of a wing, so that an accurately transverse section of the trilobate filament exhibits the mesoglœa in form of a cross, the arms of which are broad and wing-shaped.

The generative organs lie in the thin septum which is intercalated between the retractor and the mesenterial filament, and were male in one specimen investigated, in the other female. The testes are 1·5 cm. long, 0·2 cm. broad, composed of separate follicles which are arranged in about thirteen transverse swellings. At the edge of the organ occur small bodies, recognisable only in transverse sections, which I take to be the first commencements of the follicles; the supporting lamina widens out, enclosing a space in which are included roundish cells (spermatoblasts?), fewer (five) or more numerous according to the size of the cavity. The latter always opens towards the epithelium by a small but obvious pore. The latter would argue, if there were any question here of stages of development of the testis, for its derivation from endoderm; unfortunately, however, the mesenteries were not sufficiently well preserved for a close histological investigation.

In the female organ the conditions were similar; the ova are irregularly scattered in the mesentery as larger or smaller grains; those of fair size project above the surface, while the largest of all stand out markedly beyond its plane, and are connected with the mesentery only by means of a fine pedicle. The pedicle passes into a chorion which surrounds the ovum on all sides, the latter being about 1 mm. in diameter. In this condition the ovum appears to be already in segmentation.

In the mesenteries occur, finally, external stomata; they are oval, about 0·5 cm. long, and occur rather to the outer side of the great mesenterial muscles, on a level with the wreath of tentacles. Whether also internal mesenterial stomata exist just below the oral lip, remains doubtful.

From the type of the true *Halcampæ*, this Actinian diverges in exhibiting a commencement of additional mesenterial cycles, although these are extremely weakly developed. The accessory mesenteries are small projections, which, in the upper part of the body alone, emerge from the angle between body-wall and oral disc; here there occur pairs of mesenteries both of the second and third orders, readily distinguishable by difference of size. Since, as we have seen above, the number of the tentacles also is larger than in the true *Halcampæ*, the genus *Halcampella* leads up to the remaining Ilyanthidæ, and through them to the true Actiniæ.

*Halcampella*, sp. (?)*

*Habitat.*—Shallow water; St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, July 1873.

To the genus *Halcampella* doubtless belongs another Ilyanthidan with numerous tentacles, although too much mutilated for close investigation or systematic determination. It is to be distinguished from *Halcampella maxima* at once, by the absence of incrustation on the body-wall.