INTRODUCTION

The first zoologist to study the actinofauna of Madeira was James Yate Johnson (1861). Some years later, material from Macaronesian bottoms was collected during some of the most important oceanographic expeditions. First was material collected on the voyages of the HIRONDELLE I & II and the PRINCESSE-ALICE I & II (1888-1913) that was studied by Gravier (1918, 1922). Some years later the Macaronesian material collected during Michael Sars North Atlantic Deep-sea Expedition was studied by Carlgren but published only in 1934. Pax (1908) also gave some comments and later May (1912) published a list of sea anemones from La Gomera.

Until the 1970’s there was no-one working on this subject, but in that decade the Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie of Leiden began an ambitious scientific project named CANCAP (see Van der Land 1987). This project allowed J.C. den Hartog (curator of Coelenterata of RMNH and a member of the CANCAP expedition) to study the soft hexacorals of this region from a new scientific perspective.

When the CANCAP expedition was completed the University of La Laguna undertook the Benthos Project in order to make a catalogue of marine invertebrates and also to study the main communities and marine ecosystems of the Canary Islands. Actiniaria and Corallimorpharia from Central Macaronesia (Ocaña 1994) was the last project to study the sea anemones from the Macaronesian archipelagos.

Remarkably, a number of Actiniaria species have been found on branches of Dendrophyllia ramea and other biogenic substrates associated with this species. These hard corals occur in the Canary Islands from depths of 60 to 150 metres, where they constitute a rich community supporting a high number of benthonic invertebrates (see Aristegui et al. 1987).

Now 41 species (including Actiniaria and Corallimorpharia) are listed, although there are still three undescribed species which are being studied (Ocaña 1994). These latter taxa are not included in the present paper.

Dr. J.C. den Hartog was Curator of Coelenterata in the National Museum of Natural History in Leiden. For more than 10 years he worked on Macaronesian species of Actiniaria and Corallimorpharia and was able to amass a huge collection of sea anemones from this region. He was interested in Actiniaria and Corallimorpharia worldwide and acquire great
knowledge of these taxa during his lifetime. A number of high quality scientific papers covering the Atlantic, Pacific and Mediterranean regions and contributions to several prestigious marine biology books are just some of Dr. den Hartog valuable contributions to invertebrate zoology. Sadly, he left us too soon, although he lives on through his writings which are a brilliant light for all who are working on this area of zoology.

It is commonly recorded in intertidal (pools and under stones) and shallow water habitats like seaweed platforms, boulder beds and sublittoral caves.

Distribution and abundance
It has been recorded all around the Canary Islands and Madeira, where it is much more common than Actinia equina mediterranea. A. nigromaculata is an endemic element of the sea fauna of Central Macaronesia, and possibly emerged during pleistocene times (see DEN HARTOG & OCAÑA in press).

Actinia virgata Johnson, 1861
Actinia virgata Johnson, 1861: 301-302; Madeira; Actinia striata Tur, 1989: 53.
Actinia equina virgata Ocaña, 1994: 83-85, A/2, C/VI 1-3; Canary Islands & Madeira
Actinia virgata Den Hartog & Ocaña (in press)

Habitat
It is only recorded on intertidal and shallow water habitats down to 10 metres.

Distribution and abundance
A. virgata is a very rare species and it has been recorded only at Madeira, where it is also very rare. A. virgata can be considered an endemic element from Madeira that possibly emerged during pleistocene times (see DEN HARTOG & OCAÑA in press).

Anemonia sulcata (Pennant, 1777)

Priapus viridis Forskal, 1775.
Comactis flagellifera Milne-Edwards, 1857: 236; Madeira.
Anthea cereus, Cocks, 1851: 10-11, pl. II figs. 23, 27, 28 and 34; England (Falmouth). JOHNSON (1861): 301; Madeira.
Anemonia sulcata MILNE-EDWARDS (1857): 233-234, planche C1, fig. 1; English Channel; Mediterranean. OCAÑA, 1994: 87-101, A/6, B/11-13, C/ VII 1-11; Canary Islands and Madeira.
Anemonia viridis


Habitat

A. sulcata is a very common species that occurs in the intertidal (pools, and intertidal platforms and crevices) and in many sublittoral beds (seaweed beds, boulder beaches, rocky slopes, rocky platforms with Diadema antillarum, Cymodocea nodosa beds and littoral lagoons). The species can be also commonly observed in organically polluted areas.

