there may be found, however, minute, loose, perforated lime scales, and its under side is supported by radial shields, and by radiating and marginal scale lines similar to those of *Ophiocoma* but much smaller. The resemblance is carried out in the peristomial plate and the arm bones. The genital plate has a long, clubbed, articulating head, with a thin, long, blade-like, grooved scale attached inside its end.

Species of Ophiarthrum not herein described.

Ophiarthrum elegans, Pet., Monatab. Köng. Akad. Berlin, 1851, p. 464; Wieg. Archiv, p. 82, 1852.

Great Ocean.

Ophiarthrium pictum, Lym., Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., vol. iii., part 10, p. 225, pl. vii. figs. 2-4, 1874.

Ophiocoma picta, Müll. & Tr., Syst. Ast., p. 102, 1842. Ophiura picta, Kuhl. u. V. Hasselt., MS.

Pelews; Philippines; Java.

Ophiomastix.

Ophiomastix, Müll. & Tr., Syst. Ast., 1842.

Disk nearly smooth or set with small spines, or with spines and grains. Radial shields covered. Teeth and mouth papillæ, and very numerous close-set tooth papillæ, arranged in a vertical clump. Arm spines few (three to four), smooth, solid; the upper one being usually club-ended and more or less clavate. Two genital openings, beginning outside the mouth shield.

In general internal structure this genus is similar to Ophiocoma, except that the radial shields are proportionately larger, the wings of the mouth frames more approached in the interbrachial space, and the genital plate more rounded and longer. As to scaling the disk varies much. Thus, in Ophiomastix venosa, the scales are minute and thin (nine in the length of 1 mm. at centre of disk), while Ophiomastix annulosa has them larger and lumpy (two to three in 1 mm.).

Table of Species of Ophiomastix.