

ART. X.—*Brief Contributions to Zoölogy from the Museum of Yale College.* No. XXVI. *Results of recent Dredging Expeditions on the Coast of New England.* No. 4; by A. E. VERRILL.

(Continued from vol. vi, page 435.)

VERY few localities of "hard" bottom were met with in more than 25 fathoms of water; and consequently we could not obtain so complete a knowledge of the fauna occupying such bottoms, at greater depths off that coast, as of that inhabiting the soft muddy bottoms. This has, however, been remedied to a considerable extent by some of the subsequent dredgings made by Dr. Packard, when on the *Bache*. Moreover, a considerable number of species belonging properly on rocky bottoms came up attached to the boulders, already referred to, which we frequently brought up even from the softest mud.

Other inhabitants of such bottoms were obtained from the stomachs of fishes, freshly caught. From these and other sources we could now compile a pretty full list of species belonging to the hard bottoms in depths between 50 and 125 fathoms, off the coast between Cape Cod and Mount Desert.

Two of our dredgings off Seguin Island, in 33 and 45 fathoms respectively, belong to the series of outer and deeper dredgings, rather than among those made in the bays. They are, however, somewhat intermediate in character.

The first named locality was unusually rich in species, and I therefore give the entire list obtained at that place, so far as they have been identified. The bottom was generally hard, and in places rocky, but some patches of mud were evidently encountered by the dredge, and consequently there is a considerable number of true mud-dwelling species in the list. Only one haul of the dredge was made at this locality, owing to unfavorable weather.

Contents of a single haul of the dredge made Aug. 13, 1873, on hard bottom, with some spots of mud, in 33 fathoms; locality, six miles east of Seguin Island.

ARTICULATA.

Arachnida.

Nymphon, sp.

Crustacea.

Hyas coarctatus.
Eupagurus Kroyeri.
Pandalus annulicornis.
Hippolyte pusiola.

Hippolyte spina.
Unciola irrorata.
Cerapus rubricornis.
Monoculodes, sp.

Metopa, sp.
Caprella, sp.
Paraniza cerina.

Annelids.

Harmothoë imbricata.	Amphitrite Grœnlandica.	Melinna cristata.
Nicomache lumbricalis.	Cistenides granulatus.	Thelepus cinnatus.
Nothria conchilega.	Ampharete gracilis.	Scione lobata.
Phylodoce catenula V.	Ampharete, sp.	Chone, sp.
Lumbriconereis fragilis.	Vermilia serrula.	Potamilla oculifera.
Anthostoma acutum V.	Arenia, sp.	Sabella, sp.
Gattiola, sp.	Ninoë nigripes V.	Spirorbis lucidus.
Nereis pelagica.		

Sipunculoids.

Phascolosoma cæmentarium.	Phascolosoma tubicola V.
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Nemerteans.

Nemertes affinis.

MOLLUSCA.

Gastropods.

Admete viridula.	Astiris zonalis V.	Lepeta cæca.
Bela turricula.	Trichotropis borealis.	Calliostoma occidentale.
Bela harpularia.	Aporrhais occidentalis.	Margarita cinerea.
Bela violacea.	Velutina haliotoidea.	Diadora noachina.
Buccinum undatum.	Lamellaria perspicua.	Doris planulata.
Neptunea decemcostata.	Lunatia Grœnlandica.	Hanleya mendicaria Carp.
Neptunella pygmaea.	Turritella erosa.	Entalis striolata.

Lamellibranchs.

Saxicava arctica.	Astarte elliptica.	Modiolaria corrugata.
Macoma sabulosa.	Astarte lens.	Leda tenuisulcata.
Cardium Islandicum.	Cyclocardia borealis.	Pecten Islandicus.
Cardium pinnulatum.	Crenella glandula.	Nucula tenuis.
Cyprina Islandica.	Modiolaria discors.	Anomia aculeata.
Astarte undata.		

Ascidians.

