

condition into a plate-like expansion, from the indented centre of which run 15–20 furrows towards the thickened edge.

*Habitat.*—Station 49, May 20, 1873; 85 fathoms, upon a Gastropod shell tenanted by a *Pagurus*, the shell entirely dissolved away by the cœnenchyme.

*Dimensions.*—Length of the polyp, 0·6–1·0 cm.; breadth, 0·3–0·5 cm.; colour, greyish-yellow.

“This species forms a colony of eleven individuals, on a shell some 2·0 cm. high. The calcareous substance of the latter is completely absorbed, and at all points replaced by the cœnenchyme, the latter having obviously taken its place, while preserving its external form. Only the anterior side of this cœnenchymatous structure, *i.e.* the part directed forwards in movement of the Crustacean, possesses polyps; the free posterior side allows the coils of the former Gastropod shell to be clearly recognised. Of the eleven individuals, eight large mature polyps occupy the edge of that side which is directed anteriorly in the movement of the crab. They form long cylindrical tubes, 6–10 mm. high and 3–5 mm. broad. In the median space which they bound, stand three very young polyps, projecting as vertical cylindrical warts from the cœnenchyme, with height and breadth alike of 1·5–2 mm. One may remark that the large polyps bend forwards, *i.e.* their oral discs face upwards, in the direction corresponding to the locomotion of the *Pagurus*, so that they are most favourably placed for the reception of the food matters which stream against them. Owing to the curving just mentioned, the large polyps are above strongly compressed laterally.

“The whole colony has a rough shagreen-like exterior, of a grey colour. The otherwise smooth body-wall forms above a horizontal plate, which not only projects like the capital of a column over the vertical part, but has also a characteristic sculpture, and the appearance of a plate with raised edges and indented centre; in the middle of the latter lies the entrance to the interior, which is slit-like, corresponds to the lateral compression, and is always recognisable as an obvious opening. From this median point outwards radiate over the plate-like surface 15–20 radial furrows, which are continued outwards for a short distance over the marginal thickening, appearing on it as deep notches.

“When a polyp is opened with scissors, one remarks that the mesenteries run down the whole length of the body-wall, but do not pass over on to the horizontal floor of the cœlenteron. In the lowest parts of the polyp, the mesenteries are visible as slightly projecting ridges, striking the eye by their clear colouring; at about one-fourth of the total height, the macromesenteries form filaments; these are yellowish-white contorted coils, which completely obscure the micromesenteries. One can without damage remove the mesenteries from the body-wall, and study them independently. The supporting lamina of the mesenteries is very thin, and runs simply to the base without any excavation; the mesenterial filaments are of the customary