

The spicules are chiefly slender spiny spindles, with a few short spiny spindles, and some irregular and four-rayed forms. Some of the spicules are of a delicate pink hue. The slender spiny spicules, straight and curved, measure 0.45-0.04; 0.36-0.04; 0.32-0.02; 0.24-0.02 mm. The short spiny spindles are 0.16-0.06; 0.12-0.06 mm. The four-rayed forms measure 0.1-0.1; 0.1-0.08 mm. The irregular pink spicules measure 0.22-0.08; 0.2-0.06 mm.

Habitat.—West of the Azores; depth, 450 fathoms.

Genus *Anthomastus*, Verrill.

Anthomastus, Verrill, Amer. Journ. Sci. and Arts, ser. 3, vol. xvi. p. 376, 1878.

Sarcophytum, Koren and Danielssen, Nye Alcyonider, &c., p. 7 (*pars*), 1883.

Verrill established this genus for a deep-sea species, taken off Sable Island, N.S., as follows:—"Alcyonarian forming a large rounded polypiferous mass, raised on a stout, short, barren peduncle. Polyps [autozooids] few, very large, spiculose, entirely retractile, into eight-rayed cells. Rudimentary zooids [siphonozooids] numerous, minute, scattered between the polyps. Cœnenchyma abundant, firm, finely spiculose." Only one species, *Anthomastus grandiflorus*, was described. Later Verrill redescribed this species¹ from a large number of specimens taken off Beaufort, N.C., also in deep water (410 to 458 fathoms). Some of the younger of these had short peduncles, but in others the peduncle was very elongated. In all cases it terminated at the base in several, often numerous, lobulate branches, which were more or less subdivided into lobes, irregular in form and size, but mostly having small constricted bases, so that they were easily broken off. Many specimens were dredged by the "Blake," off Dominique, St. Vincent, Grenada, &c.

Koren and Danielssen (*loc. cit.*) describe as *Sarcophytum purpureum* a species which belongs to this genus and in which the siphonozooids are ovigerous. The following two species, which we cannot refer to either of the known forms, were found by the Challenger.

Anthomastus canariensis, n. sp. (Pl. XXXVII. fig. 4; Pl. XLI. fig 7).

The colony consists of from twelve to thirteen autozooids, and very numerous siphonozooids. The base is adherent, being attached to an old worn fragment of a coral stem. The adherent portion of the base is about 20 mm. long by about 10 mm. wide; where it grows over the coral stem it is very thin, allowing the dark colour of the coral to be seen through it; it then rises to a height of 5 mm., forming a somewhat oval column about 12 mm. in its greatest and 7 mm. in its least diameter; but it is not possible to say when the creeping base merges into the column, or it again into the polyp-bearing

¹ *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, vol. xi. p. 41.