

spinelets occurs, which in any way indicates the outlines of the underlying plates of the abactinal floor; and the only break in this perfectly uniform covering consists of a number of most minute channel-lines which run irregularly here and there amongst the spinelets, the only one of these maintained with any regularity being a long straight channel, similar in breadth to all the others, extending along the median interradial line. The anal aperture is subcentral and distinct, and is surrounded by slightly larger spinelets. The madreporiform body is very small, round, and with numerous striæ. It is situated rather nearer to the margin than midway to the centre of the disk, and the surrounding portion of the test is slightly prominent.

The actinal interradial areas are extensive, and have their outer margin conspicuously festooned by the infero-marginal plates.

The infero-marginal plates are eight or nine in number, counting from the median interradial line to the extremity of the ray; their outer margin has a rounded contour and bears a group of eight to twelve spinelets, rather larger and more robust than those of the abactinal area above described. The plates are entirely covered with spinelets—the part which falls in the side of the ray with spinelets similar to those on the abactinal area, and the actinal portion with spines similar to those on the actinal area. When the starfish is viewed in profile, the marginal plates are seen to be clearly marked out by vertical furrows as well as by their prominent tumidity; but the junction of the infero-marginal plates with the supero-marginal plates, or indeed the presence of these latter at all, is indiscernible to superficial observation. Seen on the actinal side the marginal plates are clearly defined by well-marked channels or furrows, which run in oblique lines from the margin up to the adambulacral plates. The furrows are almost regularly parallel, hence the areas or columns they define are of nearly uniform breadth throughout. Consequent on their oblique direction a triangular space occurs in the median interradial line in the outer portion of the area, which is not conformable to the arrangement above described, the channels which traverse it converging towards the apex of the triangular space, a short distance removed from the margin of the disk.

The whole actinal area is covered with small, almost spicular, spinelets which are short, sharply pointed, and with their bases buried in membrane. The spinelets are all nearly uniform in size, rather widely spaced, and are directed outward, almost horizontally, the angle at which they stand to the actinal surface being very small.

The ambulacral furrows are narrow and almost uniform in breadth throughout. The adambulacral plates are broader than long. Their armature consists of from five to eight spines, which form (1.) a regular inner or furrow series which arches over and almost conceals the ambulacral tube-feet; and (2.) three subregular outer rows more or less clearly defined. The following is the arrangement of the spinelets on the plates. Of the inner or furrow series there are two spines on each plate, which stand side by side and slightly oblique, especially towards the end of the ray. These two spines are regular throughout the ray