

adjacent plate having at first sight the appearance of being the only pair of true secondary mouth-spines; this is further enhanced by their being the most robust spines of the series, as well as by their position. This character is, however, deceptive, as will be seen from the foregoing remarks. The first pair of adambulacral plates is further noteworthy on account of being separated by a conspicuous azygos shield-shaped plate, bearing superficially the closest resemblance to the mouth-shield of an Ophiurid. This plate extends to the interbrachial arc and is faceted laterally by the rudimentary marginal plate, and in the lateral wall of the disk the cone-shaped plate, the so-called odontophore of Viguiér, or wedge-plate of Sars, is seen to stand upon it.

The madreporiform body is very small but prominent; it stands near the margin but far above the cone-shaped plate just mentioned, and its surface is marked by two or three deep, coarse, highly convoluted striations.

A very distinct anal aperture is present in an excentric position.

Colour when dried, an ashy grey, with distinct traces of a violet shade, which are suggestive of that having been the original colour of the specimen.

Locality.—Station 3. South-west of the Canary Islands. February 18, 1873. Lat. $25^{\circ} 45' 0''$ N., long. $20^{\circ} 14' 0''$ W. Depth 1525 fathoms. Hard ground. Bottom temperature $37^{\circ} 0$ Fahr.; surface temperature $65^{\circ} 0$ Fahr.

Remarks.—This species is readily distinguished from all the other plated forms of *Brisingidæ* by the numerous spinelets of the dermal integument of the disk, also by the character of these; by the character and disposition of the adambulacral armature; and by the presence of the remarkable actinally superficial azygos interrachial plate. This congeries of characters is sufficient, in my opinion, to clearly mark the generic independence of the form, although the material at my disposal is unfortunately so fragmentary.