Asciopsis complanatus.	Leptoclinum luteolum.	Amarceum glabrum.
Glandula arenicola.	Leptoclinum albidum.	Lissoclinum, sp.
Molgula pannosa.		

Brachiopods.

Terebratulina septentrionalis.

Bryozoans.

Tubulipora crates.	Caberea Ellisii.	Cellularia ternata.
Idmonea pruinosa.	Gemellaria loricata.	Cellepora scabra.
Crisia eburnea.	Flustra solida.	Cellepora ramulosa.
Discoscigera lucernaria.		

RADIATA.

Echinoderms.

Lophothuria Fabricii.	Stephanasterias albula V.	Amphipholis elegans.
Strongylocentrotus Drö-	Leptasterias, sp.	Ophiopholis aculeata.
bachiensis.	Cribrella sanguinolenta.	Ophioglyphia Sarsii.
Solaster endeca.	Ophiocnida hispida.	Ophioglyphia robusta.
Asterias vulgaris.		

Acalephs.

Lafoëa fruticosa.	Grammaria robusta.	Sertularia polyzonias.
Lafoëa dumosa.	Sertularia argentea.	Eudendrium tenue.
Halecium, sp.	Sertularia latiuscula.	

Polyps.

Urticina crassicornis.		Cornulariella modesta V., new genus and sp.*
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PROTOZOA.

Sponges.

Tethya hispida.		Reniera, sp.		Grantia ciliata.
Halichondria, several sp.				

Foraminifera.

Numerous species.

ALGÆ.

Laminaria longicuris.		Agarum Turneri.		Desmarestia aculeata.
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The 45 fathom locality was about five miles southwest from Seguin Island. At this place we dredged many of the species enumerated in the above list, together with a number of additional ones, among which were the following :

Crustacea.

Hippolyte aculeata.		Diastylis quadrispinosa.		Balanus porcatus.
Ptilocheirus pinguis.				

Annelids.

Nephtys, sp.		Trophonia aspera.		Terebellides Stroëmi.
Rhynchobolus albus.		Ammochares, sp.		Myxicola Steenstrupii.

MOLLUSCA.

Bela decussata.		Margarita obscura.		Eugyra pilularis.
Natica clausa.		Cylichna alba.		Amarœcium pallidum.
Scalaria Grœnlandica.		Yoldia thraciformis.		

RADIATA.

Cerianthus borealis V.		Eudendrium ramosum.
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A number of dredgings were made on and near East and West Cod Ledges, several miles off Cape Elizabeth. The shallower parts of these in 10 to 15 fathoms, are very rough and rocky, so that in some places the dredge could not be used, and even the tangles suffered seriously by the iron frame becoming caught and jammed among the rocks so firmly that

* *Cornulariella modesta* V.

Allied to *Cornularia* and *Telesto*. Polyps tubular, rising from creeping stolons; lower part of the polyp-bodies has the walls thickened and stiffened by numerous large fusiform spicula, with sharp conical projections, and is more or less eight-ribbed in contraction; upper part of body hour-glass shaped, flexible, translucent, whitish, with fewer white spicula, retractile into the lower part, the eight internal lamellæ showing through. Tentacles large, expanding about 6mm lanceolate, gradually tapering to the acute tips, flat above, with the short thick pinnæ arranged along the upper edges on the distal half; the lower side of the tentacles is rounded and more or less swollen toward the base. Color of stolons and base of polyps dirty yellowish or brownish; flexible part of polyps and the tentacles translucent white; the latter with central rows of white spicula. Height of polyps, 6mm to 18mm; diameter, 3mm; distance between polyps, 6mm to 25mm; breadth of stolons, about 3mm.

