

published by Prof. Verrill; the specimen was collected by the Zoölogist, Dr. W. Stimpson. As Prof. Verrill states, the Dorippe carries, for its protection when young, a small shell over its back, which it holds in this position by means of its two reversed pairs of hind legs. The Actinia appears to have fixed itself, when young, to the shell, and afterwards, by its growth, spread over the back of the crab, taking the place of the shell.

This case of commensalism, like most others, is not a mere chance association of species, for the two always go together, the Actinia, according to Dr. Stimpson, never being seen except upon the crab's back, and the crab never without its Actinia. The fact shows an instinctive liking on the part of the Actinia for a Dorippe courser, and for the roving life thus afforded it. And the crab is undoubtedly conscious that he is carrying his fortress about with him. It is not a solitary case; for there are many others of Actiniæ attaching themselves to locomotives—to the claws or backs of crabs, or to shells in possession of soldier crabs, or to a Medusa; and frequently each Actinia has its special favourite, proving an inherited instinctive preference for rapid change of place, and for just that kind of change, or range of conditions, which the preferred commensal provides. Prof. Verrill has an interesting article on this subject, with especial reference to crustaceans, in the third volume of the *American Naturalist*.

Species living in sand are often unattached; and then the base is rounded or tapering, and sometimes balloon-shaped; some of them are long and almost worm-like, and even burrow like worms.

The following are figures of three species: one, figure 3, exhibiting simply the tentacles and disk of the Actinia, the only parts visible above the sand; the others showing the whole body removed from the sand, and consequently a little out of shape. They are from Gosse's "British Sea-Anémones," in which they are given with the natural colours. Figure 1 represents the *Peachia hastata* of Gosse, a beautiful species having twelve large tentacles; figure 2 the *Edwardsia callimorpha*