

These muddy expanses are the haunt of numerous shore birds. In the pools a large Sea-Anemone, of the genus *Cerianthus*, expands its tentacles in the full blaze of the sun. *Cerianthus* is a form which uses its "thread cells," which in all its widely varying allies are apparently only employed as offensive stinging organs, to construct a dwelling. The cells are shed out in enormous abundance, and with their protruded filaments matted together, form a tough leathery tube with a smooth and glistening inner surface, which is buried upright in the mud.

Within this tube the Anemone lives, expanding its tentacles at the mouth of the tube, on a level with the surface of the mud. It has the power of moving itself with extreme rapidity down its tube, and disappears like a flash when alarmed. The species at Mactan Island is very large. The tube measures one foot four inches in length, and is very thick and heavy though made up almost entirely of thread cells. The animal itself is six inches in length.

This species of *Cerianthus* lives in shallow water in the full heat and glare of the sun; yet another species, *Cerianthus bathyetricus*,* differing from it in hardly any particular, except that it is of much smaller size, inhabits the deep sea at a depth of three miles, in almost absolute or entire darkness, at a temperature near freezing point, and where the water is at a pressure of, roughly, three tons to the square inch.

Camiguin Island, January 26th, 1875.—Camiguin Island lies about 80 miles to the eastward of Cebu Island. "In July 1871 a volcanic eruption of two months' duration took place in the island, and threw up a hill two-thirds of a mile long and 450 feet in height, destroying the surrounding vegetation and village of Catarman."† A visit was paid to the island in order to see this volcano.

The volcano, a dome-shaped mass standing on the sea-shore, was still red and glowing in cracks at the summit, and smoke was ascending from it. There appeared to be no crater, and Mr. Buchanan, with whom I landed, drew my attention to the fact that the lava of which it was composed was entirely trachytic. It recalled in form at once, some of the smaller trachytic domes of the Puy de Dome district, in the Auvergne, concerning the mode of formation of which there has been much doubt.

* H. N. Moseley, "On New Forms of Actiniaria dredged in the Deep Sea."—Trans. Linn. Soc., 2nd Ser., Vol. I., p. 302.

† "Information received from Francis G. Gray, of H.M.S. 'Nassau,' Navigating Lieut." Hydrographic Notice, No. 8, 1872. Eyre & Spottiswoode.