

developed, in *Cereus spinosus*, but is not so sharply confined to definite parts as in *Phellia*.

After what has been said in the preface, no further explanation is required as to my reasons for omitting the cinclides in the general character of the family. I shall henceforward mention the cinclides only in cases where they can be observed anatomically by transverse and horizontal sections, or by observation with the naked eye. This is possible in a number of species belonging to the genus *Calliactis*. In *Calliactis parasitica* there are openings at certain points, having swollen margins, which project somewhat above the surface of the wall; they can be easily observed even in the dead animal, but they are so distinct in the living *Calliactis* that they have been already described and figured by earlier naturalists, such as Forskål (*Descriptiones animalium*, &c., 1775), Ehrenberg, and Dana. This is not the case in the majority of the *Sagartidæ*.

*Sagartia*, Gosse, *pro parte*.

*Sagartia*, Verrill.

*Sagartidæ* with smooth wall and numerous powerful tentacles arranged in several rows; with circular oral disk; without anatomically perceptible cinclides.

Though I agree as far as possible with Verrill in the limitation of the genera, I restrict the genus *Sagartia* to forms in which it can be shown at most that the acontia pass out through the wall, but in which, however, no openings can be pointed out, either because they are not preformed or because they are so small and indistinct as to be easily overlooked even with most careful observation. The genus *Sagartia* is distinguished in this point from *Calliactis*; it is, moreover, distinguished from *Cereus*, *Bunodes*, and *Phellia* by the smooth nature of the wall, arising from the absence of papillæ and cuticular excretions, and finally from *Metridium* by the circular shape of the oral disk, and by the powerful development of the tentacles.

*Sagartia*, sp. ?

Body flattened like a cake in the contracted condition; tentacles nearly two hundred in number, placed in five rows, and decreasing in size from within outwards; muscles of the tentacles and of the oral disk ectodermal, hardly at all pleated.

*Habitat*.—Station 194. September 29, 1874. Lat. 4° 33' S., long. 129° 58' E. Depth, 360 fathoms. One specimen.

*Dimensions*.—Diameter of the pedal disk, 4 cm.

*Colour*.—(Determined from the spirit specimen) whitish on the whole, the middle third of the wall yellowish-red.

There was only a single specimen of a true *Sagartia* in the Challenger material. It was attached to a very porous stone of volcanic origin, but it was so strongly contracted,