Casco Bay; Bay of Fundy, 80 to 100 fathoms. Gulf of Saint Lawrence, in deep water (Whiteaves).

it could not be extricated without using force sufficient to bend and twist the stout iron cross-bar; at somewhat greater depths, in 20 to 30 fathoms, farther away from the crests of these ledges, the bottom was generally stony and gravelly, though often rough, and the dredges were used with good success. Most of the species from these localities have been enumerated in the two preceding lists, and need not be repeated here, but a considerable number of additional ones occurred. The roughest parts of the ledges, in 10 to 15 fathoms, are overgrown with red algæ, and among these the reddish variety of cod, known as "rock-cod," abounds. Here also a large number of interesting crustacea were obtained, most of them having red colors, evidently adapting them for concealment among the algæ. Among the crustacea were the following:

Hyas coarctatus.	H. Phippsii.	Unciola irrorata.
Cancer irroratus.	H. pusiola.	Amphithoë, sp.
Eupagurus Kroyeri.	Crangon boreas.	Caprella, sp.
E. Bernhardus.	Pandalus annulicornis.	Praniza cerina.
Hippolyte Fabricii.	Cerapus rubricornis.	Balanus porcatus, etc.
H. aculeata.		

Several of these occurred also in the previous lists, but are repeated here to show more fully the peculiar character of the fauna of these rough ledges. We ascertained that the cod-fish caught here feed chiefly on these crustacea, their stomachs often being filled with the crabs, shrimps, and smaller species named above, together with more or less numerous Mollusca, Holothurians, Ophiurans, etc. The *Ophiopholis aculeata* was a common and important part of their diet, and several specimens of a large *Thyonidium* were taken from the stomach of a cod, at this place, though we did not dredge it at all, either here or elsewhere.

Among the other species that occurred on the Cod Ledges, but not in the localities previously described, are the following:

Pycnogonids.

Phoxichilidium femoratum.	Nymphon, sp.
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Annelids.

Eunoë Erstedii.	Euprosyne borealis.	Spirorbis quadrangularis.
Lepidonotus squamatus.	Amphitrite cirrata.	Vermilia serrula.

Gastropods.

Trophon scalariformis.	Trachydermon ruber Carp.	Tonicella marmorea Carp.
Menestho albulæ.		

Bryozoa.

Alcyonidium, red sp.	Tubulipora patina.	Lepralia, several sp.
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Acalephs.

Lucernaria quadricornis.	Sertularia pumila ?	Halecium muricatum.
Obelia geniculata.	Sertularella polyzonias.	Tubularia indivisa.

Also numerous sponges, not determined.

ALGÆ.

The following occurred in 12½ fathoms :

Agarum Turneri.	Calliblepharis ciliata.	Callithamnion, sp.
Delesseria sinuosa.	Euthora cristata.	Corallina officinalis.
D. alata.	Ptilota serrata.	Lithothamnion polymorphum.

Farther to the west, off the mouth of Casco Bay, and about two to three miles south of Half-way Rock, in 27 fathoms, we made another haul, very similar to the one in 33 fathoms, described above. The bottom was here composed of coarse sand and gravel, pebbles, small stones, and broken shells, with some mud. A large proportion of the species given in the list for the 33-fathom locality also occurred at this place, with many additional ones, among which were the following :

Crustacea.

Eupagurus Bernhardus.	Cumacea, two sp.	Ampelisca, sp. with red
Crangon vulgaris.	Ptilocheirus pinguis.	dorsal spots.
Hippolyte Fabricii.	Anonyx, sp.	Ampelisca, small sp.
		Anthura brachiata.

Annelids.

Nephtys, sp.	Nicomache, new sp.,	Pista cristata.
Ammochares, sp.	banded.	Terebellides Stroëmi.

Gastropods.

Bela decussata.	Lunatia immaculata.	Cylichna alba.
Scalaria Groenlandica.	Margarita obscura.	Philine, sp.
Natica clausa.		

Lamellibranchs.

Cryptodon Gouldii.	Astarte quadrans.	Modiolaria nigra.
Cyclocardia Novangliæ.	Yoldia sapotilla.	

Echinoderms.

Hippasteria phrygiana, one large specimen.

