

or four in each row. Three small peg-like arm spines about one-third as long as a joint. Colour in alcohol, pale grey.

I was unable to detect any genital openings.

Station 171.—July 15, 1874 ; lat. $28^{\circ} 33' S.$, long. $177^{\circ} 50' W.$; 600 fathoms.

Ophiomusium granosum, Lym. (Pl. I. figs. 10–12).

Ophiomusium granosum, Lym., Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., vol. v., part 7, p. 118, pl. i. figs. 12, 13, 1878.

Most of the lower interbrachial space outside the mouth shield is occupied by broad genital scales and a great central plate. No under arm plates beyond the third. Five short, sharp, well-marked arm spines. The great lower interbrachial plate is separated by a square one from the mouth shield. Margin of disk set with small points.

(Type specimen from Station 237.) Diameter of disk 10 mm. Width of arm, without spines, close to disk 2 mm. Mouth papillæ very closely soldered together, forming a ridge. Mouth shields triangular, with an acute angle within, and the outer edge curved. They bear minute spines. Side mouth shields long and narrow ; meeting within, where they are narrowest. Genital scales large, angular, longer than wide. First under arm plate semicircular ; second and third triangular, with an acute angle inward. Side arm plates minutely tuberculous, meeting broadly above and below, and nearly covering the entire arm beyond the disk. Upper arm plates minute, triangular, with acute angle inward. There are no tentacle scales. Disk covered with closely soldered plates, having decided furrows between them ; the microscopic tuberculation usual in the genus is very coarse, and rises near edge of disk into small points. The margin is occupied by a large, angular, swollen plate, covered with points, which connects the radial shields with the genital scales, and is united to the mouth shield by a smaller rectangular plate, also carrying points. Radial shields pear-seed shape, diverging inward, where they are separated by a triangular plate. In centre of upper surface of disk is a large pentagonal primary plate, surrounded by five others, quadrangular, and connected with the radial shields by five rudely triangular pieces ; in each interbrachial space above are two quadrangular plates, besides that of the margin. Arm spines five in number, occupying the whole edge of the side arm plates ; they are short, rounded, and delicately tapering. Colour in alcohol, grey.

Station 237.—June 17, 1875 ; lat. $34^{\circ} 37' N.$, long. $140^{\circ} 32' E.$; 1875 fathoms ; mud.

Ophiomusium pulchellum, Wyv. Thom. (Pl. III. figs. 1–3).

Ophiomusium pulchellum, Wyv. Thom., Voy. "Chall.," Atlantic, vol. ii. p. 67, figs. 18, 19. Lym., Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., vol. v., part 7, p. 118, pl. v. figs. 144, 145.

Primary plates bearing a large central tubercle ; second pair of side arm plates wide,