

are large and flaring, sometimes have their outer open angle closed by a veil of thin ill-defined lime scales, which running up to the peristomial plate may be of one, two, or three pieces. On their outer and inner faces, the arm bones do not much depart from the type, but those near the edge of the disk have a forward projection on their upper surface.

See Plate XXXIX. figs. 7-9.

#### TABLE OF SPECIES OF *Ophioconis*.

Seven slender cylindrical tapering nearly equal, arm spines, about as long as an arm joint. Disk wholly granulated above and below, with about 14 grains in the length of a millimetre. One or two tentacle scales,	}	<i>Ophioconis forbesii</i> .
Similar to preceding but only six arm spines, about half as long as a joint,		
Seven slender arm spines, the two uppermost longest. Disk wholly granulated except mouth shield with about 6 grains in the length of a millimetre. One large tentacle scale,	}	<i>Ophioconis antarctica</i> .
Seven to eight arm spines, the uppermost as long as three arm joints. Disk wholly granulated: about 13 grains in the length of a millimetre. Two tentacle scales,		
Similar to preceding, but eight to nine arm spines, some of which are flattened and almost spatulate,	}	<i>Ophioconis pulverulenta</i> .

*Ophioconis antarctica*, Lym. (Pl. XXIII. figs. 1-3).

*Ophioconis antarctica*, Lym., Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., vol. vi., part 2, p. 44, 1879, pl. xiv. figs. 380-382.

Seven slender, cylindrical, tapering arm spines, the two upper ones longest. One large tentacle scale. Disk closely granulated, except mouth shield; 5 or 6 grains in the length of 1 mm.

(Type specimen from Station 150.) Diameter of disk 13 mm. Length of arm about 60 mm. Width of arm at base, without spines, 2 mm. There are to each angle of the mouth twelve or fourteen papillæ, of which the innermost are slender and pointed, while the outer one on either side is broad and squarish; at the apex there is a cluster of four or five, which properly might be called tooth papillæ. Five or six rather narrow, flat, blunt teeth, whereof the lowest is often split in two. Mouth shields broad triangular, with a blunt angle inward and outer edge nearly straight; they are more or less obscured by granules, which completely hide the side mouth shields. These are small, longer than wide, and broader without than within, where they nearly or quite meet. Under arm plates much broader than long, pentagonal, with a blunt inner angle, outer edge slightly curved, and laterals re-enteringly curved. Side arm plates somewhat projecting, nearly