

oral plates are axe-shaped; the abradial and adradial muscular areas are of moderate size and entire.

#### Family 5. GORGONOCEPHALIDAE

The dental plates are irregularly broken into several pieces and furnished with a number of small, rounded projections on the adoral surface. The oral plates are axe-shaped or quadrilateral, and mostly very thick and stout; the abradial muscular area is small and entire, while the adradial one is more or less developed and usually divided into two pieces dorso-ventrally by a middle area.

### Order II. LAEMOPHIURIDA

The dental plates are much elongate, with a vertical series of small depressions along the median line; they are generally entire, but are rarely divided. The oral plates are axe-shaped, but are sometimes oblong or squarish; the abradial and adradial muscular areas are rather ill-developed.

#### Family 6. OPHIACANTHIDAE

The dental plates are entire or rarely divided, and usually more or less club-shaped, but are sometimes spatulate or bar-shaped. The oral plates are axe-shaped but are sometimes oblong or squarish. The abradial muscular area is rather small. The adradial one is also small and lies beneath the adradial articular area.

#### Family 7. HEMIEURYALIDAE

The dental plates are entire and bar-shaped. The oral plates are typically axe-shaped; the abradial and adradial muscular areas are ill-developed.

Included subfamilies: OPHIOCHONDRINAE  
HEMIEURYALINAE

### Order III. GNATHOPHIURIDA

The dental plates are entire and bear on the upper portion a vertical series of foramina each of which is entire or divided into two lateral halves by a vertical bar. The oral plates are axe-shaped or wing-shaped; the abradial and adradial muscular areas are generally well developed.

#### Family 8. AMPHILEPIDIDAE

The dental plates are tongue-shaped in outline, and bear on the lower portion some small depressions which form a continuous vertical series, together with the upper foramina, along the median line. The oral plates are axe-shaped; the abradial muscular area is entire and of moderate size, forming a slight distal wing, while the adradial area is small, obliquely elliptical and set low down on the plate.

#### Family 9. AMPHIURIDAE

The dental plates are slipper- or wedge-shaped in outline, and bear some depressions on the lower portion, which make continuous vertical series together with the upper foramina along the median line. The oral plates are wing-shaped. The abradial muscular area is well developed, forming a more or less distinct distal wing; it is entire or broken into two or more pieces, and sometimes bears a distinct indentation. The adradial one is typically spoon-shaped, but sometimes lose the middle or lower narrow part.

Included Subfamilies: OPHIACTINAE  
AMPHIURINAE