

"Of all the deep-water genera, *Farciminaria* appears to be the most exclusively abyssal, and the accompanying figures of species belonging to that genus (figs. 225 to 229) are given as types of the delicate and flexible conformation of the forms inhabiting the tranquil depths of the ocean.

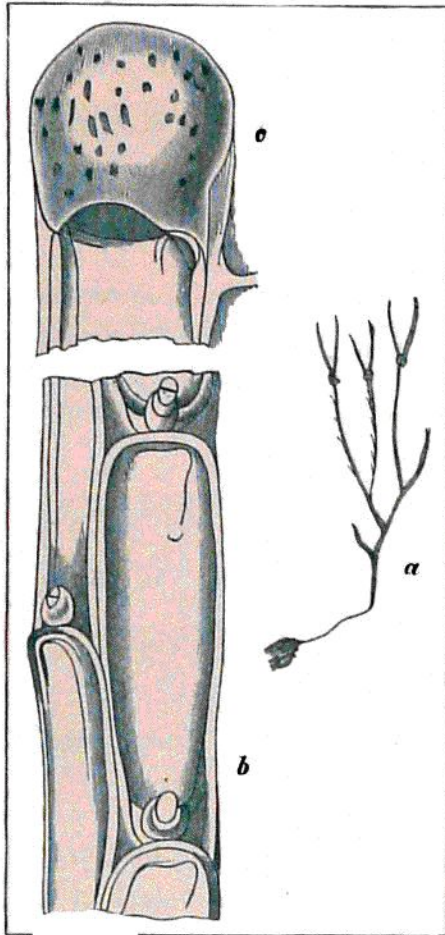


FIG. 229.—*Farciminaria brasiliensis*, Busk.
a, natural size; b, magnified; c, oecium, more highly magnified.

"From the Tables it will be seen that the geographical distribution of the very deep-water forms has no evident relation to the bathymetrical. And in even still less degree is any evidence afforded respecting their distribution in time as might indeed be expected from the exceedingly delicate and fragile structure of all or nearly all the species, excepting one of very peculiar habit, *Cellepora solida*, which bears a very close resemblance to, if it be not identical with, the Miocene *Celleporaria polythele*, Manzoni,¹ (*nec* Reuss)."

Cephalodiscus.—Professor M'Intosh furnishes the following note on this remarkable form:—

"No more interesting or more novel type occurs in the series of discoveries by the Challenger than *Cephalodiscus*, a new Polyzoan allied to Professor Allman's *Rhabdopleura*. This form, which has been termed *Cephalodiscus dodecalophus*,² was dredged in the Strait of Magellan in 524 fathoms, and the Polyzoarium at first sight may readily be mistaken for a seaweed, since it is composed of a much branched fucoid tissue tinged of a pale brownish hue, and semi-translucent (fig. 230). It is spinous all over, and moreover has numerous apertures leading into the interior, which is honeycombed by a series of canals through which sea water has constant ingress and egress. This remarkable cœnœcium, which is secreted by the little animals, has probably been found that best adapted for the preservation of the species, by its resemblance on the one hand to other organisms in its neighbourhood, and on the other hand by its affording complete aeration, abundant supply of food, and security to the little polypides and their delicate plumes. The polypides are quite free and in great profusion; moreover, the caudal region has buds, and in addition free ova occur in numbers. Each adult polypide (fig. 231) is about 2 mm. in length, with a bean or kidney-shaped body, from the posterior bulbous part of which a pedicle

¹ I Briozoi Fossili del Miocene d'Austria ed Ungheria, p. 4, pl. i. fig. 3, 1877.

² *Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, ser. 5, vol. x. p. 337, 1882.