

Hydroids are little in evidence; the vast thickets of these animals found on the plateaus are absent! Alcyonaria are chiefly represented by the genus *Paraspongodes*, with its cauliflower-like colonies, numbers of which also flourish in

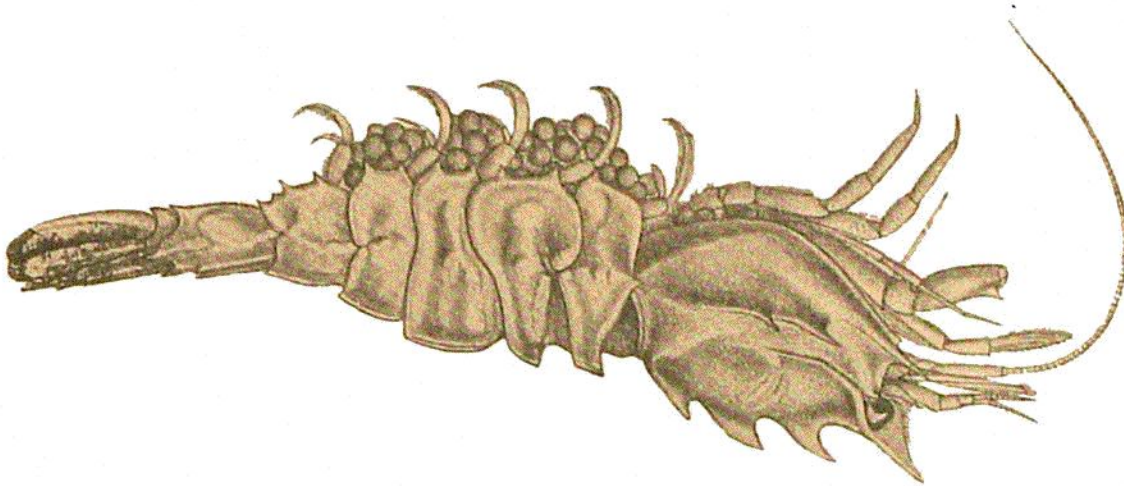


FIG. 365.
Sclerocrangon ferox, G. O. Sars. (After G. O. Sars.)

warmer waters; apparently the same species occur in both areas, the most widely distributed being *P. friticosa*.

The commonest molluscs are shelled snails of the genera

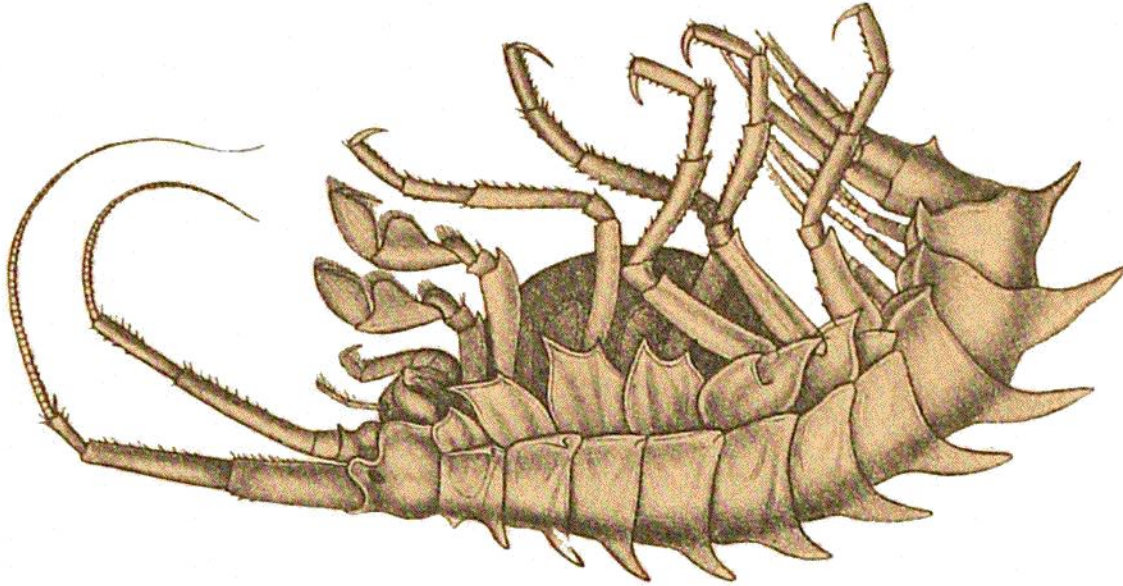


FIG. 366.
Amathillopsis spinigera, Heller. Slightly magnified. (After G. O. Sars.)

Neptunea and *Sipho*. There are cuttlefishes of the genus *Octopus*, though never in any great quantity, and another very remarkable form is the rare *Cirrolophus milleri*, one of the eight-armed group, whose members differ from the other in 1 The most characteristic representatives of this group, belonging to the family Myriothelidae (genus *Lampra*), are rare.