

we were able to examine a larger number of specimens. In this case, the species would keep the older name of *Stephanactis abyssicola*.

*Amphianthus*, n. gen.

Amphianthidæ with a firm wall, which is covered with fine papillæ but not divided into two sections by a circular swelling.

*Amphianthus bathybium* (Pl. III. fig 11).

Upper section of the wall furnished with twenty-four longitudinal furrows, which disappear as they run downwards, and covered with very small papillæ, mostly grouped in transverse rows.

*Habitat*.—Station 241. June 23, 1875. Lat. 35° 41' N., long. 157° 42' E. Depth, 2300 fathoms. One specimen.

*Dimensions*.—Length, 4 cm. ; height, nearly 1 cm.

I have placed here beside the *Stephanactis* a small Actinia of which a single specimen was dredged from a great depth. It agrees with the genus *Stephanactis* in having an elongated form, and in being attached to a cylindrical foreign body. I was unfortunately unable to determine whether or not the internal anatomy also agrees, as the septa were so badly preserved that, in examining the piece, in which, from analogy to the forms in question, I expected to find the directive septa, I was unable to arrive at any definite results, even by transverse sections. In what follows I shall, therefore, merely give a short description of the form and of the surface of the body.

The Actinia was firmly attached by its base round the stem of a *Gorgonia* unknown to me, so that the margins of the pedal disk clasped one another by alternating indentations like the notched margins of many bivalve shells (fig. 11, *b*). The insertions of from ninety to one hundred septa appearing through the disk may be followed as white lines proceeding a little way from the margins. At first sight the upper part of the wall seems smooth, but under a tolerably strong magnifying glass we see that it is covered with numerous very fine knobs, which look like the papules of an exanthema, and are arranged in transverse rows (fig. 11, *a*), which lie at tolerably regular distances from one another, and are separated by shallow furrows. The latter are crossed by twenty-four longitudinal furrows, which are most distinct at the upper margin of the wall, but become shallower before they reach its middle portion.

The wall is so strongly contracted at the upper end, that the oral disk is completely covered ; in correspondence with which we find in longitudinal sections a circular muscle of considerable size, having the same form as the circular muscle of *Stephanactis*. I only observed these differences, viz., that the bundles of muscles are stronger, more numerous, and more thickly compacted.