

*Locality*.—Station 237. Off the coast of Japan, south of Kawatsu. June 17, 1875. Lat. 34° 37' 0" N., long. 140° 32' 0" E. Depth 1875 fathoms. Blue mud. Bottom temperature 35°·3 Fahr.; surface temperature 73°·0 Fahr.

*Remarks*.—The specimen above described consists of the disk and two entire rays, with portions of two others. At first sight its characters vividly recall those of *Brisinga endecacnemos*, but the species is readily distinguished by the smaller number of rays, by the character of the adambulacral armature, by the extraordinary delicacy of the abactinal membrane, and by the simplicity of the covering of the disk; the lateral margin of the disk is also distinctly bevelled in contrast to the more precipitous wall in *Brisinga endecacnemos*.

6. *Brisinga membranacea*, n. sp. (Pl. CX. figs. 8 and 9).

Disk and number of rays unknown. R = 75 mm. Breadth of a ray at the base, 2·5 mm.; at the widest part of the ovarian inflation, 3 mm. (measured at 12 mm. from the base of the ray); and midway between the extremities, 1·75 mm.

Rays elongate, slender, and tapering to a fine extremity, but they appear to be comparatively short in proportion to their robustness as compared with the majority of the species of *Brisinga*; subcylindrical and depressed at the base, thence swelling slightly and gradually into a very feebly developed ovarian inflation and as gradually contracting, the widest part being comparatively far removed from the base of the ray, which causes the ovarian region to appear to occupy quite the inner third of the length. Outward beyond this point the ray is subtriangular.

The abactinal surface of the ray is covered with an extremely thin and delicate membrane. On the inner third or fourth of the ray, that is to say on the ovarian region, there are a few irregularly disposed transverse annular calcareous ridges, eight or nine in number. These are remarkably narrow, and formed of very delicate elongate ossicles, some of which bear short, delicate, hair-like microscopic spinelets. Between the calcareous ridges and along the ray beyond the ovarian region are saccular transverse bands or areas crowded with small pedicellariæ.

The ambulacral furrow is wide and measures 1·5 to 1·75 mm. at a part where the ray is 2·75 mm., about 10 mm. from the base of the ray. The adambulacral plates are longer than broad, measuring 1·75 mm. at 10 to 15 mm. from the base of the ray; they are considerably constricted midway between their extremities, and the furrow-margin is distinctly concave. The adambulacral armature consists of:—(1.) one small inner spinelet directed horizontally over the furrow; (2.) a small actinal spine, standing perpendicularly on the actinal surface of the plate; (3.) a moderately long lateral spine, normally corresponding to every alternate plate, articulated on a small independent marginal plate. The small inner spine is attached near the aboral end of the plate, and is situated quite within