

The internal papilla is sometimes rather conspicuous, as appears in *N. triaina* (Djakonov) (Ofiuri Morei SSSR, p. 84, fig. 26, 1954). The mouth-parts here have something of the appearance of a member of the *Amphiodia* group; but *triaina* would seem nevertheless to fall in *Nullamphiura*.

Monamphiura n.g.

DIAGNOSIS. Amphiuroidae in which the oral papillae do not form a series along the outer margin of the jaw, but comprise only an infradental papilla separated by a naked diastema from a distal papilla, with an internal papilla visible within the jaw, above the diastema; the oral cleft gaping widely when the jaws are closed; the disc without spines, completely scaled above and below: 1 tentacle-scale.

TYPE SPECIES. *Amphiura alba* Mortensen, 1924. New Zealand, sublittoral, 10–100 m. The type species is illustrated by Mortensen, Vid. Medd. dansk. naturh. For., 77, p. 147, fig. 23.

Monamphiura is a large, cosmopolitan genus to which 62 species are here referred. The assemblage is still inconveniently large, but it is not immediately apparent how it can be further subdivided.

INCLUDED SPECIES: *abbreviata* (Koehler), *acacia* (Lyman), *adjecta* (Mrtsn.), *agitata* (Koehler), *alba* (Mrtsn.), *algida* (Koehler), *alternans* (Koehler), *annulifera* (Mortensen), *argentea* (Lyman), *aster* (Farquhar), *beringiana* (Baranova), *bihamula* (H. L. Clark), *calbuca* (Mrtsn.), *capensis* (Ljungman), *catephes* (H. L. Clark), *celata* (Koehler), *coacta* (Koehler), *compressa* (Mrtsn.), *constricta* (Lyman), *crypta* (H. L. Clark), *dejecta* (Koehler), *dejectoides* (H. L. Clark), *demissa* (Koehler), *diastata* (McClendon), *dino* (A. H. Clark), *fibulata* (Koehler), *ficta* (Koehler), *grandisquama* (Lyman), *heraldica* (Fell), *immira* (Ely), *inepta* (Djakonov), *inhacensis* (Balinsky), *iridoides* (Matsumoto), *iris* (Lyman), *josephinae* (Ljungman), *leptolepis* (Murakami), *leucaspis* (H. L. Clark), *linearis* (Mrtsn.), *lunaris* (Lyman), *macroscytalia* (Murakami), *magellanica* (Ljungman), *magnisquama* (H. L. Clark), *megalaspis* (H. L. Clark), *micra* (H. L. Clark), *micraspis* (H. L. Clark), *microptax* (Mrtsn.), *phrixa* (H. L. Clark), *praefecta* (Koehler), *proposita* (Koehler), *ptena* (H. L. Clark), *pusilla* (Farquhar), *pycnostoma* (H. L. Clark), *reloncavii* (Mrtsn.), *scripta* (Koehler), *septemspinosa* (H. L. Clark), *serradiata* (Koehler), *spinipes* (Mrtsn.), *stimpsoni* (Ltk.), *sundevalli* (M & T), *trisacantha* (H. L. Clark), *velox* (Koehler), *vivipara* (H. L. Clark).

Amphiura Forbes, 1842 (restricted)

DIAGNOSIS. Amphiuroidae in which the oral papillae do not form a series along the outer margin of the jaw, but comprise only an infradental papilla separated by a naked diastema from a distal papilla, with an internal papilla visible within the jaw, above the diastema; the oral cleft gaping widely when the jaws are closed; the disc without spines, completely scaled above and below; 2 tentacle-scales.

TYPE SPECIES. *Amphiura chiajei* Forbes, 1842, north Atlantic coasts, 10–1200 m. The type species is illustrated by Mortensen in Danmarks Fauna, Pighude, p. 126, fig. 53 (1924).

To the genus, as now restricted, 41 species are referred. *Amphiura* is cosmopolitan, and occurs in shallow and deep water.

INCLUDED SPECIES: *acrisia* H. L. Clark, *acutisquama* A. M. Clark, *ambigua* Koehler, *amokurae* Mortensen, *antarctica* Studer, *belgicae* Koehler, *bidentata* H. L. Clark, *ceramis* H. L. Clark, *chiajei* Forbes, *complanata* Ljungman, *concolor* Lyman, *crassipes* Ljungman, *diomedea* Ltk. & Mrtsn., *divaricata* Ljungman, *dolia* H. L. Clark, *eugeniae* Ljungman, *eugenioides* H. L. Clark, *grandis* Koehler, *hilaris* Koehler, *incana* Lyman, *kalki* Balinsky, *koreae* Duncan, *kükenthali* Koehler, *leptopholida* H. L. Clark, *mediterranea* Lyman, *morosa* Koehler, *multiremula*