ponent part of an *Ophiodiscus?* From the structure of the organ we may assume one thing, that it belongs to a Cœlenterate, as it shows the three body layers which characterise these animals; the presence of cells in the supporting lamella makes it still more probable that it belongs to an Actinia. There is therefore nothing in the structure which goes against this view, but what is greatly in favour of it is the fact that the pseudo-tentacle and the Actinia were found in the same envelope, not accidentally, but because they belong to one another.

In fact there are descriptions published of Actiniæ which bear richly branched bush-shaped appendages as well as tentacles. Such, for example, is *Lebrunia*, found by Duchassaing and Michelotti in the Antilles (Memoire sur les Coralliaires des Antilles, Memorie della R. Accademia di Torino, ser. ii. t. xix. p. 324, pl. vii. fig. 8). The only species of the genus, *Lebrunia neglecta*, bears outside the corona of long simple tentacles five composite tentacles, which spring from the wall, and dichotomise till they run out into numerous terminal branches. The general habit of body of the four Actiniæ examined by me also recalled *Lebrunia*, inasmuch, as appears from Duchassaing's plates, the tentacles also spring from the outermost margin of the disk and hang down like hair over the wall.

I endeavoured to find remains of pseudo-tentacular appendages on the walls of the four specimens, but my attempts were unsuccessful, which is not to be wondered at considering the injuries which the animals have suffered, and that if these occasioned the loss of the stronger tentacles, it is likely that the very delicate pseudo-tentacles have been completely destroyed. Whether *Ophiodiscus* be related to *Lebrunia*, and might even be placed with it in a common genus, or whether they have absolutely nothing in common, remains therefore an open question. If the drawing given by Duchassaing of the branched pseudo-tentacles be true to nature, they differ so widely from the pseudo-tentacle described above, that it would be advisable at least to separate the species.

Ophiodiscus sulcatus, n. sp. (Pl. III. fig. 8).

Wall smooth; oral disk covered with numerous radial, deeply sunk furrows; body discoid.

Habitat.—Station 300. December 17, 1875. Lat. 33° 42′ S., long. 78° 18′ W. Depth, 1375 fathoms. One specimen.

Dimensions.—Diameter of the oral disk, 9 cm.

In fig. 8 of Plate III. I have endeavoured to reconstruct an Actinia, which was so completely tattered that a superficial examination could hardly recognise an Actinia in the whitish mass. I succeeded by careful apposition of the parts in restoring the whole of one half and the greater part of the other half; I also discovered the œsophageal grooves, and in this way, determined the sagittal plane, so that I believe the drawing accurately reproduces the essential points of the animal's habit of body. In preparing the drawing I copied the one half, extending from one œsophageal groove to the other, as accurately