

The branchlets and pinnules in certain portions of the corallum are modified to form a long cylindrical reticulum which serves as the habitation of an Annelid (Pl. III. fig. 2). In such portions the lateral pinnules arch over so as to meet above, and are connected together by numerous bridge-like processes, the whole forming a close tubular reticulum. The pinnules of adjoining branchlets are often united together at various points, but there is no regular reticulum formed, excepting in the case of the worm-tubes already referred to. The type of corallum is intermediate between that of certain paniculate species of *Aphanipathes* and the fan-like reticulate species, such as *Tylopathes? flabellum* (Pallas).

The spines are short and subtriangular, with a sharp apex. The upper margin may be concave or almost straight. A spiral arrangement is not well marked, but an irregular steep dextrorse spiral may be sometimes observed. The spines are arranged in regular longitudinal rows, six of which may be counted from one aspect of a pinnule. The members of a row are from two to two and a half lengths apart (Pl. III. fig. 4).

The cœnenchyma has a dirty yellow colour washed with light brown. The polyps are of a deep rich brown colour, excepting a circular area, including the mouth, which is white. The polyps are elongated in the transverse axis, being usually about twice as broad as they are long; there appears to be no marked tendency for the polyps to assume a rounded outline on the stronger portions of the corallum. On the pinnules the polyps usually form a single row, which, however, is not always confined to one aspect. On the branchlets the polyps rarely form a single series, they are sometimes arranged irregularly, but often two rows are formed, in which case the polyps are arranged in pairs on opposite aspects of a branchlet. The tentacles in living specimens are evidently of moderate length. In spirit preparations most of them become reduced to small rounded elevations of the peristome, which recall the appearance in *Aphanipathes*. Some, however, are better preserved, and appear as conical processes having a length about equal to that of the polyp (Pl. III. fig. 3). Often four tentacles are all that appear to remain in old individuals, the sagittal tentacles having atrophied. A comparison of a number of specimens has led me to suppose that after a time the sagittal tentacles leave their normal position at the margin of the peristome and sink to a lower level, after which they become reduced in size and ultimately disappear. The lateral pairs of tentacles next become reduced, apparently without changing their position. Specimens which possess only two tentacles are not rare. Ultimately all disappear, and in the older portions of the corallum the position of a polyp is often only to be recognised by the white circular area on which the mouth opens.

*Habitat.*—Station 310; January 10, 1876; lat. 51° 27' 30" S., long. 74° 3' 0" W., Sarmiento Channel; depth, 400 fathoms; bottom, blue mud.