

When Gosse erected his genus *Bunodes* (Trans. Linn. Soc., vol. xxi. p. 274, 1855), he included in it all Actiniæ furnished with a knobbed surface. Later, he limited this name to those Actiniæ on the walls of which the papillæ are arranged in regular, longitudinal rows (Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. iii. vol. i. p. 417, 1858). In both instances, however, he laid it down as a rule that there should be no acontia, and the same definition of the genus was accepted by Verrill (Trans. Connect. Acad., vol. i. p. 467), by Klunzinger (Korrallthiere, i. p. 77), and by Jourdan (Annales des Scienc. Nat. Zool., ser. vi. t. x. p. 84, 1879-80). Gosse himself, however, changed his views afterwards, for, in his Actinologia Britannica, he described *Bunodes coronata* as a form in which he had once observed acontia.

Among the Challenger material I found one true representative of the Sagartidæ, the external appearance of which justified its being placed in the genus *Bunodes*. I have determined it as *Bunodes minuta*, as I consider it quite possible that the acontia have hitherto been overlooked in the species of the genus *Bunodes*. If this view be erroneous, it would be necessary to erect a new genus for *Bunodes minuta* and *Bunodes coronata*.

*Bunodes minuta*, n. sp. (Pl. II. fig. 12).

Wall covered with alternate rows of larger and smaller papillæ, which are confined to the upper half of the body; tentacles long and pointed, arranged in two circles, the outer circle much smaller than the inner.

*Habitat*.—Station 147. December 30, 1873. Lat. 46° 16' S., long. 48° 27' E. Depth, 1600 fathoms. One specimen.

*Dimensions*.—Height and breadth, 1 cm.

The general appearance of the small new species of *Bunodes*, which I shall describe as *Bunodes minuta* from a single specimen found among the Challenger material, recalls that of *Paractis excavata*. At first sight the body seems as broad as high (fig. 12, *a*), but if we cut open the animal (fig. 12, *b*) we see that the oral disk extends deep down into the body, so that there is but a little distance between the pedal disk and the periphery of the mouth. The diameter of the oral disk is therefore essentially greater than the breadth of the body given above.

The upper section of the wall is brownish, the lower part whitish and covered with small papillæ, which are arranged in from thirty to forty rows. Each row begins at the upper margin of the wall, and reaches half-way down the animal; the papillæ are small at first and increase in size downwards; they comport themselves differently, however, in the different rows, as rows with large papillæ and rows with small papillæ alternate irregularly. The same conditions therefore recur in *Bunodes minuta*, which exist in *Bunodes coronata*, a fact of special interest, as they are the only two species of *Bunodes* in which acontia have as yet been found (Gosse, Actinologia Britannica, p. 204).

Histologically, I find that the papillæ are formed of connective substance only, and have therefore come to an entirely different conclusion from Jourdan, who declares them