

of the jaw pierced with a vertical hole. Interbrachial spaces somewhat swelled. Two large genital openings beginning outside the mouth shields.

The skeleton belongs strictly to the group of *Ophiothrix* with its peculiarities exaggerated. Thus the special apophysis extending outwards from the outer surface of the arm bones is larger and more spreading, so that it really is locked into the slot in the following bone (Pl. XLII. fig. 14). The upper surface of the arm bones is, moreover, longer, and, together with the margin, is deeply grooved. In general appearance the genital plate is like that in *Ophiothrix*, and its scale (*n*), seen edgewise in the figure, has a corresponding shape. The high and deeply grooved wings of the mouth frames (*f*) are a further exaggeration of the type, and the regular and very large radial shields are quite as important as in *Ophiothrix suensonii*. Fig. 15 shows a mouth angle and two arm joints from the under side, and exhibits the separation of the two halves of the jaw (*c*) characteristic of the *Ophiothrices*, together with the cup-like socket (*r'*) of the second mouth tentacle.

See Plate XLII. figs. 14, 15.

Species of *Ophiocnemis* not herein described.

Ophiocnemis marmorata, Müll. & Tr., Syst. Ast., p. 87, 1842, pl. xlii. figs. 14, 15; Lym., Ill. Cat. Mus. Comp. Zool., No. i. p. 152; Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., vol. iii., part 10, p. 234.

Ophiura marmorata, Lmk., Hist. Anim. sans Vert., vol. ii. p. 543.

Ophiothrix clypeata (young), Ljn., Oph. Viv. Öf. Kong. Akad., p. 163, 1866.

Great Ocean.

Ophiomaza.

Ophiomaza, Lym., Ill. Cat. Mus. Comp. Zool., No. vi., 1871

Disk above covered by very large naked radial shields and by plates. On the interbrachial spaces below, a fine scaling. Numerous crowded tooth papillæ forming a vertical oval. Teeth. No mouth papillæ. Arm spines numerous, rounded, not translucent, solid. The base of the jaw pierced with a vertical hole. Interbrachial spaces somewhat swelled. Two large genital openings beginning outside the mouth shields.

The skeleton belongs strictly with the *Ophiothrices*, and most resembles that of *Ophiocnemis*.

Ophiomaza cacautica, Lym., Ill. Cat. Mus. Comp. Zool., No. vi., p. 9, pl. i. fig. 15, 1871; Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., vol. iii., part 10, p. 233.

Station 187.—September 9, 1874; lat. 10° 36' S., long. 141° 55' E.; 6 fathoms; coral sand.