

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 fully scaled above, but partly or wholly naked below; 2 tentacle-scales.

TYPE SPECIES. *Amphioplus echinulatus* Mortensen, 1940, Iranian Gulf, sublittoral (40–60 m). The type species is illustrated in Danish Sci. Invest. Iran, 2 p. 98, fig. 19.

The genus ranges the tropical Indo-Pacific and tropical Atlantic (Caribbean and West Africa), always in shallow water, 1–60 m.

INCLUDED SPECIES: *archeri* (A. M. Clark), *coniortodes* (H. L. Clark), *echinulatus* (Mortensen), *personatus* (Koehler).

Minute thorns occur at the distal ends of the radial shields in the type species, and a transverse row of papillae occurs in a corresponding position in *Ailsaria archeri*.

Silax 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 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 scaled completely above and below; no tentacle-scales.

TYPE SPECIES. *Amphiura verrilli* Lyman, 1879, Caribbean, 424 fathoms. Illustration of type species, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 6, Pl. 12, fig. 329–331.

A second species, *Amphioplus trepidus* Koehler, 1904, from Indonesia, would seem to fall in this genus; however, Koehler (Siboga-Expedition, 45a, Pl. 14) gives a figure in which the disc does not have the usual amphiuroid characters, but is produced upon the basal arm-joints.

INCLUDED SPECIES: (?) *trepidus* (Koehler), *verrilli* (Lyman).

Unioplus 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 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 scaled completely above and below; 1 tentacle-scale.

TYPE SPECIES. *Amphioplus falcatus* Mortensen, 1933, South Africa, 225 fathoms. For illustration of type species, see Mortensen, Vid. Medd. dansk. naturh. For., 93, p. 366, fig. 70, 71 (1933).

Twelve species are referred to the genus, which is mainly distributed through the warmer Indo-Pacific, though a few species enter the Atlantic.

INCLUDED SPECIES: *aciculatus* (Mortensen), *capax* (Koehler), *cernuus* (Lyman), *dispar* (Koehler), *falcatus* (Mortensen), *formatus* (Koehler), *glaucus* (Lyman), *macraspis* (H. L. Clark), *patulus* (Lyman), *philhelminthus* (Ziesenhenné), *strongyloplax* (H. L. Clark), *thrombodes* (H. L. Clark).

Amphioplus Verrill, 1899 (restricted)

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 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 scaled completely above and below; 2 tentacle-scales.

TYPE SPECIES. *Amphiura tumida* Lyman 1878, Caribbean, 170–590 m. A clear modern illustration of an included species, *A. laevis* (Lyman) is given by Mortensen, Danish. Sci. Invest. Iran, 2, p. 94, fig. 18.

As restricted, 60 nominal species are referred to *Amphioplus*, but it is probable that some of these are synonyms. The genus is virtually cosmopolitan, though apparently not recorded from the north-east Atlantic. Its species occur mainly at moderate depths and are most abundant in the warm Indo-Pacific.