

have been termed,—I do not know for what reason,—tentacles. The tentacles are arranged in three rows, and more than 200 are present. The endodermal sphincter is extraordinarily strongly developed, in the form of a ridge projecting into the coelenteron.

Family 5, PARACTIDÆ.

Genus *Dysactis*, Milne-Edwards.

*Dysactis crassicornis*, R. Hertwig.

Two additional examples of this Actinian have reached me, dredged from a depth of 55 fathoms at Station 313. One had died in an expanded condition, so that the tentacles were in better preservation than in the specimens previously studied; from this I am enabled to determine some further characters of these organs.

In many cases terminal pores, which I was before unable to discover, were easily recognised on a surface view; I have therefore re-investigated the older material, and was able with some trouble to prove the existence of openings by injecting air into them under water.

Further, in the well-preserved tentacles, comes strongly into view a characteristic which I had previously figured (former Report, pl. vii. fig. 12), but had not introduced into the text; the tentacles are longitudinally striated, so covered with longitudinal ridges and furrows as to recall a fluted pillar; in section this is still more prominent. At tolerably regular intervals the mesogloea rises in high ridges (Pl. II. figs. 6, 7), and at these points the mass of muscle lying in it is correspondingly increased. The muscles therefore form in transverse section a continuous ring, which in the region of the ridges of mesogloea is drawn out into cusps. At the base of an especially strong tentacle I counted twenty-two longitudinal ridges, of which, however, some only reach to the tip.

Family 6, LIPONEMIDÆ, R. Hertwig.

Genus *Liponema*, R. Hertwig.

Liponemidæ with weak endodermal sphincter; the body-wall marked by longitudinal furrows, without marginal spherules; stomidia very numerous.

*Liponema multiporum*, R. Hertwig (Pl. I. fig. 13, Pl. II. fig. 4).

Stomidia, several hundreds in number, distributed in several cycles, and scattered over the whole oral disc; body apparently cup-shaped, broadening out from the small pedal disc upwards to the wide oral disc.

*Habitat.*—(a) Station 305A, January 1, 1876; 120 fathoms. One specimen.

(b) Station 147, December 30, 1873; 1600 fathoms. One specimen.