

ing. The largest paxillæ occur midway between the centre of the disk and the margin, and at the base of the rays. These consist of a comparatively large, convex tabulum, covered with rather coarse hemispherical granules, having more or less of a mulberry form, with a fringe-like series at the margin of the tabulum of short, equal, skin-covered papilliform spinelets, all directed horizontally. On the large paxillæ there may be from ten to twenty granules on the central area of the tabulum, and from sixteen to twenty in the marginal series. In the medium-sized paxillæ, beyond the base of the ray and in the neighbourhood of the margins throughout, there are not more than three or four of the central granules, and eight to ten of the marginal series, whilst in the smaller paxillæ on the outer half of the ray there is seldom more than one central granule, and seven or eight appear to be the normal number of marginal spinelets; in these the membranous investment is even more apparent than on the larger paxillæ, and is continuous or united for a considerable distance between adjacent spinelets. Upon the rays the paxillæ are arranged in remarkably regular, straight, transverse series, which extend uninterruptedly from one series of marginal plates to that on the other side of the ray, traversing the whole paxillar area of the ray. Although there is no formation of a definite median line, the paxillæ in the middle of the area on the inner third of the ray are distinctly larger than the others in the same transverse series.

The marginal plates are large and remarkably massive, forming a broad border to the abactinal and actinal areas, and are well rounded in the lateral wall. The supero-marginal plates, thirty or thirty-one in number from the median interradiial line to the extremity, have the breadth equal to about twice the length, the proportion diminishing slightly towards the extremity. Their height at the summit of the interbrachial arc is about twice the length, about midway on the ray it is nearly one and a half, and at the extremity subequal. The width of the paxillar area is equal to that of the supero-marginal plate at the fifteenth plate from the median interradiial line; midway on the ray it is rather greater. The plates are slightly, but rather flatly, convex along their median transverse line (i.e., breadth), and are separated by well-defined channels. Their surface is covered with rather large, uniform, tolerably well-spaced, hyaline, hemispherical granules, which are abnormally deciduous, and around the margin of the plate is a fringe of small, uniform, papilliform spinelets, invested with a continuous web-like membrane, directed horizontally in relation to the vertical plane traversing the breadth of the plate; the fringe thus covers over the furrow between the supero-marginal plates, and is continuous round the end of the plate abutting on the paxillar area. There are no spines on the supero-marginal plates.

The infero-marginal plates correspond exactly to the superior series, and their length is the same; their height in the lateral view is nearly twice their length at the summit of the interbrachial arc, but diminishes along the ray, being subequal or even slightly less when midway. Their breadth on the actinal surface is about twice the length midway