Distribution and abundance

We recorded it from Madeira and all Canary Islands. It is more common in the Canary Islands than in Madeira. This taxon was previously known from the south coast of the USA, the Caribbean, Bermuda and Brasil. We also know of its presence from the tropical coast of Africa.

Remarks

According to the diagnosis of the genus Anemonia (CARLGRÉN 1949: 50) Anemonia melanaster exhibits sufficient characters to merit its inclusion within this genus. Other authors have considered this opinion previously (see synonymy). Although the species was originally described in the genus Actinia (VERRILL 1907), the lack of a deep fosse and the common presence of a b-mastigophore in the acrorhagi of A. melanaster are solid characters which void its placement in Actinia. In spite of the short description offered by Verrill of his Actinia melanaster Verrill, 1907 there is no doubt that his species and Anemonia sargassensis Hargitt, 1908 are conspecific.

Anemonia melanaster (Verrill, 1907)

Actinia melanaster Verrill, 1907: 257-258, fig. 112; Bermudas.


Anemonia melanaster OCAÑA (1994): 102-112, A/ 7, B/ 14-17, C/ VII and VIII 1-12; Canary Islands and Madeira.

Habitat

A. melanaster occurs in the intertidal (pools, and intertidal platforms and crevices) and in many sublittoral beds (seaweeds beds, boulders beaches, rocky slopes, rocky platforms with Diadema antillarum, Cymodocea nodosa beds, sandy beaches and bottoms, caves and littoral lagoons).

Distribution and abundance

We recorded it from Madeira and all Canary Islands. It is more common in the Canary Islands than in Madeira. This taxon was previously known from the south coast of the USA, the Caribbean, Bermuda and Brasil. We also know of its presence from the tropical coast of Africa.

Anthopleura ballii (Cocks, 1851)


Habitat

A. ballii occurs in the intertidal (pools) and in several sublittoral habitats down to a depth of 10 metres: seaweed beds, boulders beaches, organically polluted areas and caves.

Distribution and abundance

We recorded it from Madeira and all Canary Islands.
Islands except El Hierro. The species is rather common in the Macaronesian archipelagos and has previously been recorded from European coasts, the Western Mediterranean, North Morocco and Bermuda.

*Anthopleura thallia* (Gosse, 1854)

*Actinia thallia* Gosse, 1854: 283.


*Bunodes thallia* Gosse (1860): 195-197 Plate IV figs. 5 and 6; England.


**Habitat**

The species mainly occurs in the intertidal (pools, boulders).

**Distribution and abundance**

*Actinia thallia* is a rare species in Central Macaronesia archipelagos; we only recorded it from Madeira (a single locality), and Tenerife and La Palma in the Canary Islands. Previously the species has been recorded only from some European localities and the Strait of Gibraltar.

*Bunodactis verrucosa* (Pennant, 1777)

*Actinia verrucosa* Pennant, 1777; see *Schmidt* (1972): 82; England.

*Actinia gemmacea* Ellis & Solander, 1786: 3; England. *Bunodes gemmacea* (or *gemmaceus*), *Gosse* (1860): 190-194 Pl. IV figs. 2 and 3; England, Scotland, Ireland.

**Habitat**

*B. verrucosa* occurs mainly in intertidal habitats (pools), it is less frequent on shallow water biotopes (stony bottoms with seaweeds).

**Distribution and abundance**

An uncommon sea anemone in the Central Macaronesian archipelagos. We have only recorded it from the Canary Islands: Tenerife, Gran Canaria and Fuerteventura. The species seems to be absent from Madeira. It is common along the European coast from England to the Strait of Gibraltar but is much less common in the
Habitat Mediterranean. We also recorded this species along the Atlantic coast of Morocco (OCAÑA & SAOUD in prep.).

Actinostella flosculifera (Lesueur, 1817)

Actinia flosculifera Lesueur, 1817: 174; see CARLGREN (1949): 67; Caribbean.

Oulactis flosculifera DUCHASSAING & MICHELOTTI (1860): 46-7, Pl. VII figs. 7 and 11. McMURRICH (1889): 56-8, Pl. II fig. 2, Pl. IV figs. 12, 13 and 14; Bahamas.

Actinostella flosculifera CAIRNS et al. (1986): 178-179, Pl. 51; Bermudas; OCAÑA (1994): 152-160; A/12, B/31-34, C/VI; Canary Islands.

Distribution and abundance

The species has been recorded by GRAVIER (1922) off Lanzarote on deep muddy bottoms (1000 metres deep).

Actinostella flosculifera (Lesueur, 1817)

Actinia flosculifera Lesueur, 1817: 174; see CARLGREN (1949): 67; Caribbean.

