description. Moreover, I had before me only the two specimens upon which Moseley has founded the species.

According to Moseley, the colour is ochre-yellow, the large specimen having darker madder-coloured radial streaks, of which traces were still visible. The base of the animal was hollowed into a cavity, and enclosed a stone to which it was attached. The insertions of the septa shone through it as white lines. The margin by which the base passes into the mural membrane is indented, the wall itself furrowed longitudinally; the number of furrows and indentations amounted to fifty. The oral disk is also furrowed, though irregularly, in a radial direction, and has the small but distinctly fissure-shaped opening in the centre.

Whilst the septa and reproductive organs show nothing new, the tentacles furnish an important characteristic by which to distinguish *Corallimorphus profundus* from *Corallimorphus rigidus*. This does not apply to the marginal principal tentacles, which are likewise present to the number of forty-eight, and are also distinguished by their different sizes, but to the intermediate accessory tentacles; these are limited to twelve, and clearly never go normally beyond this number, as one of the specimens examined was larger than the largest specimen of *Corallimorphus rigidus*. In that one of the two animals which furnished the drawing fig. 3 there was a small variation from what I have laid down as typical, which, however, may be regarded as abnormal. As Moseley observed, the number of the marginal tentacles has been increased by four, and amounts to fifty-two; instead of six secondary tentacles, halving the interspaces of the primary, there are seven secondary tentacles, one more than usual in one of the interspaces. It therefore follows that the twelve tertiary tentacles are increased by one, and the twenty-four quaternary by two, making on the whole four tentacles more. An increased growth has taken place in one of the sextants, which is shown also by the intermediate secondary tentacles; the sextant in question likewise contains two secondary tentacles of the second order, of which one, the supernumerary tentacle, is so small that Moseley has quite overlooked it.

Moseley describes the reproductive organs, of which he draws twelve, as brownish bodies showing visibly behind the thin wall. As there are twenty-four pairs of septa, all of which bear reproductive organs, the number of the latter amounts to forty-eight.

Family, Antheomorphidæ, Hertwig.

Hexactiniæ, with slightly developed muscular system, and long, slightly contractile tentacles, without any circular muscles (tentacles consequently non-retractile); reproductive organs present on all the septa; numerous complete septa; accessory tentacles wanting.

I have associated under the name Antheomorphidæ Actiniæ, which resemble in many