

especially sponges, cœlenterates, bryozoans, brachiopods, and tube-worms, with a few unattached forms, of which the crustaceans are the most important. Most of the species of attached forms belong to the sponges, cœlenterates, and bryozoans, though the brachiopods and tube-worms exceed the others in number of individuals. The sponges are nearly



FIG. 342.

Thenea muricata, Bowerbank.

all silicious, whereas in the littoral zone they are chiefly calcareous. The principal cœlenterates are attached coral animals, especially gorgonians,¹ alcyonarians, and hydroids. We commonly get, for instance, one or two species of alcyonaria of the genus *Paraspongodes*, the larger specimens of which resemble cauliflowers; in the same way we find *Alcyonium*

¹ *Paramuricea placomus*, *Primnoa lepadifera*. In the same localities we also find two sea-anemones (*Phellia abyssicola* and *Bolocera luciae*), of which the latter also occurs on muddy bottom in the deep parts of the fjords (see p. 482).