

The supradorsal membrane is semitransparent, with closely and regularly reticulated fibrous bands, the bands (which are robust and massively coherent) forming definite meshes over the entire area. The disposition of the tendons is not in any definable relation to the spinelets. Each mesh is filled up with a fine transparent tissue, in the centre of which is a single large spiraculum, surrounded by a conspicuous white ring. Consequent on the number and regularity of the meshes, the whole area is closely and uniformly covered with spiracula.

The paxillæ are few in number and bear from three to five (or more) robust spinelets, which are well expanded and distributed pretty uniformly over the area, excepting the median interradiial areas. The rounded tips of the spinelets do not protrude, but simply elevate the supradorsal membrane into little rounded tubercles, which rise directly from the surface like warts, and, owing to their somewhat sparse distribution, impart a very characteristic appearance to the abactinal area of the starfish. Over the median portion of the rays and towards their extremities the tubercles are very much smaller in size and are more closely placed. A conspicuous subpentagonal ring of tubercles surrounds the centre of the disk at the base of the valves of the oscular orifice, the spinelets of fifteen paxillæ contributing to its formation. The paxillæ stand at the base of each valve, one forming the actual support of the valve, and the other two being placed external to this, one on each side. Usually two of the spinelets of each of the outer pairs of paxillæ radiate outward and produce a very striking appearance on the abactinal area, as their whole outline and method of arrangement are perfectly discernible in consequence of the semitransparency of the membrane. The oscular orifice is of moderate size, the valves being subregular and closely reticulated.

The ambulacral furrows, which are narrow, are more or less uniform in breadth except at the extremity, where they taper rapidly, and near the actinostome, where they are also constricted. The armature of the adambulacral plates consists of only one spinelet to each plate, which is comparatively long and cylindrical, and invested with membrane which develops a more or less extended sacculus at the extremity. The aperture-papillæ are elongate, not tapering, nearly uniform in breadth, rounded at the extremity, almost as long as the spinelets on the adambulacral plates, and presenting a robust appearance in consequence of the investing membrane.

The mouth-plates are comparatively small, short, and inconspicuous; and the small secondary or superficial spine which stands on the median portion of each plate is moderately long and robust. The rest of the armature is indeterminable without damaging the specimen, in consequence of the extrusion of the stomach and other organs.

The actino-lateral spines are regular and delicate, the twelfth from the mouth being longest. The spines preceding this one do not meet in the median interradiial line, but are separated from those of the neighbouring ray by a uniformly narrow space, across which muscular fibres pass from side to side, uniting the tips of the corresponding spines on the