that there are two small spinelets between each consecutive ambulacral tube-foot. These spines are of equal size, less than 1 mm. in length, cylindrical, and covered with extremely delicate membrane, on which are borne a few comparatively large pedicellariæ. The actinal spine is articulated on a