

Palythoa (?) sp. (?)*

Habitat.—Station 299, west of Valparaiso, December 14, 1875; 2160 fathoms.

I found a small Actinia, labelled "Actinia on nodule," which had settled on a piece of pumice near an Ascidian. The animal, being incrustated with sand particles, probably belongs to the *Palythoæ*, but its minuteness and the sandy incrustation forbade a detailed study. The body, not so much as 1 mm. high, was flattened into a disc 5 mm. broad. The number of mesenteries which, as in the Zoantheæ, were very regularly arranged, amounted to thirty-two.

Family 13, SPHENOPIDÆ.

Genus *Sphenopus*, Steenstrup.

Sphenopus pedunculatus,* n. sp. (Pl. I. fig. 11).

Body marked off into an upper swollen trunk, an elongate narrow foot, and a broad sole-like (?) "clasping-disc;" from the apex run, over the upper part of the trunk, about 10-12 indistinct rough furrows.

Habitat.—Station 203, off Panay, Philippine Islands, October 31, 1874; 12-20 fathoms. Three specimens.

Dimensions.—Length, 2.4-3.2 cm.; breadth, 2-2.4 cm.

Colour.—Grey.

"This species differs in many respects from the already known *Sphenopus marsupialis* (Steenstr.) and *Sphenopus arenaceus* (Hertw.). The fully-grown animal permits of an external differentiation into three regions. The most obvious part of such a polyp is formed by the upper bladder-like 'body' (Pl. I. fig. 11), which conceals within itself the organs of nutrition and reproduction. On it is marked off, by a more or less obvious cross-furrow, a hood-shaped anterior region, sculptured by coarse radial furrows. The body passes into a long narrow 'foot,' from which it is sharply defined by a marked furrow, and finally the foot broadens out at its base into a kind of 'clasping-disc.' The three animals of this species which were at my disposal represented stages of different age. In the oldest individual the bladder-like body has been irregularly contracted by preservation in spirit, its exterior is folded, and exhibits besides a lateral compression. The head region, defined by an obvious constriction, is strongly tuberculate, and marked by twelve coarse radial elevations, separated by discontinuous and incomplete furrows. The height of the body amounts to 2.5 cm., its greatest width to 2.4 cm. Sharply marked off from it by a circular furrow is the cylindrical foot, the diameter of which reaches 1.2 cm. Unfortunately this latter has been broken away, so that I can give no accurate information either about the total length, or about the clasping-disc of this animal. The second polyp was of medium