

The single small interradi al ossicle which rests against the orad face of each interradi al marginal will be considered as an *oral*. The rows of ossicles which lie against the ambulacral faces of the marginals and orals will be called *adambulacrals* and considered as strictly homologous with the plates in a similar position in all species of Palaeaster. They bear true covering plates or *epineurals* as do the flooring plates in the Edriasteroidea and this terminology will therefore also correspond with that used by Bather in that class. The single interradi al plate placed orad of each adambulacral jaw (plate III, figs. 3 and 4, interradius 3), will for the present be considered as homologous with the torus angularis of the Ophiuroidea and called simply the *torus*?. Immediately exterior to these ossicles and resting on each adambulacral or *primary jaw* we find a pair of plates which will be designated as *secondary jaws*. Exterior to these again we find a pair of plates resting against the orad faces of the interradi al marginals (plate III, fig. 3, interradius 3). These plates we shall call the *first epineurals*. So far as now known the specimen shows no other ossicles save the impression of a distinct *terminal* on radius IV (plate I, figs. 1 and 2). The arm marginals, adambulacrals and epineurals have been in part numbered on some of the figures presenting them.

The marginals of this species are so characteristic that one should be able to recognise its presence by them alone. Particularly should this be true of the large interradi al marginals. A study of the form of the ridges and depressions on the oral faces of the latter and of their outlines when viewed as in plate III, figs. 1 and 3, or as in plate II, fig. 4, should give enough detail for determination.

Resting in part on the first epineurals of interradius 4 (plate III, fig. 3), there is a large plate that, with one or two others, was thrust over the specimen, after its death, from the fourth interradius. This movement thrust the third epineural of the lower row in this figure over against its fellow of the opposite row, caught it by one of its aborad edges and turned it on its long axis through a little more than ninety degrees. It was also the cause of slight displacement of four first epineurals and perhaps also, through plates now lost by weathering, of the displacement of the secondary jaw of the first interradius and the removal of other epineurals in advance of the moving mass. This large foreign plate possesses the same dimensions, the same curve of the convex distal end, the two slightly concave portions of the margin following this on either side and the broader, thicker orad end of an interradi al marginal of this species. It was exposed to the effects of weathering before the other plates in its vicinity and has apparently lost a portion of