O. latilanxa, while the latter is spatulate and a trifle swollen in the middle. The transverse ridges of the middle part number two in both species and are well developed; the upper one is divided into two lateral halves by a middle area, while the lower one is entire and distinctly curved upwards. The projections of the lower lobe are numerous and arranged in three vertical rows. The foramina are somewhat less distinct than in the foregoing species, but are completely divided; in *O. pica* they number two, while in *O. erinaceus* there are three (Pl. III, figs. 3–4). The dental plate of *O. scolopendrina* is very long, nearly three times as long as broad and slightly tapered below, so as to become somewhat wedge-shaped. The transverse ridges are three in number, the upper ones close to each other and divided as in the foregoing species, while the lower one is entire and gently curved. The projections of lower lobe are also numerous and arranged in two vertical series. The foramina are similar to those of *O. pica* (Pl. III, fig. 5). The dental plate of *Ophiomastix* belongs to the same category as that of *Ophiocoma,* but the foramina on the upper portion number three, each of them being completely divided. The dental plate of *O. variabilis,* which bears a close resemblance to that of *Ophiocoma latilanxa,* is about two and a half times as long as broad, and a little concave at the middle of the lateral margin. The foramina, which occupy the upper half of the plate, are distinct and gradually decrease in size in sequence downwards. The transverse ridges of the middle part number one or two and are indistinct. The lower lobe is rather narrow and provided with a small number of rounded projections (Pl. III, fig. 12). That of *O. palaoensis* is oblong, more than twice and a half times as long as broad and a trifle swollen at the middle part, with upper and lower ends truncated. The transverse ridges on the middle part number four, the upper three being divided into two parts. The lower lobe is very narrow and provided with six small projections. The foramina are similar to those of the foregoing species (Pl. III, fig. 11). The dental plates of *O. annulosa* and *O. asperula* are oblong and about three times as long as broad, being nearly uniform in breadth throughout the whole length or faintly swollen at the middle part. The ridges of the middle part number two, the upper one being ill-developed, while the lower one is distinct and gently curved. The lower lobe is rather broad and bears numerous small, rounded projections, which are arranged in three rather regular vertical rows. The foramina of both species do not differ from those mentioned above in their essential characters (Pl. III, figs. 6–7). The dental plates of *O. caryophyllata* and *O. lütkeni* are quite similar to those of the foregoing species, but the transverse ridges of the middle part are more distinct and number three, the upper two in contact with each other and divided into two pieces laterally. The projections of the lower lobe are arranged in two or three vertical rows, the upper one larger than the lower ones. The foramina show no distinct specialization (Pl. III, figs. 8–9). In *O. mixta* the dental plate is somewhat wedge-shaped in outline and slightly tapered below, but is blunt at the lower end; the other characters do not differ from those of the other members of this genus (Pl. III, fig. 10). The dental plate of *Ophiarthrum* also falls within the range of variation in this subfamily. The dental plate of *O. elegans,* which is quite similar to that of *Ophiomastix palaoensis* in general appearance, is oblong, and about two and a half times as long as broad, the upper end truncated, the lower end broadly rounded. The foramina number three and occupy the upper half of the plate, the uppermost being the largest and entire; but it is deeply notched at the middle of the dorsal margin; the middle foramen, which is also distinct, is divided into two lateral halves by a narrow vertical bar; the lowermost one is the smallest and broadly divided. The transverse ridges number four and are nearly parallel to each other; the upper two are broken into two parts, while the lower two are entire. The lower lobe is very narrow and