

appeared; and in this case "they do not at first show any signs of activity, but on the contrary remain for a long time in a quiet state, having the appearance of artificially separated pieces, seeming to be undergoing, as in the latter, a recuperative process after the shock of a separation." After a while they commence to develop and grow into perfect individuals. Prof. Verrill mentions the case of an *Actinia* from Puget's Sound (the *Epiactis prolifera*, V.) which had three rows of young individuals attached to it around the middle of its body; but whether the young *Actiniæ* were produced by budding from this part of the body, or whether they had colonized there after being produced in the ordinary way, he was unable to determine. In all cases the young ultimately separate from the parent.

These polyps have also the faculty of reproducing lost parts; and to such an extent that a mere fragment, if it be from the lower part, and include a portion of the base, will reproduce all the rest of the *Actinia*, even to the disk, tentacles, and stomach. Thus the mere forcible tearing of an *Actinia* from the rock to which it is attached may result in starting a crop of new *Actiniæ*.

Although *Actiniæ* have no internal coral secretions, they sometimes make a thickened epidermic plate at the base, and also in a few cases around a part of the body. This is however not a result simply of an epidermic secretion, but arises from an exudation of mucus from the surface, and the entangling thereby of minute particles of foreign or dead matters. A case of the kind, in an *Edwardsia* where the body is thus encased, is mentioned and explained on page 9.

The above are the more prominent characters of the *Actinia* tribe of polyps. The special features distinguishing them from the coral-making polyps are the following: (1) They are simple animals, or, if they bud, the buds early separate from the parent; (2) They have a muscular base; (3) They are generally capable, more or less perfectly, of locomotion on the base by means of its muscles; (4) They sometimes possess rudimentary eyes; (5) They have no internal coral secretions.