

are longer than wide. The earlier joints overlap slightly, and the later ones more so,¹ especially on the dorsal side, so as to produce a blunt spine at the distal edge which is rather sharper on the penultimate.

First radials entirely concealed in the adult, and sometimes portions of the second also. These are short and band-like, in close lateral contact, with raised edges which are often somewhat crenated, and there is usually a slight tubercle in the middle of the distal border, corresponding to one on the axillary. This is short and pentagonal with a wide, open angle and more or less crenated edges. The dorsal surface is very convex, with the margins more or less flattened, and wall-like sides. First brachials short, nearly oblong and closely united; the second more wedge-shaped. Both joints rise towards their apposed edges to form a median elevation like that between the second and third radials. The first three brachials wall-sided with flattened margins like the axillaries. The following joints short till about the twelfth, after which they are longer and more triangular, gradually becoming quadrate; the terminal ones elongated and slightly compressed laterally. Ten arms of about one hundred and twenty joints. In the lower parts of the arms the distal edge of each joint stands up as a sharp crenulated ridge from which the surface slopes backwards. As the joints become longer, further out on the arms, this sudden rise disappears, and they overlap in the ordinary way.

Syzygia in the third brachials and then very variable in position. The next between the ninth and sixteenth brachials, and others at intervals of one to sixteen (usually three to seven) joints.

The second brachial has a short pinnule of about twenty-two joints, of which the six lowest are trihedral and rather broad, and much flattened on the outer side, with a marked dorsal keel which is lost in the smaller terminal joints. A similar but rather smaller pinnule on the third brachial. The next pinnule has fewer joints, but the third and fourth are relatively broader, and in the succeeding pinnules very much so, with their outer faces greatly expanded towards the ventral side. This condition is most marked about the twelfth brachial, and then gradually decreases, being traceable to the twenty-fifth or thirtieth. After this it is lost and the pinnules gradually diminish in stoutness, but do not increase much in length.

Disk much incised and completely plated, as are also the arms, both along the ambulacra and at their sides. The genital glands protected by stout anambulacral plates.

The ambulacra of the distal pinnules have well-defined side plates alternating with but often partly concealing the sacculi. These are abundant and very large, especially on the genital pinnules.

Colour in spirit,—young individuals a yellowish-brown; the older ones a dark grey-brown.

¹ This is not well shown in the only cirrus remaining on the figured specimen.