In Casco Bay, among the islands, in moderately shallow water, there is great diversity in the character of the bottom, and a large amount of profitable dredging was done. Most of the species are decidedly boreal and arctic forms, which we had previously dredged in the Bay of Fundy, and farther north. The depth varied from 3 or 4 to about 30 fathoms. Some of the best localities on hard bottoms were found in Hussey Sound ; off Cow Island ; off the northern end of Peak's Island ; off Witch Rock ; off the Green Islands ; off Whaleboat Island, in Broad Sound ; and in the main ship-channel off Fort Preble, etc. In these localities the bottom was composed of small stones, and occasionally of rough rocks with broken shells, gravel, etc., overgrown by an abundance of coarse massive sponges, among which were several species of *Reniera*, *Hali-chondria*, *Suberites*, *Polymastia*, etc., together with more delicate species belonging to *Chalina*, *Isodictya*, etc.

The following are some of the more common and characteristic species dredged on the hard bottoms, in 8 to 30 fathoms:

Crustacea.

Cancer irroratus.	Hippolyte aculeata.	Paramphithoë? cataphrac-
Hyas coarctatus.	H. pusiola.	tus.
H. araneus.	H. gibba.	Cerapus rubricornis.
Eupagurus Bernhardus.	H. Phippsii.	Anonyx, sp.
E. Kroyeri.	Pandalus annulicornis.	Caprella, sp.
E. pubescens.	Mysis, sp.	Idotea phosphorea
Crangon vulgaris.	Ptilocheirus pinguis.	Harger.
Hippolyte spina.	Unciola irrorata.	Balanus porcatus.
H. Fabricii.	Acanthozona cuspidata.	B. crenatus.

Annelids.

Lepidonotus squamatus.	Polydora, sp. (in shells).	Polycirrus, phosproescent sp.
Eunoë Erstedii.	Cirratulus cirratus.	Myxicola Steenstrupii.
Harmothoë imbricata.	Dodecacerea concharum.	Potamilla oculifera (Leidy).
Phyllodoce catenula V.	Nicomache, new sp.	Sabella zonalis Stimp.
Eulalia pistacia V.	N. lumbricalis.	Chone, sp.
Nereis pelagica.	Trophonia aspera.	Spirorbis lucidus.
Stephanosyllis picta, n. sp.	Tecturella flaccida.	S. nautiloides?
Procerea gracilis, new sp.	Sternaspis fossor.	S. quadrangularis St.
Autolytus cornutus.	Cistenides granulatus.	Vermilia serrula.
Autolytus, sp.	Thelepus cincinnatus.	Filigrana implexa.
Nothria conchylega.	Scione lobata.	Phascolosoma cæmenta-
	Amphitrite cirrata.	rium.

Turbellaria.

Cosmocephala Stimpsoni V.	Nemertes affinis.	Leptoplana ellipsoides.
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MOLLUSCA.

Gastropods.

Bela harpularia.	Natica clausa.	Calliostoma occidentale.
B. decussata.	Lunatia heros.	Lepeta cæca.
B. turricula.	L. immaculata.	Cylichna alba.
Admete viridula.	Crucibulum striatum.	Dendronotus arborescens.
Trophon clathratus.	Velutina zonata.	Doris planulata.
Buccinum undatum.	V. halitoidea.	Onchidoris pallida.
Neptunea decemcostata.	Lamellaria perspicua.	Doto coronata.
N. curta (Jeffrey's sp.), V.	Menestho albula.	Tonicella marmorea Carp.
Neptunella pygmæa V.	Scalaria Grœnlandica.	Trachydermon albus Carp.
Tritia trivittata.	Margarita obscura.	Trachydermon ruber Carp.
Astarys zonalis V. (dissimilis St.)	M. Grœnlandica.	Hanleia mendicaria Carp.
Trichotropis borealis.	M. cinerea.	Amicula? Emersonii.

Lamellibranchs.

