

with isolated complete ones. It is probable that, here and there, the one mesentery of a pair is formed, the other arrested. I was compelled to relinquish the determination of the number of the mesenteries, in order to spare the specimen. I counted, however, the number of tentacular papillæ, amounting to fifty-three; some of these, in the neighbourhood of the single siphonoglyphe, were very small. I infer from this that increase of the number of the tentacles was not yet concluded.

III. EDWARDSIÆ.

Family 11, EDWARDSIDÆ.

Genus *Edwardsia*.

Edwardsia, sp. (?).*

Habitat.—Station 168, July 8, 1874; 1100 fathoms. One specimen.

The sole example of the genus *Edwardsia* which I met with in the Challenger material, and which came from a depth of 1100 fathoms, was so strongly contracted that the capitulum was concealed within the scapus, and in the posterior section was so completely crushed that it was difficult to detect the rounded hinder pole.

The surface is extraordinarily rough and bark-like, probably in consequence of an incrustation of mud on the cuticular layer; at the anterior end the entrance to the mouth is visible, and round it are eight radial furrows, which, owing to the indifferent preservation, could be followed only for a short distance upon the body-wall. The opening is slit-like; the wedge-shaped regions bounded by the furrows at the anterior pole are dissimilar in size, and are so arranged that the broadest is at one end of the slit, the smallest at the other, while the remaining six are symmetrically arranged right and left. At the posterior end of the animal, only seven of these furrows, which correspond to the mesenterial insertions, can be recognised.

I attempted to investigate the structure further by means of transverse sections, but was reluctantly forced to the conviction that nothing remained of the mesenteries and stomatodæum.

IV. ZOANTHÆ.

As the result of researches instituted by G. von Koch and myself, I have in my former Report separated from the hexamerous Actiniæ, the sharply marked group of the Zoanthæ, and have described as their representatives the genera *Sphenopus*, *Zoanthus*, and *Epizoanthus*.

I conceived it to be eminently inappropriate that such discordance should exist in the nomenclature of the individual species and genera of Zoanthæ, a discordance