

polyps break up easily, and the reference to a figure of Gosse's which recalls our *Epizoanthus cancrisocius*, make it probable that his *Epizoanthus papillosus* and the *Epizoanthus cancrisocius* are identical.

Erdmann refers it in his Memoir to the expedition of H.M.S. "Triton." I find, however, his specimen in a bottle from the Challenger collection, with the label given above; some mistake must therefore have occurred in his manuscript.

Genus *Corticifera*, Lesueur.

Cœnenchyme extending from the base upwards between the individual polyps, and uniting them together almost as far as the upper edge of the body-wall; integument incrustated; sphincter mesoglœal; mesenteries arranged on the microtype.

On the above diagnosis I may remark that, on the body-wall of each polyp may be distinguished two regions, the one surrounded by cœnenchyme, the other projecting freely above it. When the animal contracts, the latter is drawn inwards to the level of the cœnenchyme as in *Madreporaria*; it partly serves to close over the anterior end, and partly is invaginated inwards. A colony in contraction consequently forms a crust-like covering, in which the individuals are only indistinctly marked off from each other.

Corticifera lutea,* Quoy and Gaimard (Pl. I. fig. 6).

Individual polyps marked off by fairly obvious stripes on the cœnenchyme, and recognisable as annular ridges on the common surface of the colony; they differ but little from each other in size.

Habitat.—Bermuda, June 1873; shallow water.

Dimensions.—Height, 1 cm.; breadth, 0.4–0.5 cm.; colour, yellowish-white.

"The colony at my disposal consists of a flat, quadrangular, crust-like structure, about 16 cm. long and 7 cm. broad. It does not present a complete whole, but is merely a piece torn off from a larger mass, carrying about 400 individuals; the latter reach a height of 10–15 mm., and are in diameter 4–5 mm. It must be insisted that this external height of the polyps in no way corresponds to the internal, since the cœnenchyme forms on the under side so thick an investment that of the total height only about two-thirds belong to the cœlenteron, the other third to the cœnenchymatous layer beneath. All the individuals are strongly contracted, and the body-wall is drawn deeply inwards. The edge of the body-wall projects above the general surface as an annular depressed ridge, in the centre of which lies, always clearly open, the aperture to the interior. At the unmutilated edge the individuals stand out as slight swellings.

"In that part of the cœnenchyme which borders on the ectoderm, are present numerous accretions, producing a firm pellicle. The main bulk of the incrustation consists of irregularly-shaped calcareous bodies; besides these, occur more sparingly