Saxicava arctica.	C. Novangliæ.	Modiolaria nigra.
Mya arenaria (young).	Astarte undata.	M. discors (lævigata).
Cyprina Islandica.	Crenella glandula.	M. corrugata.
Cardium pinnulatum.	Mytilus edulis.	Pecten Islandicus.
Cyclocardia borealis.	Modiola modiolus.	Anomia aculeata.

Ascidians.

Boltenia Bolteni.	Chelyosoma geometri-	Amarcecium glabrum.
Cynthia pyriformis.	cum St.	A. pallidum.
C. echinata.	Molgula pannosa.	Lissoclinum, sp.
C. carnea.	M. retortiformis.	Leptoclinum albidum.
Asciopsis complanatus.	M. papillosa.	L. luteolum.

Brachiopods.

Terebratulina septentrionalis.

Bryozoa.

Idmonea pruinosa.	Caberea Ellisii.	M. lineata.
Crisia eburnea.	Bugula Murrayana.	Lepralia Pallasiana.
Tubulipora crates.	B. fastigiata.	Lepralia, several sp.
T. flabellaris.	Cellularia ternata.	Discopora.
Discoporella verrucosa.	Gemellaria loricata.	Cellepora scabra.
Alcyonidium (red sp., on shells).	Membranipora pilosa.	C. ramulosa.

RADIATA.

Echinoderms.

Pentacta frondosa.	Strongylocentrotus Drö-	Solaster endeca (small).
P. calcarea.	bachiensis.	Pteraster militaris (small).
Lophothuria Fabricii.	Asterias vulgaris.	Ophiopholis aculeata.
Psolus plantapus (young).	A. littoralis (St.).	Ophioglypha robusta.
Thyonidium, sp.	Cribrella sanguinolenta.	Amphipholis elegans.

Hydroids.

Obelia geniculata.	Halecium muricatum.	Sertularella polyzonias.
O. longissima.	Lafoëa fruticosa.	S. tricuspidata.
Campanularia flexuosa.	L. dumosa.	Hydrallmania falcata.
C. volubilis.	Antennularia antennina.	Thamnocnida tenella.
C. verticillata.	Sertularia argentea.	Eudendrium tenue.
C. angulata.	S. cupressina.	E. ramosum.
Clytia Johnstoni.	S. latiuscula.	Hydractinia polyclina.
Calycella syringa.	Diphasia fallax.	

Polyps.

Metridium marginatum.	Urticina crassicornis.	Alcyonium carneum.
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Sponges.

Grantia ciliata.	Halichondria, sp.	Isodictya, sp.
Polymastia robusta? Bowerbank.	H. pannosa.	I. lobata (Esper sp.).
P. ———, new sp.	Reniera, several sp.	I. infundibuliformis.
Tethya hispida (Bowerb.).	Suberites, sp.	Chalina oculata.
	Cliona, sp.	

Besides the species enumerated above, there were many others, that have not yet been identified. Many that occurred less frequently on the hard bottoms than on sandy or muddy ones, have also been omitted from the list.

Very few genuine sandy bottoms were met with, and these were generally of small extent, so that the sand was nearly always mixed with gravel, pebbles, or mud, when brought up in the dredge, and there was, necessarily, a corresponding mixture of the animals inhabiting these different kinds of bottom. Most of the species found on such bottoms are included in the preceding list. A number of species occurred, however, on sandy bottoms more frequently, or in greater abundance, than elsewhere. Among these were the following:

Crangon vulgaris, *Unciola irrorata*, *Anonyx*, sp., *Epelys montosus* Harger, *Praxilla*, sp., *Clymenella torquata* V., *Cistenides granulatus*, *Tetrastemma*, sp., *Ophionemertes agilis* V., new gen. and

sp.* *Lunatia heros*, *Menestho albula*, *Utriculus pertenuis*, *Lyonsia hyalina*, *L. arenata*, *Astarte castanea*, *A. quadrans*, *Cyprina Islandica*, *Echinarachnius parma*.

