

Three specimens. (d) Station 149 J, off Cumberland Bay, January 29, 1874; 105 fathoms. Three specimens. (e) Station 149 H, off Cumberland Bay; January 29, 1874; 127 fathoms. One specimen.

Dimensions.—Length, 1.5–2.5 cm.; greatest breadth, 0.7–1.0 cm.

On an external inspection I was inclined to identify this species with *Halcampa clavus*, which it strongly resembles. The preparation of transverse sections, however, caused me to abandon this view, and a more accurate study produced a number of points of divergence, which I will briefly enumerate.

1. The tentacles, though twelve are also present in this species, are essentially longer than in the other, and end in a fine point. The two longitudinal furrows which occur on them in *Halcampa clavus*, can be recognised neither superficially nor in transverse section.

2. The circular muscles of the body-wall are weakly developed; the laminæ which they form are not so striking as in *Halcampa clavus*; and they project into the coelenteron at greater distances from each other. The sphincter-like enlargement of the circular muscle-layer is wanting.

3. On the stomatodæum the marked projections, which designate the insertions of the mesenteries, are absent.

4. In the mesenteries the muscle-lamina is pleated in a most complicated manner, so that in transverse section it exhibits an abundant arborescence. The centre of the muscle forms a sort of tree (Pl. II. fig. 5), a thin lamina starting outwards from the mesentery, and branching like the top of a tree. This whole region is usually marked off by an indentation from the adjacent parts, the mass of muscle being thus divided into three sections.

Genus *Halcampella*, Angelo Andres.

Ilyanthidæ with six powerfully developed pairs of mesenteries, but with numerous rudimentary mesenteries, and numerous tentacles.

Halcampella maxima,* n. sp.

Tentacles small, approximately 46; body devoid of longitudinal furrows; its surface partly bark-like, partly somewhat incrustated; the polyp of considerable size.

Habitat.—Station 209, Zebu, Philippine Islands, January 22, 1875; 95 fathoms. Six specimens.

Dimensions.—Length, 8–15 cm.; greatest breadth, 2–3 cm.; breadth at narrowest point (near the pedal disc), 0.4–1.2 cm.

In all the specimens the body is a lax thin-walled sack; its diameter is least at the posterior end, which is stalk-like and rounded off, but anteriorly it bellies out, contracting again in the region of the oral disc. With the exception of the largest, all the