

one is very large and triangular in shape, while the lower one is small and elliptical (Pl. V, figs. 51–52).

#### Dental and Oral Plates of *Ophionereididae*

Though the Ophionereidinae have been included in the Ophiochitonidae, together with the Ophiochitoninae, the dental and oral plates of these subfamilies are of quite a different type. Therefore, it seems desirable to separate the former from the latter as distinct families (Murakami, 1947).

The dental and oral plates of the Ophionereididae are similar to those of the Amphiuroidae and Ophiothricidae in many characters. The dental plate is entire and bears one or two foramina on the upper portion, each of which is perfectly divided into two lateral halves by a broad vertical bar. Besides these foramina, two or three rather distinct depressions are present on the lower portion, which make a continuous vertical row with the foramina. The oral plate, which may be either longer than high or higher than long, is rather wing-shaped; the abradial and adradial muscular areas are also well developed.

The dental plate of *Ophionereis aplacophora* is rather elongate, more than twice as long as broad and somewhat wedge-shaped in outline, with truncated upper and lower ends. It bears two pairs of foramina (i.e., two foramina, each being divided into two similar lateral halves) and three more or less distinct depressions along the vertical median line (Pl. II, fig. 19). That of *O. variegata*, which is nearly two and a half times as long as broad, is elongate pentagonal, with an angle turned downwards, the lateral margins being nearly parallel to each other. The foramina number two, the upper one being elliptical, and the lower one tetragonal; both of them are divided. The depressions are three in number and inconspicuous (Pl. II, fig. 20). The dental plates of *Ophionereis dubia* (*marktanneri* type) and *O. thryptica* are rather short, about twice as long as broad, a little swollen at the middle part and slightly tapering downwards. They bear two pairs of foramina and two depressions along the median line (Pl. II, figs. 22–23). That of *O. dubia* (*dictydisca* type) is very short, less than twice as long as broad

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Fig. 1—Abridial view; and Fig. 2—Abridial view of *Amphioplus iustus* × 21. Fig. 3—Abridial view; and Fig. 4—Abridial view of *Amphioplus miyadai* × 11. Fig. 5—Abridial view; and Fig. 6—Abridial view of *Amphichilus trichoides* × 21. Fig. 7—Abridial view; and Fig. 8—Abridial view of *Amphiacantha acanthina* × 21. Fig. 9—Abridial view; and Fig. 10—Abridial view of *Amphioplus japonicus* × 21. Fig. 11—Abridial view; and Fig. 12—Abridial view of *Amphipholis sobrina* × 32. Fig. 13—Abridial view; and Fig. 14—Abridial view of *Amphipholis japonica* × 32. Fig. 15—Abridial view; and Fig. 16—Abridial view of *Amphipholis tetracantha* × 32. Fig. 17—Abridial view; and Fig. 18—Abridial view of *Amphipholis kochii* × 21. Fig. 19—Abridial view; and Fig. 20—Abridial view of *Hemilepis arcystata* × 11. Fig. 21—Abridial view; and Fig. 22—Abridial view of *Amphinephthys crossota* × 21. Fig. 23—Abridial view; and Fig. 24—Abridial view of *Amphiura trachydisca* × 7. Fig. 25—Abridial view; and Fig. 26—Abridial view of *Monamphiura lütkeni* × 21. Fig. 27—Abridial view; and Fig. 28—Abridial view of *Amphiura pachybactra* × 21. Fig. 29—Abridial view; and Fig. 30—Abridial view of *Ophiopeltis aestuarii* × 21. Fig. 31—Abridial view; and Fig. 32—Abridial view of *Ophiopeltis octacantha* × 21. Fig. 33—Abridial view; and Fig. 34—Abridial view of *Ophiothrix armata* × 32. Fig. 35—Abridial view; and Fig. 36—Abridial view of *Ophiothrix koreana* × 21. Fig. 37—Abridial view; and Fig. 38—Abridial view of *Ophiothrix marenzelleri* × 7. Fig. 39—Abridial view; and Fig. 40—Abridial view of *Ophiothrix stabilis* × 11. Fig. 41—Abridial view; and Fig. 42—Abridial view of *Placophiothrix trilineata* × 11. Fig. 43—Abridial view; and Fig. 44—Abridial view of *Macrophiothrix longipeda* × 7. Fig. 45—Abridial view; and Fig. 46—Abridial view of *Ophiomaza cacaotica* × 21. Fig. 47—Abridial view; and Fig. 48—Abridial view of *Ophiomaza kanekoi* × 7. Fig. 49—Abridial view; and Fig. 50—Abridial view of *Ophiogymna elegans* × 21. Fig. 51—Abridial view; and Fig. 52—Abridial view of *Ophithela danae* × 32.