

<i>Macra subtruncata</i> , <i>Da Costa</i> .	<i>Donax anatinus</i> , <i>Lam.</i>
— <i>solida</i> , <i>Linn.</i>	<i>Syndosmya alba</i> , <i>Wood.</i>
<i>Lutraria elliptica</i> , <i>Lam.</i>	— <i>prismatica</i> , <i>Mont.</i>
— <i>oblonga</i> , <i>Chem.</i>	<i>Ceratisolen Legumen</i> , <i>Linn.</i>
<i>Tellina donacina</i> , <i>Linn.</i>	<i>Solen Siliqua</i> , <i>Linn.</i>
— <i>incarnata</i> , <i>Linn.</i>	— <i>Ensis</i> , <i>Linn.</i>
— <i>tenuis</i> , <i>Da Costa.</i>	— <i>marginatus</i> , <i>Pulteney.</i>
— <i>crassa</i> , <i>Pennant.</i>	— <i>pellucidus</i> , <i>Pennant.</i>
— <i>fabula</i> , <i>Gronovius.</i>	<i>Corbula nucleus</i> , <i>Lam.</i>
— <i>pygmæa</i> , <i>Phil.</i>	<i>Saxicava arctica</i> , <i>Linn.</i>
<i>Psammobia tellinella</i> , <i>Lam.</i>	<i>Thracia phaseolina</i> , <i>Lam.</i>
— <i>Ferroensis</i> , <i>Chem.</i>	<i>Pandora obtusa</i> , <i>Leach.</i>

Number of Species :—	Cephalopoda.	2
	Gasteropoda.	78
	Lamellibranchiata.	72

Total 152

The part explored was very limited in extent and range of depth, nowhere exceeding 15 to 16 fathoms, which accounts for so many fewer species being obtained than in Vigo Bay. Had our researches extended to the inlet forming the harbour of Ferrol, it is probable that we should have been much more successful.

Of the species enumerated, only fifteen species of Gasteropoda and four of Lamellibranchiata are not known inhabitants of the British seas, including the Channel Islands.

The genera *Ringicula*, *Mitra*, *Solarium*, *Solemya*, and the species *Cypræa candidula*, *Scalaria crenata*, *Dentalium dentale*, *Auricula Firminii*, *Chiton fulvus*, *Cardium ciliare*, and *Lucina digitalis* are supposed to reach the northern limit of their range in the neighbourhood of Corunna, and are not found further east in Asturias.

The genus *Cassis* and species *Murex Edwardsii*, *Purpura hæmostoma*, *Mangelia elegans*, and *Lucina pecten* have been obtained on the coast of Asturias, and find their respective limits northward on the Spanish or French shores of the Bay of Biscay.

Lacuna puteolus is the only northern form which reaches its southern limit of range in the neighbourhood of Corunna.

Of the most characteristic forms in Vigo Bay—viz. *Chiton fulvus*, *Ringicula auriculata*, *Turritella triplicata*, *Nassa trifasciata*, *Fusus contrarius*, and *Macra rugosa*—only the first two were obtained at Corunna.

On Arachnactis brachiolata, a Natatory Actinia, discovered near Nahant, Massachusetts. By ALEXANDER AGASSIZ.

The Zoophyte described by Mr. A. Agassiz is a near relative of the *Arachnactis* described by Sars in his 'Fauna Littoralis Norvegiæ.' Mr. Agassiz insists particularly upon the bilateral structure of this type, which is nearly as striking as that of *Philomedusa* and *Hal-campa*. The mouth is excentric, and elongated into a fissure. The

tentacles are arranged in two rows, one immediately surrounding the mouth, the other on the margin of the oral disk. Contrary to the rule in other Zoantharian Polypes, the tentacles of the first cycle are not all developed simultaneously: the oldest are placed at one of the extremities of the longitudinal axis of the mouth, and the new tentacles belonging to the same cycle make their appearance successively at the opposite extremity. Besides these tentacles, which are all pairs, there exists a single tentacle corresponding with the extremity of the mouth which approaches nearest to the margin of the disk.

The author thinks that the *Dianthea* of Busch (which, according to Leuckart, is a young *Cerianthus*) presents the same arrangement of the tentacles as *Arachnactis*. He considers that it would be desirable to form for these Actiniæ with a double series of tentacles a special suborder, characterized by the circumstance that the septa of the same cycle differ in length. This suborder would now include two families, of which *Cerianthus* and *Arachnactis* are the representatives.—*Journ. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* 1863, p. 525.

The Great Auk.

To the Editors of the Annals of Natural History.

GENTLEMEN,—It affords me much pleasure to send you a list of the present possessors of the birds, skeletons, and eggs of the Gare Fowl (Great Auk, *Alca impennis*). Should your correspondents recognize any error or omission, they will, no doubt, communicate with you in your subsequent Numbers.

The recent lecture delivered by Professor Owen at the Zoological Society has, no doubt, caused further inquiries to be instituted as to whether this rare bird is still extant.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Yours truly,

ROBERT CHAMPLEY.

IN ENGLAND.

Birds.

British Museum	2
York Museum	1
Durham Museum	1
Newcastle Museum (immat.)	1
Cambridge Museum	1
Dublin Museum	1
Lord Hill	1
Sir W. Milner	1
Mr. A. Strickland (ex. of) ..	1
Dr. Troughton	1
Mr. J. Hancock	1
Mr. R. Champley	1

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ON THE CONTINENT.

Birds.

Dresden Museum	1
Frankfort Museum	1
Mayence Museum	1
Florence Museum	1
Turin Museum	1
Amsterdam Museum	1
Copenhagen Museum	2
Flensburg	1
Berlin Museum	1
St. Petersburg Museum	1
M. Hardy	1
M. Turrati	1
Paris	1

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Agassiz, Alexander. 1864. "On Arachnactis brachiolata, a Natatory Actinia, discovered near Nahant, Massachusetts." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 14, 234–235.

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