

series of six or seven delicate, tapering, sharply-pointed spinelets, arranged on the margin of the plate, and radiating apart horizontally over the furrow; the two or three median spinelets being the longest, and the outermost on each side less than one-third their length. (2.) On the surface of the plate is a lineal series of three or four small spinelets, running parallel to the median line of the ray and close behind the furrow series; one of these is comparatively elongate, tapering, and robust, whilst the others are mere papilliform granules, irregularly spaced. On the outer margin of the plate a lineal series of miliary thornlets may be present.

The mouth-plates are very elongate and narrow, the united pair being slightly convex. The median suture is imperfectly closed; the inner margin at the outer extremity of each plate is rounded, and a spiniferous plate is visible in the space thus formed. The free margin of each plate bears an armature of seven or eight very short, robust, obtuse and slightly flattened mouth-spines, the innermost of which is the largest. On the surface of the plate five or six papilliform spinelets form a short, closely-placed series, parallel to the median suture, which does not extend along more than half the length of the plate, and the spinelets diminish in length as they recede from the mouth. The rest of the surface of the plate bears small papilliform granules widely spaced.

The actinal interradial areas are extensive as compared with the small size of the starfish, and are occupied by a large number of regularly disposed intermediate plates. The plates are arranged in regular transverse series, which proceed from the adambulacral plates to the marginal plates; those adjacent to the adambulacral plate are subequal in their major dimension to its length, but succeeding plates in a column diminish in length as they proceed outward, and each plate imbricates slightly upon its predecessor. Five or six plates may be counted in the column or series adjacent to the median interradial line, and the number in a series decreases gradually as they proceed along the ray, the innermost plate (that adjacent to the adambulacral) alone being present at last; these extend as far as the seventh marginal plate, which is thus separated from the tenth adambulacral plate; beyond this the adambulacral and marginal plates are contingent. The surface of the plates is covered with numerous short, uniform, papilliform, spinelets, rather widely spaced; and their arrangement does not in any way simulate a paxilla. The individuality of the plates is clearly defined, and the regularity of their disposition is conspicuous.

An anal aperture appears to be present in a subcentral position, but is very indistinct.

The madreporiform body is little more than its own diameter distant from the margin, is hidden by paxillæ, and superficially invisible.

Colour in alcohol, a dirty ashy grey-white, with traces of a light brown shade on the paxillar area.

*Locality*.—Station 164: East of Sydney, New South Wales. June 12, 1874. Lat.