

extremity, and shorter than those of the furrow series. In the middle of this outer series, or immediately external to it, is a larger spinelet equal in length to the furrow series, but much more robust, conical, and sharply pointed, usually directed outward and obliquely forward; and behind this, two more series of small granuliform spinelets which form a transition to the spinulation of the infero-marginal and actinal intermediate plates. It should be stated that it is not always possible to define the arrangement with as much regularity as here described, at least in the last three longitudinal series, and the armature in consequence often assumes a more or less grouped appearance. The furrow series, the first external longitudinal series, and the prominent conical spine behind always maintain, however, their regularity.

The actinal interradiar areas are well-developed, and the intermediate plates are covered with a uniform, papilliform spinulation, which has a tendency to appear squamiform and similar to the covering of the infero-marginal plates. Here and there short, flattened, adpressed, pointed spinelets occur, suggesting the presence of one in the centre of each of the larger plates on the inner part of the area; but the uniformity of the general spinulation prevents any trace of the individual plates being made out.

The mouth-plates are elongate, and their armature is arranged with great regularity. Each plate bears two lineal series of about ten to twelve papilliform spinelets, which increase in length as they approach the mouth. On the outer part of the plate the companion series on each plate are close together and nearly parallel, but on the inner part of the plate the inner six spinelets are a little more widely spaced from the companion series. There are thus four regular series of spinelets on each pair of mouth-plates, and the innermost spine of each series is slightly larger and more robust than any of the others. The inner six pairs of spinelets differ but little in length, and are considerably longer than the outer spinelets, which are all on the surface of the plate.

Colour in alcohol, a dirty bluish grey over the paxillar area, an ashy yellowish grey on the margins and actinal surface.

*Locality.*—Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope. (Exact position and depth not recorded.)

*Remarks.*—In the example above described the abactinal area is almost flat, excepting the faintest approach to convexity in the radial areas of the disk, and a corresponding slight sulcus or depression along the median interradiar line.

In a younger specimen, having a major radius of 32 mm., the abactinal area of the disk is distinctly convex and inflated, a character which is further emphasised by the faint interradiar depression; and the convexity extends along the abactinal area of the rays. It is also to be remarked that in the younger example, the prominent conical spine in the adambulacral armature is not yet conspicuously developed.