Station 122.—September 10, 1873; lat. 9° 5′ S. to 9° 10′ S., long. 34° 49′ W. to 34° 53′ W.; 350 fathoms; mud.

Ophioglypha sarsii, Lym., Ill. Cat. Mus. Comp. Zool., No. i. p. 41, figs. 2, 3; Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., vol. v. part 7, p. 99; Ludwig, Anatomie der Ophiuren, Zeits. für wissen. Zoologie, vol. xxxi. p. 241.

Ophiolepis ciliata, Stimp., Invert. Gr. Manan; Smith, Contrib., vol. vi. p. 13, 1854.

Ophiura coriacea, Ltk., Vid. Meddel., Nov. 1854, p. 7.

Ophiura sarsii, Ltk., Vid. Meddel., Nov. 1854, p. 7; Addit. ad Hist., part 1, p. 42, pl. i. figs. 3, 4.

Station 49.—May 20, 1873; lat. 43° 3′ N., long. 63° 39′ W.; 83 fathoms; gravel, stones.

Ophioglypha meridionalis, Lym.

Ophioglypha meridionalis, Lym., Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., vol. vi., part 2, p. 56, pl. xvi. figs. 447-449, 1879.

Disk rather flat, covered with large imbricated scales. Arm comb of minute bead-like papillæ, scarcely to be seen above, but continuous along edge of genital scale. Three peg-like arm spines less than half as long as a joint. Only one tentacle scale beyond the mouth tentacles.

(Type specimen from Station 320.) Diameter of disk 4 mm. Length of arm about 12 mm. Width of arm close to the disk '7 mm. Five small, short, broad, flat, close-set mouth papillæ on each side of the mouth angle, and one pointed and similar to the teeth at the apex. Mouth shields somewhat swollen, about as broad as long, with a curve without and an obtuse angle inward. Side mouth shields short, straight, meeting by their full width within, occupying only the inner angle of mouth shield. First under arm plate blunt heart shaped, quite as large as, or larger than, the second, which is pentagonal, with inner angle truncated, outer side gently curved, and laterals re-enteringly curved; onethird out on the arm the under plates are small, much wider than long, bounded by a broad curve without and with a little peak inward. Side arm plates large and thick, meeting broadly below beyond the second arm plate; and touching above beyond the third plate. Upper arm plates long, wedge shaped, with a clean curve outward and a sharp angle within. Disk rounded, rather flat and only a little arched above, covered by large slightly swollen scales, whereof the primary plates form a conspicuous rosette, radiating from which there usually is, in each interbrachial space, a row of three overlapping scales. Radial shields as broad as long, sunken, rounded, with a faint angle inward; joined without, separated by a wedge scale within; they are smaller than the large disk scales. Below, the scales are similar, eight or nine in each interbrachial space. edge of genital scale minute, bead-like, and continuous; only one or two, and sometimes