

a row of minute papillæ, which become somewhat longer as they appear above the arm to form the comb. Two, and sometimes three, small, delicately tapering arm spines, about half as long as a joint. Tentacle scales on first pair of pores, three on either side; on the second, three or four on the interbrachial side, and two on the brachial; third pair the same, but only one on the brachial; beyond there are three long blunt scales on the interbrachial side. Colour in alcohol, white.

Although from only 129 fathoms, this species has the look of a deep-sea inhabitant.

Station 192.—September 26, 1874; lat. $5^{\circ} 42' S.$, long. $132^{\circ} 25' E.$; 129 fathoms; mud.

Ophioglypha rugosa, Lym. (Pl. III. figs. 13–15).

Ophioglypha rugosa, Lym., Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., vol. v., part 7, p. 92, pl. iv. figs. 90, 91, 1878.

Disk covered with much swollen, lumpy plates. Genital scales wide, thick, and in a single piece. Basal under arm plates longer than wide. Papillæ of arm comb short, flat, close set, and with rounded ends.

(Type specimen from Station 169.) Diameter of disk 7 mm. Width of arm close to disk 1.5 mm. Four short tooth-like mouth papillæ on each side, with one larger at apex of jaw. Mouth shields pentagonal; outer and lateral sides straight, with very blunt angle within; outer corners rounded; length to breadth 1.3:1. Side mouth shields narrow, with a wavy outline, meeting within. First under arm plate triangular, with an angle within and outer side curved; second plate longer, with inner angle truncated; beyond this they are pentagonal, with outer side curved, lateral sides re-enteringly curved, and an angle within. Side arm plates broad, meeting below, but separated above, near base of arm, by the upper arm plates, which are long wedge-shaped, with outer edge curved, and an angle within, except the first two, which have the inner angle truncated. Disk angular, covered with large, much swollen plates, having deep furrows between them; in centre a group of six primary plates, separated by a row of irregular smaller plates; outside of these is another circle of ten equally large plates, of which the brachial ones separate the inner ends of the radial shields. In each interbrachial space there is also a large marginal plate. Radial shields longer than broad, outer edge much wider than inner, joined without, but widely separated within by a large rounded plate. Length to breadth 2:1. On the under surface the plates are not so much swollen, and more regular; in each interbrachial space are about three concentric rows, of from three to five plates each. Genital plates long and rather wide, with outer end wider than inner;