Muddy bottoms of various grades, and at all depths to 30 fathoms, were frequent in Casco Bay, especially in the sheltered coves and channels among the islands, and in the several branches or fiords into which the northeastern portion of the bay is divided. Among the species dredged on muddy bottoms were the following:

Pycnogonids.

Nymphon, sp.	[Pallene, sp.	[Phoxichilidium femoratum.
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Crustacea.

Hyas coarctatus.	[Mysis Americanus Smith.	[Phoxus Kroyeri.
Eupagurus Kroyeri.	M. stenolepis Smith.	Corophium cylindricum.
E. pubescens.	Diastylis sculpta.	Pontoporeia, sp.
E. Bernhardus.	D. quadrispinosa.	Haploops, sp.
Crangon vulgaris.	Eudorella hispida.	Ampelisca, with red spots.
Pandalus annulicornis.	Unciola irrorata.	Anonyx, sp.
Hippolyte Gaimardii.	Cerapus rubricornis.	Orchomene, sp.
H. pusiola.	Ptilocheirus pinguis.	Idotea phosphorea Harger.
H. Fabricii.	Byblis Gaimardii.	Epelys montosus Harger.

Annelids.

Aphrodite aculeata.	[Rhynchobolus albus.	[Cistenides granulatus.
Harmothoë imbricata.	Polydora, sp., in shells.	C. Gouldii V.
Pholoë minuta.	Scolecoplepis, sp.	Ampharete gracilis.
Nephtys, sp.	Anthostoma acutum V.	Amphiteis Gunneri.
N. ingens St.	Trophonia aspera V.	Melinna cristata.
Phyllodoce catenula V.	Ammotrypane fimbriata V.	Amphitrite brunnea V.
Phyllodoce, sp.	Ophelia, sp.	A. cirrata.
Eulalia pistacia V.	Sternaspis fessor.	Polycirrus, sp.
Eteone pusilla.	Nicomache, sp.	Chone, sp.
Nereis pelagica.	Nicomache lumbricalis.	Euchone elegans V.
Ninoë nigripes V.	Maldane Sarsii.	Chætoderma nitidulum.
Lumbriconereis, slender sp.	Praxilla, sp.	Phascolosoma cæmentarium.
L. fragilis.	Ammonochara, sp.	
Goniada maculata.	Arenia, sp.	

Turbellaria.

Cosmocephala, orange sp.	[Tetrastemma, sp.	[Meckelia lurida V.
C. Stimpsoni V.	T. vittata V., new sp.†	Leptoplana ellipsoides.
Ophionemertes agilis V.		

* *Ophionemertes agilis* V.

Allied to *Tetrastemma*. Body slender, slightly depressed, with the sides well rounded, thickest in the middle, tapering gradually to the slender, obtuse posterior end; head somewhat separate from and wider than the anterior part of the body, changeable in form, often oval, sometimes sub-triangular, generally longer than broad, narrowed anteriorly, obtuse or slightly emarginate, with a terminal orifice. Eyes numerous, forming a long, crowded lateral row or group along each side of the head; the rows are simple and converge anteriorly, posteriorly they become broad and double. Back of the eyes there is a curved transverse groove or furrow, crossing the back of the head. No lateral fossæ observed. Color pale ochre-yellow: the intestine slightly reddish; the internal lateral organs lighter yellow, giving a reticulated appearance to the sides. Length 25mm to 40mm; 1.5mm to 2mm in diameter.

Casco Bay, 20 to 65 fathoms; Bay of Fundy, 40 to 90 fathoms.

† *Tetrastemma vittata* V.

Body short and stout, obtuse at both ends, well rounded, little depressed; head

Gastropods.

