

Bosc, Vers, ii. 259.—*A. monile* (the young,) *Templeton* in Mag. Nat. Hist. ix. 303, fig. 49.—*A. Bellis*, *Rapp*, Polyp. 50. tab. 1, fig. 1, 2.

Var. β . The body warted, the warts equal, distinct, but scattered without order over the surface.—*Act. senilis*, *Dicquemare* in Phil. Trans. lxxiii. 367, tab. 16, fig. 10; and tab. 17, fig. 11, 12. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* iv. 105. *Blumenb.* Man. 246. *Templeton* in Mag. Nat. Hist. ix. 303.—*A. coriacea*, *Cuv. Reg. Anim.* iii. 291. *Rapp*, Polyp. 51, tab. 1, fig. 3, 4. *Teale* in Trans. Leeds Soc. i. 91, pl. 9, 10, 11.

Var. γ . Body warted, the warts distant, equal, and sometimes obscure.—*Act. equina*, *Sowerby*, Brit. Misc. 7, pl. 4. *Turt. Brit. Faun.* 130. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* iv. 106.—*A. effoeta?* *Rapp*, Polyp. 54, taf. 2, fig. 2. *Templeton* in Mag. Nat. Hist. ix. 303.

Var. δ . Body quite smooth, irregularly clouded with scarlet, tentacula annulated with red and white.—*Priapus sive Actinia proboscibus crassis rotundis*, *Bast.* Opusc. Subsec. i. lib. 3. 143, tab. 13, fig. 1.—*Act. felina*, *Lin. Syst.* 1088. *Barbut*, Gen. Verm. 53, tab. 5, fig. 6. *Bosc*, Vers, ii. 255.—*A. coccinea*, *Mull. Zool. Dan. prod.* 231, no. 2792. *Zool. Dan.* tab. 63, fig. 1–3. (young.) *Bosc*, Vers, ii. 255. *Lam. Anim. s. Vert.* iii. 68.—*A. crassicornis*, *Mull. Zool. Dan. prod.* 231. *Adams* in *Lin. Trans.* iii. 252. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* iv. 105. *Turt. Gmel.* iv. 100. *Turt. Brit. Faun.* 130. *Stew. Elem.* i. 393. *Lam. Anim. s. Vert.* iii. 67. *Stark*, Elem. ii. 412. *Fabric.* Faun. Grœnl. 348, no. 341. *Jameson* in *Wern. Mem.* i. 558.—*A. truncata*, *Jameson* in *Wern. Mem.* i. 558. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* iv. 106. *Turt. Gmel.* iv. 101. *Turt. Brit. Faun.* 131.

Hab. In crevices of rocks between tide-marks, and on shells, &c. in deep water, very common.

Body usually rather more than two inches in diameter, hemispherical when contracted, covered with glandular warts, arranged sometimes in regular perpendicular lines, sometimes irregularly, and sometimes they are scarcely or not at all obvious. The tentacula are disposed within the circumference of the oral disk, in 3 or 4 close rows; they are thick, short, obtuse, somewhat compressed, almost always annulated or variegated with white and red, but when the body is of a uniform pale, flesh, or cream colour, the tentacula are of the same colour and without rings. The animal protrudes from the mouth at pleasure four or five vesicular, pellucid, scored lobes, which vary in size according to their degree of evolution, and often hang over the sides. When kept for a few days in a basin of sea-water, it becomes much larger in all its parts, paler and almost diaphanous; and the tentacula elongate themselves, swell out, and are distinctly seen to be tubular. These adhere tenaciously to foreign bodies, for their apices act as suckers, and carry prey to the mouth in spite of all its struggles.

This species is liable to great variation in colour and size. The