granules and shows an irregular distribution of its nuclei, its cells here become fine filaments, reminding us of sense cells, which are thickest in the middle where they bear their nucleus. They form a body which may be best compared in shape to a gustatory bulb of the mammalia; it is broad in the middle, but pointed above towards the surface of the epithelium and below towards the junction with the process of the ovum. This constitution of the filamental apparatus is rather a transition to *Calliactis;* it seems to me to indicate that the process of the ovicell only corresponds to the fibrous cord in *Calliactis*, whilst the modified epithelial cells compose a newly added constituent.

The transition into the final condition can be followed in different ovicells, step by step, through all the stages (fig. 6). Whilst the process of the ovicell is contracted, the epithelial cells penetrate the supporting substance. Their body, therefore, still lies with the nucleus in the epithelium. The nuclei gradually migrate; we first see only a few on the surface of the ovicell, later on the number increases till we have the appearance described above.

The peripheral part of the gastric cavity is divided by the twenty-four pairs of septa into twenty-four intraseptal and twenty-four interseptal spaces. Twenty-four intermediate tentacles and twenty-four marginal tentacles are connected with the former, but only twenty-four marginal tentacles, and these the smallest, with the latter. Two tentacles, an intermediate and a marginal, consequently belong to each intra-space. (Pl. II. fig. 6, shows an open intraseptal space with the two tentacles belonging to it.)

The three other specimens of *Corallimorphus rigidus* were taken at another date (29th December 1873), and in a different place, at a depth of 1375 fathoms; and as the animal observed by Moseley belonged to a third locality, it appears that these Actiniæ are very widely distributed in the great depths.

There was little indication of the natural colouring in any of the three animals, as their yellowish-brown hue was certainly referable to the change caused by the spirit. They were all distinctly smaller; one, plainly a very young specimen, was only 1 cm. high, 2·5 cm. broad at the oral disk, and 1·5 cm. at the pedal disk. It had forty-eight marginal tentacles arranged in the order already described; on the other hand, there were only twelve intermediate tentacles, the remaining twelve belonging to the third cycle being still wanting. There were eight intermediate tentacles of the third cycle in the specimen next in size, and ten in the third specimen. The last showed also most striking irregularities in the number of the marginal tentacles, of which forty-two only were observable.

The pad-like thickenings were wanting on the wall, and the insertion lines of the septa were consequently plainly indicated externally only by longitudinal furrows; in this respect the three specimens deviate from the typical *Corallimorphus rigidus* and approach *Corallimorphus profundus.* The histological character of the sup-