Ophiothela isidicola, Ltk., Oph. Nov. Descr. Vid. Selsk. Forh., p. 107, pl. ii. figs. 4-4g, 1872; Lym., Ill. Cat. Mus. Comp. Zool., No. viii. part 2, pl. iv. fig. 60. Strait of Formosa.

Ophiothela verrilli, Duncan, Journ. Linn. Soc., vol. xiv., p. 477, pl. xi. fig. 33, 1879. Korean Sea.

Ophiothela dividua, V. Mart. Sitzungsber, Berlin, Gesell. Nat. Fr., p. 127, 1879. Algoa Bay.

Ophiopsammium.

Ophiopsammium, Lym., Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., vol. iii. p. 10, 1874.

Teeth. Tooth papillæ numerous, and arranged in a vertical, oval clump, as in *Ophiothrix*. No mouth papillæ. Disk and arms covered by smooth, naked skin below, but closely granulated above. Arm spines stout and thorny, mounted on a crest-like side arm plate, as in *Ophiothrix*. Tentacles long, covered with papillæ, and issuing, not from the under surface, but from the side of the arm.

This genus is nearest *Ophiothela*, but differs in having the whole upper surface closely granulated, as also in the side arm plates.

The internal skeleton is nearly that of Ophiomaza, with similar very large, regular, radial shields.

Species of Ophiopsammium not herein described.

Ophiopsammium semperi, Lym., Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., vol. iii., part 10, p. 232, 1874, pl. iv. figs. 11-17.

Philippines; littoral.

Ophioblenna.

Ophioblenna, Ltk., Addit. ad Hist., part 2, 1859.

Disk covered by a naked skin. Teeth. No tooth papillæ. Numerous close-set, spine-like mouth papillæ. Numerous (six to seven) flat, pointed, glassy, slightly thorny arm spines. Two genital openings in each interbrachial space, beginning just outside the mouth shields.

It is not a little curious that the two specimens at Copenhagen of this littoral genus still remain unique. Among the immense collections brought from all parts of the West Indies I have failed to recognise a single individual. Of its skeleton I am quite ignorant.