

times as long as wide, nearly or quite separated. Lower scaling coarse. Seven or eight short, blunt, crowded, very thick arm spines.

(Type specimen from Station, Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope.) Diameter of disk 7 mm. Arms about 70 mm. long, and slender; close to disk their width without spines is 1.3 mm. One short wide curved papilla each side of mouth angle, and a pair, stout and bluntly pointed, at the apex of the mouth angle above; the tentacle scales of the first pair are conspicuous. Mouth shields small, of a wide diamond shape, with outer angle truncated. Side mouth shields much longer than wide, tapering slightly within, where they nearly or quite meet; outer ends much rounded. Under arm plates nearly square, with rounded corners, and outer edge a little re-enteringly curved. Side arm plates rather thick but not prominent, meeting neither above nor below. Upper arm plates small, narrow, squarish with rounded corners; narrow within, broader without. Disk round, not very thick, covered with thin, very small overlapping scales; on the upper surface there are five or six in the length of 1 mm. Radial shields small, of a long pear-seed shape, with outer edge rounded, separated their entire length by a wedge of three rows of crowded, closely overlapping scales. Just outside the radial shields there are numerous fine scales. On the under surface of disk the scaling is much finer, there being about twelve in the length of a millimetre. Eight very short, stout, broad, nearly equal flattened arm spines; the two upper spines are somewhat broader than the others. Two minute rounded tentacle scales on the side arm plate. Colour in alcohol, pale straw.

Station, Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope; 10 to 20 fathoms.

A section of a portion of the disk of a male in the breeding season showed the interior quite crammed with much convoluted spermaries (Pl. XLVI. fig. 5, $\delta, \delta', \delta, \delta'$), while the bursa (δ) was crowded into a small space. Above was the thick wall of the digestive cavity pushed up against the disk roof and greatly folded (*St*). The polian vesicle (*po*), often hard to distinguish, was quite conspicuous.

Amphiura capensis, Lym. (Pl. XVIII. figs. 10-12).

Amphiura capensis, Ljn., Oph. Viv. Öf. Kong. Akad., p. 320, 1866; Dr. Goës, Oph. Öf. Kong. Akad., p. 642, 1871.

Station 141.—December 17, 1873; Lee's Point, Cape Town; lat. 34° 41' S., long. 18° 36' E.; 98 fathoms; sand and gravel.

Amphiura argentea, Lym. (Pl. XVI. figs. 7-10).

Amphiura argentea, Lym., Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., vol. vi., part 2, p. 21, pl. xi. figs. 288-290, 1879.

Disk scaled on both sides. One tentacle scale. Radial shields very small; about twice as long as broad. Five or six short, conical arm spines. Upper arm plates narrow and rounded.