

The dental plate of *Ophiothrix armata* is about twice as long as wide and distinctly concave at the middle of the lateral margin, with upper and lower ends broadly rounded; the lower part is somewhat broader than the upper one. The foramina which occupy the upper half of the plate, are conspicuous, three in number and decreasing in size in sequence downwards; the uppermost one is entire, compressed and slightly notched in the middle of its upper margin, while the lower two are completely divided into two halves. Small marginal depressions, two on each side, are found on the lower portion (Pl. II, fig. 6). That of *O. koreana* is more elongate than in the foregoing species and more than twice as long as broad, the concavity at the middle of the lateral side being rather inconspicuous. The lower part of the plate is flat, somewhat enlarged and provided with a marginal series of two or three small, rounded foramina on each side. The appearance of the foramina on the upper portion is like that of *O. armata*, but the uppermost one is not the largest (Pl. II, fig. 7). In *O. marenzelleri* the dental plate is much more elongate than in the foregoing species and about three times as long as broad, the lower portion being a trifle swollen and prolonged downwards. The foramina of the upper portion are small, three in number and similar to those of the foregoing species, becoming transformed into a marginal series of several small depressions on the lower portion (Pl. II, fig. 8). In *O. stabilis* the dental plate is somewhat similar to that of *O. koreana* in outline, but differs from it in carrying three small, rounded projections near the lower end. The foramina number four, the upper two undivided, compressed and narrow at the middle, while the lower two are divided as usual. The marginal series of depressions, four on each side of the lower portion, are rather distinct (Pl. II, fig. 10). The dental plate of *Placophiothrix trilineata* is about two and a half times as long as broad, and bears a close resemblance to that of *O. koreana* in many features, but the foramina are somewhat irregular in shape (Pl. II, fig. 9). The dental plates of *Macrophiothrix longipeda* and *M. schmidti*, which are also very similar to that of *O. koreana* in outline, are more than two and a half times as long as wide, the lower portion being a little enlarged. The foramina on the upper portion number three in both species, distinct and completely divided into two lateral halves so as to form two vertical rows. The marginal series of foramina on the lower portion number two to four on each side and are small. In *M. longipeda* the plate is provided with a number of small, rounded projections near the ventral margin, but that of *M. schmidti* has none (Pl. II, figs. 11–12). That of *Ophiomaza cacaotica* is rather short, a little more than twice as long as broad and somewhat enlarged at the lower portion, with upper and lower ends rounded. There are four pairs of foramina which occupy the upper three-fourths of the plate; they decrease in size and gradually diverge from one another as they proceed downwards, turning into the marginal series of small depressions on the lower portion, two on each side (Pl. II, fig. 13). In *O. kanekoi* the dental plate is more elongate than that of *O. cacaotica* and more than two and a half times as long as broad, the lower portion being also swollen and distinctly prolonged downwards. The foramina, which occupy the upper half of the plate, comprise five pairs and much resemble those of the foregoing species in their principal characters. The depressions of the lower portion number four on each side, of which the upper two are more or less connected with the corresponding ones of the opposite side, while the lower ones are independent (Pl. II, fig. 14). In *Ophiothela danae* the dental plate is about twice as long as broad, and agrees with that of *O. armata* in general appearance, but the three foramina are all completely divided, so as to form three pairs. It carries no marginal series of depressions on the lower portion, which is a feature commonly found in this family (Pl. II, fig. 15). The dental plate of *Ophiogymna elegans*, which is