

The Report on the Challenger collection of Pennatulida,¹ by Professor Albert v. K lliker, adds much to our knowledge of this suborder—especially with regard to the geographical distribution of the species. All the previously known species, with a few exceptions, are from shallow water, but the number of deep-sea forms dredged during the voyage of the Challenger is so considerable as to nearly equal the total number of known shallow-water forms. A species of *Umbellula*—*Umbellula leptocaulis*—dredged S.E. of New Guinea in 2440 fathoms, lives at a greater depth than any



FIG. 10.—Two views of *Umbellula thomsoni* with the stem cut short to show the bunch of large polyps by which it is surmounted.

of the other known species of Pennatulida, and of the eight new species of *Umbellula* described in the Report, no less than six are, so far as is known at present, confined to depths greater than 1000 fathoms, while the remaining two were dredged in 565 fathoms, off the coast of Japan.

The Umbellulid e belong to the simpler and more archaic of the Pennatulida,

¹ Zool. Chall. Exp., part ii., 1880.