

the tentacles are replaced by appendages of a different value, for instance, by stomidia in the Liponemidæ which I have described, or by bushy or arborescent growths in the families Sarcophianthidæ and Thalassianthidæ erected by Andres. On the other hand, there are forms in which more tentacles than one correspond to a mesenterial chamber; accessory tentacles, placed on the oral disc, being present in addition to the primary tentacles. This is conclusively proved only for species of *Corallimorphus*, but Andres has rendered it excessively probable also for species of *Corynactis* (compare the account of *Corynactis?* sp. ? p. 10, *infra*). For such forms I have instituted the family Corallimorphidæ, Andres the family Corynactidæ. I believe that my designation deserves preference, because it is the older, and because my diagnosis of the family alone insists upon the important anatomical characteristic; on the other hand, I concede to the Italian naturalist that the family may be restricted to species with knobbed tentacles, and that all Actiniæ with modified tentacles, of which an accurate investigation is still required, may be brought under a series of further families.

For a comprehension of the above discussion, I give a view of that arrangement of Hexactinian families which I hold the most advantageous, in the form of a synoptic table.

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A few changes have been made in the English terminology used in the former part of this Report: "œsophagus" has been replaced by "stomatodæum," "mesoderm" by "mesoglœa," and "œsophageal groove" by "siphonoglyphe."