

*Ophiothrix trilineata*, Ltk., Addit. ad Hist., part 3, pp. 58 and 100, 1869.

Tongatabu Reefs; 18 fathoms.

*Ophiothrix melanosticta*, Grube, Jahres-Berichte d. Sch. Gesell., p. 45, 1867; Ltk., Addit. ad Hist., part 3, p. 99, 1869.

Station 190.—September 12, 1874; lat. 8° 56' S., long. 136° 5' E.; 49 fathoms; mud.

*Ophiothrix striolata*, Grube, Jahres-Berichte d. Sch. Gesell., p. 45, 1867; Ltk., Addit. ad Hist., part 3, p. 99, 1869.

Station 208.—January 17, 1875; lat. 11° 37' N., long. 123° 32' E.; 18 fathoms; mud. Samboangan, Philippines; 10 fathoms.

*Ophiothrix suensonii*, Ltk., Vid. Meddel., p. 16, 1856; Addit. ad Hist., part 2, p. 148, pl. iv. fig. 2; Lym., Ill. Cat. Mus. Comp. Zool., No. i. p. 157; Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., vol. v., part 9, p. 232.

Station 36.—April 23, 1873; off Bermudas; 32 fathoms; mud.

*Ophiothrix capillaris*, Lym. (Pl. XXI. figs. 5–8).

*Ophiothrix capillaris*, Lym., Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., vol. vi., part 2, p. 51, pl. xiv. figs. 401–404, 1879.

Very large, with nine very delicate, translucent arm spines, whereof the upper ones are extremely long. Disk set with minute stumps, which are few and scattered on the large radial shields.

(Type specimen from Station 204.) Diameter of disk 22 mm. Width of arm near disk, 4·8 mm. The vertical oval has over fifty tooth papillæ of various sizes, those in the lower half being minute, crowded, and grain-like, while those on the margin of the upper half are large and thick, and project beyond the median papillæ. Four flat teeth, with rounded cutting edge; the uppermost and lowest narrowest. Mouth shields small, much broader than long, bounded by a gentle curve without and an obtuse angle within; length to breadth, 8 : 1·8. Under arm plates small, narrow, about as long as broad, eight-sided, with angles more or less rounded and lateral sides a little re-enteringly curved. Side arm plates with a well-marked spine ridge. Upper arm plates about as broad as long, of a short diamond-shape, with angles rounded, rising on the median line in a low ridge and microscopically tuberculous. Disk round and flat, scarcely lobed in inter-brachial spaces, more or less closely beset above and below with minute stumps bearing an irregular crown of thorns; on the radial shields they are much more scattered, smaller, and less thorny, and next the genital openings there are none. The radial shields, whose outlines are distinguishable through their covering, are triangular and very large, with a small lobe where they unite over the arm; inwardly they diverge, and sometimes again