

Colour in alcohol, pale greenish-grey ; arms lighter.

Station 276.—September 16, 1875 ; near Low Archipelago ; lat. 13° 28 S., long. 149° 30' W. ; 2350 fathoms ; red clay.

This solitary representative is highly interesting as almost the only deep-sea Ophiuran found by the "Challenger" in the immense distance between the Sandwich Islands and the south-west coast of South America.

Ophiocentrus.

Ophiocentrus, Ljn., Oph. Viv. Öf. Kong. Akad., 1866.

Disk covered by a soft skin, except a portion of radial shields, and set with short spines. Four mouth papillæ to each angle, whereof two are very thick and standing under the teeth ; and two minute ones, standing at the outer corners. Arms long (ten times diameter of disk), with very narrow upper arm plates, which barely separate the two rows of numerous (seven) rough arm spines. Two genital openings in each interbrachial space.

Species of *Ophiocentrus* not herein described.

Ophiocentrus aculeatus, Ljn., Öph. Viv. Öf. Kong. Akad., p. 321, 1866.
Between Batavia and Singapore.

Ophiocoma.

Ophiocoma, Agas., Mem. Soc. Sci. Nat. Neuchatel, 1835.

Disk granulated. Radial shields covered. Teeth, and mouth papillæ, and very numerous close-set tooth papillæ, arranged in a vertical clump. Spines, usually from four to six ; smooth, solid (except in *Ophiocoma nigra*). One or two tentacle scales. Two genital openings, beginning outside the mouth shield.

Under the disk granulation is a smooth scale coat, very fine toward the centre ; coarser towards the border, where runs a marginal belt of much larger scales connecting the outer ends of the radial shields (Pl. XLII. fig. 9, *l*), which are oblong, with protruding corners. They are continued inward by a broad stripe of large, strongly overlapping scales, a feature nowhere so developed as in this genus. The genital plate is like a thick blade, with rounded edges and a slightly clubbed head for articulating with the radial shields, and to whose side is attached a short, thin blade-like genital scale (fig. 12, *l,n,o*). As seen from above, the arm bones are of very simple structure, being short, with thin, flat, plain-edged wings, and destitute of any forward projections from the upper surface. Their outer and inner faces are of a high type, having the articulating peg and other details well marked (figs. 10, 11). The mouth angles are compactly built and of moderate size, without flaring wings, or high crests, thus differing greatly from *Ophiophrag-*