and forty-eight at its edge; the insertions of the mesenteries are recognisable by longitudinal furrows; the oral disc essentially larger than the pedal.

In addition to the examples referred to above, there belongs to this species one specimen from Station 299, December 14, 1875; lat. 33° 31′ S., long. 74° 43′ W.; depth, 2160 fathoms.—Dimensions, height, 1·3 cm.; breadth of the oral disc, 4 cm., of the pedal disc, 1·7 cm.

2. *Corallimorphus obtectus.*—Twenty-four tentacles are situated on the oral disc, and forty-eight at its edge; the mesenterial insertions are covered, in the lower third of the body-wall and the peripheral third of the pedal disc, by cylindrical thickenings; the pedal and oral discs of approximately the same size.

To this species belongs only the example from Station 157, with which my former description was concerned.

Genus *Corynactis*, Allman.

Corynactis (?) sp. (?)*

The tentacles, both on the disc and at its edge, are knobbed; those on the disc are arranged in several circles, so that more than one tentacle communicates with each intra-mesenterial chamber.

Habitat.—Station 219, March 10, 1875; depth, 150 fathoms.

Dimensions.—Diameter of the oral disc, 2·5 cm.; height of the column, 0·8 cm.; greatest length of the tentacles, 1·6 cm.

Angelo Andres gives in his monograph a description of the genus *Corynactis*, based partly on personal observation, partly on the account of Allman, from which I infer that, with one and the same radial chamber communicate one of the marginal tentacles and, in many radii, several of those placed on the disc; five cycles are present, of which the first contains four tentacles, the second sixteen, the third, fourth, and fifth twenty-four. Gosse records other numbers, namely, four rows with sixteen, twenty-four, thirty-two, and thirty-two tentacles respectively. In such remarkable contradiction, one may well doubt whether one has any right to deduce a law of position from either account; and the descriptions of the manner of distribution of the tentacles are so inadequate, that it is impossible to conjecture how many of the tentacles placed on the disc correspond to a radial chamber.

Amongst the Challenger material was an Actinian which I originally took for a *Corallimorphus*, till I recognised that on four radii of the body two tentacles on the disc and one at its edge proceed from one and the same radial chamber. This is in contradiction to the law of the position of tentacles in *Corallimorphus*, but on the other hand is related to that in *Corynactis*; to the latter genus I therefore provisionally refer it, even though many characters do not agree in the two forms. Especially is its shape divergent, being saucer-like as in *Corallimorphus*, and not elongated as in *Corynactis*. Further,