

diate surface layer, there was a large quantity of the algæ-like branching Rhizopod described by Mr. H. B. Brady, F.R.S., under the name of *Rhizammia algaformis*, and in addition many deep-sea animals. A Cephalopod was found here which does not seem to be specifically distinct from *Enoploteuthis margaritifera*, Rüpp., hitherto known only from the Mediterranean. Mr. Moseley described from this trawling a new genus and species of Actiniaria, *Corullimorphus rigidus*, full particulars regarding which are given by Professor Richard Hertwig in his Report<sup>1</sup> on this group. Professor Hertwig has summed up the principal peculiarities of the deep-sea Actiniaria in the following notes:—

*The Actiniaria.*—“The soft-bodied Zoantharia (Actiniæ, or Malacodermata) are among the groups which are represented in the depths of the sea by a relatively considerable number of members. The Challenger Expedition discovered at depths varying from 280 to 2300 fathoms some twenty species, many of them in great numbers. In most cases the species and genera are new, and not unfrequently they belong to new families, so that it has been demonstrated by the Expedition that the organisation of these animals is much more varied than was previously known.

“All Anthozoa, whether solitary or colonial, agree with one another in certain general features of structure. The body of the individual polyp is a hollow cylinder, which is enclosed by a membrane called the ‘wall.’ The ends of this cylinder are constituted above by the ‘pedal disk’ or ‘base,’ below by the ‘oral disk’; both of which are intimately connected with the wall, and for the most part abut at right angles against it. Along the margin of the oral disk arise the tentacles, hollow evaginations, into which the lumen of the hollow cylinder is produced.

“In the centre of the oral disk lies the mouth, which has the form of a narrow slit, always placed in a certain definite direction, the sagittal axis of the body of the Actinia being always indicated by the length of the slit, whilst its shortest diameter indicates the transverse axis (fig. 189).

“A tube open below, which is compressed transversely in accordance with the form of the mouth, and must be regarded as an invaginated portion of the oral disk, hangs down from the mouth into the body cavity. This tube, formerly called stomach, now more correctly œsophagus, is held in position by radial septa, which arise from the body wall as well as from the oral and pedal disks, and are inserted into the œsophagus. The number and arrangement of the septa are of morphological significance; in most Actiniæ they are united in pairs; the number of such pairs is at least 6, and increases in multiples of 6, so that 12, 24, 48, &c., pairs of septa are met with. Exceptions to this arrangement, which also occurs in the hexamerous skeleton-forming corals, were previously known, in the case of the Edwardsiæ, Zoantheæ, and Ceriantheæ, but by the Challenger Expedition the number of exceptions has been increased. Thus, although in

<sup>1</sup> Zool. Chall. Exp., part xv., 1882.