

the plate is somewhat broader than the aboral, and the margin towards the furrow is rather deeply concave, the greatest depth lying between the median point of the furrow margin and its aboral extremity, where the plate stretches prominently into the furrow, forming a well-defined bay along which the ambulacral tube-foot passes, and by which it is separated from the succeeding tube-foot. The armature of the adambulacral plates consists of:—(1.) a small spinelet attached to the aboral prominence of the plate above-mentioned, and directed horizontally over the furrow and at a slight angle in the direction of the ray; (2.) a longer spine standing perpendicularly and articulated on a tubercular elevation on the middle of the actinal surface of the plate; and (3.) a lateral spine on alternate plates articulated on a tubercle-like rudimentary infero-marginal plate ankylosed on the lateral margin of the adambulacral plate. The small inner spinelet is rather more than a millimetre in length, and comparatively robust at the base; it is often flattened and expanded at the tip, which is truncate and subspatulate, the whole covered with membrane bearing a rather numerous congregation of pedicellariæ. The perpendicular spine is delicate and tapering; the longest are about 5 mm. in length, but at 80 or 90 mm. from the disk they are not more than 2 to 3 mm., and their length generally appears to be rather irregular; they are encased in a membranous sheath, with a more or less elongate saccular prolongation, and the whole is covered with crowded pedicellariæ. On the ovarian region the distal extremity of these spines is usually expanded like the proximal articulatory base, and is truncate, which gives them a robust clavate appearance. The lateral spines are of great delicacy; the longest measure 16 to 18 mm., and they are encased in a sheath of very delicate membrane with crowded pedicellariæ, and there is a comparatively large saccular knob at the extremity. The pedicellariæ are exceedingly small and attached to the membrane by long thread-like stalks. Unfortunately, very few of these spinelets are to be found unbroken, owing to the extreme fragility and delicacy of the specimen, and probably also to the difficulty in detaching it from the hempen tangles. It is much shattered, and I am therefore unable to say with accuracy what the general habit of the ray would be in comparison with that of other species, but I am disposed to think that the lateral spines were relatively short in proportion to the great length of the rays, and that they were certainly more delicate than usual.

The actinostome is large and wide, its diameter being about 12 mm., in a disk measuring 19 mm. The buccal membrane is of great delicacy, and semitransparent. The mouth-plates are small and inconspicuous, and present a remarkably straight margin towards the actinostome. Two small mouth-spines are borne on each plate, of a peculiarly curved, semicrescentic or semiscimitar form; they have the appearance of bending round until the outward prolongation of the distal extremity is at a right angle to the prolongation of the median line of the mouth-plates, and their shortness gives them the appearance of being turned back so as to fit almost close to the margin of the plate. They