

small tubercular eminence situated a little on the aboral side of the middle of the actinal surface of the plate. It is 3 to 4 mm. in length at 70 mm. from the disk, cylindrical, tapering, and invested with a delicate membranous sheath crowded with minute pedicellariæ. The lateral spines are articulated on a rudimentary infero-marginal plate ankylosed to the adambulacral plate, which looks like a prominent tubercular eminence near its aboral extremity. The spines are delicate, measuring 10 to 12 mm. in length at about 70 mm. from the disk, and are encased in a delicate membranous sheath crowded with very minute pedicellariæ, which develops a saccular distal prolongation. On the greater part of the ray, two unarmed adambulacral plates usually intervene between those which bear lateral spines, but on the outer part of the ray their occurrence on alternate plates is frequent.

The actinostome is large, measuring about 10.5 mm. in diameter in a disk 17.5 mm. The buccal membrane is semitransparent, and has a slightly rugose appearance. The mouth-plates are comparatively large and occupy the whole breadth of the actinostomial ring. The adoral margin of the united pair is almost straight, and the lateral margins converge slightly as they approach the mouth, forming a sharp angle with the adoral margin. The median suture line is widely open, and the opposed margins of the plates are slightly raised. Each plate bears on its adoral margin two small mouth-spines. The inner pair are situated near the outer extremity of the adoral margin and are consequently wide apart; they are directed horizontally over the buccal membrane and are parallel to one another and the median interradiial line. The outer spinelets are attached close to the base of the companion inner spinelet, and are directed horizontally but at a right angle to the direction of the inner spinelet, forming a bar across the ambulacral furrow at the margin of the actinostome. These marginal mouth-spines are about 1 mm. in length, are covered with delicate membrane, and do not appear to bear pedicellariæ generally, though a few isolated ones may be seen on the shafts in some cases. On the middle of the actinal surface of the plate is a cylindro-conical secondary mouth-spine, thick at the base and tapering to a point, about 2.75 mm. in length, covered with delicate membrane crowded with very small pedicellariæ, and articulated on a small tubercle.

The madreporiform body is prominent and subtubercular, oval in outline and with the greater diameter in the median interradiial line; the central portion of its surface bears a few short striation furrows, presenting a rather compact disposition in comparison with the structure seen in some species of *Brisinga*. The position of the madreporiform body is internal or adcentral in relation to the "odontophore," from which it is clearly distinct; the so-called odontophores are superficially visible in the lateral wall of the disk as elongate casque-shaped plates.

Colour in alcohol, a bleached ashy white, with a slight pinkish or flesh-coloured shade on the ovarian regions of the rays and over parts of the abactinal surface of the disk, owing to the transparency of the membrane allowing the internal organs to be distinctly visible.