

A smaller specimen with a disk of 10 mm. varied little, except that the upper arm plates were narrower and thinner, and the disk scales smaller and beset with few spines. This species differs from *Ophiomitra plicata* in the cloven or thorny tentacle scales, and in the greater number of arm spines.

Station 146.—December 29, 1873; lat. 46° 46' S., long. 45° 31' E.; 1375 fathoms; globigerina ooze.

*Ophiomitra chelys*, Lym., Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., vol. v., part 7, p. 152, pl. ix. figs. 239–241, 1878; Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., vol. v., part 9, p. 231.

*Ophiacantha chelys*, Wyv. Thom., Voyage of the "Challenger," Atlantic, vol. ii. p. 64, figs. 16, 17.

Radial shields widely separated; along their entire interbrachial margin run large disk plates. Under arm plates not swollen. Tentacle scales large and flat. Under arm spine thickened and curved.

(Type specimen from Station 84.) Diameter of disk 9 mm. Length of arm about 85 mm. Width of arm near base 2·8 mm. Mouth papillæ usually eleven to each angle, of which the central one within is wide and flat; the next three on either side are stout and pointed, and the outer ones are irregular, compressed, and sometimes broken. Teeth similar in shape to the odd innermost mouth papilla.<sup>1</sup> Mouth shields small, as long as broad, shield shaped, with a well-marked obtuse angle inward and outer margin sometimes turned down; length to breadth, 2 : 2·3. Side mouth shields broad and thick, a little widest at outer ends. Under arm plates large, thick, and regular, much wider than long, reaching at their outer edge entirely across the arm; cleanly curved without, re-enteringly curved on sides, and having a little peak within where separated from next plate. First plate small, narrow wedge shaped. Upper arm plates somewhat swollen, widely separated, wider than long, bounded without by a gentle curve, and within by an obtuse angle or a deep curve. Side arm plates prominent and meeting freely above and below. Disk thick and rising well above the arms, with a very deep, narrow constriction and furrow in each interbrachial space. The space between this furrow and the radial shields is on either side occupied by four large plates running diagonally inward, whereof one or more are often broken in two. The central disk is sunken, and covered by small, coarse, irregular scales, which, with the larger plates, are sparsely beset with short, blunt, usually smooth stumps or spines, which form also an irregular clump over each arm. Radial shields deeply sunken in a furrow, widely separated by a high ridge of irregular scales, much longer than broad, presenting an acute angle inward; length to breadth, 3 : ·8. Near base of arm six stout, very thorny, glassy, blunt, cylindrical arm spines, the lowest ones much the stoutest; lengths to that of an arm joint, 3·6, 3·6, 2·8, 1·7, 1·7, 1·7 : 1·2. Two-thirds out on the

<sup>1</sup> The nomenclature of the various papillæ of the mouth is of course conventional. In most cases the lowest tooth may also be called the innermost mouth papilla