

portion; and there does not seem to be any difference in the spicules of any of these regions, as is often so strikingly the case.

The capitulum forms a globular mass, soft but not flabby; the very large autozooids giving it, on a casual glance, an angular appearance. The whole colony, from its base to the top of the capitulum, is 13 mm. high, and the latter projects slightly over the columnar portion.

The autozooids are thirteen in number,—one had been partially torn away. They are of large size, evidently quite retractile within very shallow verrucæ, the eight dentations of which can close over the retracted polyps. These verrucæ, when the polyps are protruded, measure 3, 4, and 5 mm. in diameter. One of the extruded polyps, with partially expanded tentacles, though contracted by the spirits, measures 8 mm. in height; the pinnæ seem wide for the length of the tentacles.

The siphonozooids are very minute, the oral openings, when contracted, not being visible to the unassisted eye, and they do not give the roughened appearance so well seen in the other species of the genus; so far as can be ascertained, without injury to the unique specimen, ova are not present in either the auto- or siphonozooids.

The general colour is a bright red, the tentacles and bodies of the polyps being of a lighter hue.

The straight spiny spindles measure 0.5–0.04; 0.4–0.04; 0.26–0.04 mm.; the four-rayed forms 0.1–0.1; 0.08–0.08 mm. The minute stachelkeulen are very uniformly 0.06–0.04 mm. The flattened spicules with spiny edges, contracted in the middle and more or less expanded at both ends, measure 0.12–0.02; 0.1–0.02 mm. The broad spindles, with blunt projections, measure 0.2–0.06; 0.16–0.06; 0.12–0.06 mm. The irregular after-branching spiny forms measure 0.46–0.04; 0.4–0.04; 0.36–0.06 mm.

This species seems allied to *Anthomastus purpureus* (K. and D.), but is easily recognised by the differences in the siphonozooids, and especially by the differences in the spicules.

*Habitat*.—Station 3, south of the Canaries; depth, 1525 fathoms.

*Anthomastus steenstrupi*, n. sp. (Pl. XLI. fig. 8).

The colony consists of a sterile base and stem, with an expanded capitulum, which latter bears the auto- and siphonozooids.

The basal portion grew embedded in sand, shells, &c. It is furnished with a few nipple-like processes, some of which probably were continued into short stolons. The sterile columnar portion is oval in section, and is slightly ribbed; it is 18 mm. in height and about 10 by 6 mm. in breadth. The polyp-bearing portion projects considerably, forming a convex disc resting on the stem; the projections are not symmetrical, the greatest being at right angles to the broader side of the column; the disc is nearly