

**Amphiodia** Verrill, 1899 (restricted)

DIAGNOSIS. Amphiuroidae in which 3 subequal oral papillae form a series along the outer margin of the jaw, the papillae being either contiguous or separated by intervals, the oral cleft not closed over when the jaws are shut; no spines on the disc, which is completely scaled above and below; 1 tentacle-scale.

TYPE SPECIES. *Amphiura pulchella* Lyman, 1869, Caribbean, 70 m. A clear, modern illustration of a representative species, *A. obtecta* Mortensen, 1940, is given in Danish Sci. Invest. Iran, 2, p. 89 (1940).

As here restricted, 9 species are assigned to *Amphiodia*. The genus is essentially Indo-Pacific, but one species enters the Caribbean, and another probably ranges the subantarctic.

INCLUDED SPECIES: *affinis* (Studer), *crassa* Koehler, *euryaspis* H. L. Clark, *microplax* Burfield, *minuta* H. L. Clark, *obtecta* Mortensen, *olivacea* (Brock), *pulchella* (Lyman), *sculptilis* Ziesenhene.

The species *Amphiodia erecta* Koehler and *Amphiura lütkeni* (Ljungman), both have peripheral spiniform disc-scales, and should evidently be referred to *Ophiophragmus*. H. L. Clark (1918) pointed out that *Amphiodia chilensis* (M & T) also falls in *Ophiophragmus*, for the same reason.

## INCERTAE SEDIS

The disc of *Amphiodia debita* Koehler is at present unknown, so that the precise systematic position of the species is uncertain.

The following species have not been assigned to their appropriate position in the above classification as descriptions are not at present available to me: *Amphiodia acutispina* Koehler, *Amphiodia fuscoalba* (Brock).

**Ophionephthys** Lütken, 1868 (restricted)

DIAGNOSIS. Amphiuroidae in which 4 or 5 subequal oral papillae form a series, more or less overlapping, arranged along the outer margin of the jaw, the distalmost papilla (or papillae) placed on or near the inner edge of the adoral plate, the oral cleft not closed over when the jaws are shut; no spines on the disc, which is naked above and below, save for the radial shields and a narrow zone of scales bordering the shields; 1 or 2 tentacle-scales.

TYPE SPECIES. *Ophionephthys limicola* Lütken, 1869, Caribbean, littoral. The type species is illustrated by Nielsen, Vid. Medd. dansk. naturh. For., 91, p. 266, fig. 8 (1932).

Six species are referred to the genus, which is mainly Indo-Pacific, littoral, with one Caribbean species.

INCLUDED SPECIES: *cyrtacantha* (H. L. Clark), *limicola* Lütken, *lucida* (Koehler), *magellanica* Mortensen, *seminuda* (Mortensen), *stewartensis* Mortensen.

It is probable that *Amphioplus luctator* Koehler should also be referred to *Ophionephthys*; the disc is unknown, as it had been torn from the type specimens (Koehler, 1922, p. 178), and further material recorded by Koehler (1930) was in the same condition. This suggests that the disc is probably naked and soft. There are 2 tentacle-scales and the mouth-parts are of the *Amphioplus* type. The same comments apply to the unnamed species described by A. M. Clark (1955, J. W. Afr. Sci. Ass., 1 (2), p. 45, fig. 2); this incompletely known form was recognized by Clark as probably congeneric with *limicola* and *seminuda*, a conclusion which seems well-founded.

**Ailsaria** n.g.

DIAGNOSIS. Amphiuroidae in which 4 or 5 subequal or dissimilar oral papillae form a series along the outer margin of the jaw, the distalmost papilla (or papillae) placed on