<i>Bela harpularia.</i>	<i>L. immaculata.</i>	<i>Turritella erosa.</i>
<i>B. turricula.</i>	<i>Velutina haliotoidea</i>	<i>Margarita obscura.</i>
<i>B. pleurotomaria.</i>	<i>Trichotropis borealis.</i>	<i>M. cinerea.</i>
<i>Buccinum undatum</i> (young).	<i>Rissoa carinata.</i>	<i>Utriculus pertenuis.</i>
<i>Neptunella pygmæa.</i>	<i>R. exarata.</i>	<i>Cylichna alba.</i>
<i>Tritia trivittata.</i>	<i>R. (?) eburnea.</i>	<i>Philine quadrata.</i>
<i>Lunatia heros</i> , var.	<i>Scalaria Grœnlandica.</i>	<i>Entalis striolata.</i>

Lamellibranchs.

<i>Zirphæa crispata</i> (in wood).	<i>Serripes Grœnlandicus.</i>	<i>Y. thraciformis.</i>
<i>Mya arenaria</i> (young).	<i>Lucina filosa.</i>	<i>Y. obesa.</i>
<i>Saxicava arctica.</i>	<i>Cryptodon Gouldii.</i>	<i>Nucula tenuis.</i>
<i>Lyonsia hyalina.</i>	<i>Solenomya velum.</i>	<i>N. delphinodonta.</i>
<i>Thracia Conradi.</i>	<i>Cyclocardia borealis.</i>	<i>N. proxima.</i>
<i>T. myopsis.</i>	<i>C. Novangliæ.</i>	<i>Crenella glandula.</i>
<i>Eusatella Americana.</i>	<i>Astarte lens.</i>	<i>C. decussata.</i>
<i>Macoma sabulosa.</i>	<i>A. undata.</i>	<i>Modiolaria nigra.</i>
<i>Callista convexa.</i>	<i>Leda tenuisulcata.</i>	<i>M. discors</i> (lævigata).
<i>Cyprina Islandica.</i>	<i>Yoldia sapotilla.</i>	<i>M. corrugata.</i>
<i>Cardium pinnulatum.</i>	<i>Y. myalis.</i>	<i>Mytilus edulis.</i>
<i>C. Islandicum.</i>	<i>Y. limatula.</i>	<i>Pecten tenuicostatus.</i>

Ascidians.

<i>Molgula pannosa.</i>	<i>Eugyra pilularis.</i>
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Echinoderms.

<i>Asterias vulgaris.</i>	<i>Ophioglypha Sarsii.</i>	<i>Ophiopholis aculeata.</i>
<i>Otenodiscus crispatus.</i>	<i>O. robusta.</i>	

Hydroids.

<i>Corymorpha pendula.</i>	<i>Sertularia argentea</i> (on shells).	<i>Sertularella tricuspidata</i> (on shells).
<i>Hydractinia polyclina.</i>		

Polyps.

<i>Metridium marginatum</i> (on shells).	<i>Edwardsia farinacea</i> V. <i>E. sipunculoides.</i>	<i>Cerianthus borealis</i> V.
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not separate from body, obtusely rounded. Eyes four, small and not very distinct, the two pairs widely separate, the anterior ones near the anterior end, and nearer together than the others. A well-marked transverse groove or fold is situated between the two pairs of eyes, and extends around to the ventral side; proboscis-orifice terminal. Color of body dark olive-green, greenish brown, or greenish black, often with a light longitudinal dorsal stripe; head greenish, marked with six longitudinal white stripes or vittæ, which radiate from the terminal orifice, and extend backward to the transverse furrow, which is bordered by a transverse band of white, often forming a whitish ring round the head; two of the vittæ are dorsal; two ventral; and one lateral on each side; a less distinct median ventral one is sometimes visible. Length, 25^{mm} to 40^{mm}; diameter, 4^{mm} to 7^{mm}.

ERRATA FOR No. XXV.

Page 439, line 14, for *Krogeri*, read *Kroyeri*; line 16, for *Nychia cirrosa*, read *Eunoë Erstedii*; line 24, for *lucida*, read *nitidulum*.

Page 440, line 4, for *sopotilla*, read *sapotilla*; line 9, for *solidula*, read *solida*; last line of foot-note, for 1870, read 1780.