

similar to that of *O. armata*, is a little more than twice as long as broad, the lower portion being distinctly enlarged and rounded. The foramina on the upper portion comprise four pairs, the upper two of which are very distinct; they are gradually transformed into the small marginal depressions of lower lobe, as often seen in this family (Pl. II, fig. 16).

The oral plate of *Ophiothrix armata* is wing-shaped and a little higher than long, the proximal part being somewhat enlarged. The abradial muscular area, which is well developed so as to form a distal wing, is ear-shaped and has a small notch at the middle of distal margin. The adradial one is high up on the plate and oval in shape, lower part being wholly lacking (Pl. V, figs. 33-34). In *O. koreana* the notch of the abradial muscular area is more distinct than in *O. armata* and forks at a short distance from the entrance, but does not extend very far; the adradial muscular area is similar to that of *O. armata* (Pl. V, figs. 35-36). In *O. stabilis* the notch of the abradial muscular area is bifurcated, a branch turned upwards bearing a twig on the aboral side. In *O. marenzelleri* the notch of the same area, which is also branched dichotomously as in the foregoing, is provided with several short twigs on each side. The adradial muscular areas of these two species are little different from that of *O. armata* (Pl. V, figs. 37-40). The oral plate of *Placophiothrix trilineata* matches that of *O. stabilis* in having the abradial muscular area with a branched indentation and in having the adradial one without the lower portion (Pl. V, figs. 41-42). The oral plate of *Macrophiothrix schmidti* is also wing-shaped. The abradial muscular area, which is very large and also ear-shaped in general view, is divided into three parts, of which the upper and lower ones bear three to five distinct indentations along the inner margin and are connected with one another at the proximal corner, while the middle one, which also bears a distinct notch on the proximal edge, is smaller than the former and independent. The adradial muscular area is broadly divided into two portions, one of which is very conspicuous and placed high up on the plate, while the other is small and lies near the ventral end of the adradial articular area. In *M. longipeda* the abradial muscular area, which is ear-shaped in outline and distinctly notched in the middle of distal margin, is very large and forms a remarkable distal wing; it is also divided into three pieces, the middle one of which is small, entire, compressed and protruding distally from the margin, while the upper and lower ones are large and deeply indented like a comb along the inner side. The adradial muscular area retains only the upper portion, as in *Ophiothrix*, the lower narrow one entirely disappearing (Pl. V, figs. 43-44). The oral plate of *Ophiomaza* is essentially of the same type as that of *Ophiothrix*, but its proximal portion is more distinctly enlarged than in the latter. The abradial muscular area is comparatively small and ear-shaped in outline, forming a slight distal wing. In *O. kanekoi* the indentation of the abradial muscular area forks dorso-ventrally like that of *Ophiothrix koreana*, each branch tapering and gently curved. On the other hand, in *O. cacaoica* it is also branched in the same way as in the foregoing, but a branch turned upwards bears two twigs along the distal side. The adradial muscular areas in both species are also placed high up on the plate, small and somewhat oval in shape, without the lower narrow part (Pl. V, figs. 45-48). The oral plate of *Ophiogymna elegans* is similar to that of *Ophiothrix armata*. Accordingly it seems unnecessary to give any further account of it (Pl. V, figs. 49-50). The oral plate of *Ophiothela danae* is quite different from those of the other members of this family, because the upper edges of the notch for the ring nerve become connected with each other so as to form a hole; but the other characters are not distinctive. The abradial muscular area is of moderate size, entire and somewhat ear-shaped in outline, but it does not form a marked distal wing. The adradial one consists of two pieces, among which the upper