

The dental plate of *Diamphiodia debita* is more distinctly tapered below than that of the unnamed species just discussed, but the other characters are in close agreement. In *Monamphiura lütkeni* the dental plate is truncated below; it is rather short, and about twice as long as broad. The foramina number three, are conspicuous, and are divided into halves, one on either side of a broad vertical bar; however, the uppermost foramen is undivided. The foramina decrease rapidly in size in sequence downwards. The depressions number one or two, and as usual are inconspicuous (Pl. II, fig. 4). The dental plate of *Amphipolis* is rather short, about twice as long as broad, and slightly tapering downwards, so as to become wedge-shaped; the upper margin is broad and truncated, while the lower one is two- or three-sided. That of *A. sobrina* is provided with two distinct, heart-shaped or tetragonal foramina and two rather inconspicuous depressions along the median line. In *A. japonica* the foramina number three; the upper two are entire, very conspicuous and roughly of an inverted triangular shape, while the remaining one is small and divided. In *A. kochii* the foramina also number three among which only the uppermost one is entire. The depressions of *A. japonica* and *A. kochii* are single, small and rounded (Pl. I, figs. 46-47). That of *A. tetra-cantha* is similar to that of *A. kochii*, but it is somewhat more elongate than in the latter and its depressions are two in number and of moderate size. The dental plate of *Amphiura*, *Amphinephthys*, *Ophiopeltis* and *Hemilepis* is typically wedge-shaped and resembles that of *Amphioplus*, bearing the usual foramina and depressions. In *Amphiura pachybaetra* and *A. trachydisca* the plates are rather elongate, and from two and a half to three times as long as broad, the ventral end bluntly pointed; there are three foramina which, except for the uppermost, are divided. The inconspicuous depressions number two (Plate II, figs. 2-3). In *Amphinephthys crossota* the dental plate is more than twice as long as broad, and tapers rather insensibly below. The foramina number two or three, and occupy the upper two-thirds of the plate; the uppermost foramen is very remarkable, being entire and quadrangular in shape, whereas the lower ones are undivided and quite small. The indistinct depressions number two, and occupy the remaining third of the plate. In *Ophiopeltis aestuarii* the dental plate is rather elongate, and from about two and a half to three times as long as broad, the ventral end bluntly pointed; there are four foramina, the upper two being undivided; there is only one depression (Plate II, fig. 1). In *O. octacantha*, on the other hand, the dental plate is about twice as long as broad, and it is truncate ventrally; the foramina number three, the two lower ones divided by a broad vertical bar; the foramina become rapidly smaller in sequence downwards. The depressions number two, and are inconspicuous (Plate II, fig. 5). In *Hemilepis arcystata* the dental plate is similar to that of *Amphiura*, and the foramina and depressions are also similar (Plate I, fig. 48).

The oral plate of *Amphioplus asterictus* is typically wing-shaped, the proximal part distinctly divergent. The abradial muscular areas, which are very large and ear-shaped in outline, form a conspicuous distal wing and bear a distinct, more or less irregularly branched indentation in the middle of the distal margin. The adradial muscular areas are vertical, perfectly spoon-shaped, distinctly enlarged above and gently curved distally below (Pl. IV, figs. 47-48). In *A. platyacanthus* the adradial muscular area is broadly divided into two parts dorso-ventrally by the disappearance of the narrow middle part, but the other characters are similar to those of *A. asterictus* (Pl. IV, figs. 51-52). In *A. iustus* the abradial muscular area is also ear-shaped in outline, but is broken into a number of strips, which form two groups; those of the upper group number six, somewhat oblique, more or less elongate, nearly parallel to one another, arranged in a vertical series along the proximal margin and rapidly decreasing in size in sequence downwards,