Oulactis flosculifera DUCHASSAING & MICHELOTTI (1860): 46-7, Pl. VII figs. 7 and 11. McMURRICH (1889): 56-8, Pl. II fig. 2, Pl. IV figs. 12, 13 and 14; Bahamas.

Actinostella flosculifera CAIRNS et al. (1986): 178-179, Pl. 51; Bermudas; OCAÑA (1994): 152-160; A/12, B/31-34, C/VI; Canary Islands.

Family Haloclavidae Verrill, 1899

Metridium praetextum (or praetexta) Dana, 1849: 5, Pl. 5 figs. 39 a and b; Rio de Janeiro.

Phyllactis conquilega Carlgren, 1949: 67; Caribbean. CORRÉA (1964): 85-90; Brasil, Bermudas, Caribbean.

Asteractis expansa Duerden, 1902: 343-347, Pl. II fig. 8, Pl. VIII fig. 29, 30 and 31, Pl. IX fig. 32 and 33; Puerto Rico.

Habitat

This taxon occurs in intertidal and shallow water habitats. It can be observed in sandy mesolittoral pools with seaweeds and also in sandy bottoms from depths of 2 to 50 metres.

Distribution and abundance

An uncommon sea anemone in the Central Macaronesian archipelagos. We could not find it in Madeira and it has only been recorded from the Canary Islands: Tenerife, La Palma, La Gomera and Fuerteventura. A. flosculifera is an amphiatlantic element very common in the Caribbean Sea, also occurring in some areas of northern Brazil.

Bolocera tuediae (Johnston, 1832)


Bolocera longicornis Gravier, 1922: 4 and 21-24, plate I fig. 3-6; 29º06’30”N 13º02’45”W off Lanzarote, Azores, Iceland, Norway, Barents sea, NW Spain.

Habitat

This taxon occurs in the intertidal (under stones with sand and water), and also in shallow waters (Cymodocea nodosa beds) down to depths of 10 metres.

Distribution and abundance

In the Canary Islands it is a very rare species that can be overlooked easily as it lives buried in sand. We could not find it in Madeira. This taxon is also known from the Atlantic coast of Europe, the Mediterranean, the Senegal coast and apparently also from Japan and California.
Family Halcampoididae Appellöf, 1896

Halcampoides purpurea (Studer, 1878)

Halcampoides purpurea Studer, 1878: 145, North Sea.


Habitat

It occurs buried in sandy beds. According to WIRTZ (1995) the species only expands at night; it may possibly be expanded in dark places such as caves with sandy bottoms.

Distribution and abundance

The species is rare in the Canary Islands and locally common in Madeira. It has been also recorded from the North Sea, England and the Mediterranean.

Remarks

H. purpurea may represent a complex of more than one species. According to RIEMANN-ZÜRNECK (1993) a revision of this genus will be necessary in the future.

Family Halcampidae Andres, 1883

Halcampaster sp.

Habitat

The taxon occurs buried in sublittoral sandy bottoms at a depth of 30 metres, near a rocky platform.

Distribution and abundance

Apparently a very scarce sea anemone although it can be easily overlooked. We only recorded this species from La Graciosa (Lanzarote).

Remarks

The Macaronesian material may represent a previously undescribed species. However, we only have one specimen and more material is required to enable a more detailed study.

Family Actinostolidae Carlgren, 1932

Actinoscyphia saginata (Verrill, 1882)


Habitat

This taxon occurs only on bathyal muddy bottoms at depths of 800 to 2300 metres. The basal disc is buried in the substrate and is often attached to biogenic material.

Distribution and abundance

We know very little about this species in the Canary Islands as it was only recorded off northern Lanzarote. It was recorded previously off Ireland, in the Bay of Biscay, North Morocco and the Atlantic coast of the United States.

Actinoscyphia aurelia (Stephenson, 1918)


Habitat

This taxon occurs only on bathyal muddy bottoms at depths of 900 to 2160 metres. The basal disc is buried in the substrate.

Distribution and abundance

We know very little about this species in Canary Islands as it was only recorded off northern Lanzarote. It was recorded previously off Ireland, the Azores and the Sahara coast.

Sicyonis hemisphaerica Carlgren, 1934

Sicyonis hemisphaerica CARLGREN (1934a): 9-10, figs. 2 and 3; 28°8’N 13°35’W. CARLGREN.
Habitat
To date, only one specimen had been recorded.

Distribution and abundance
Off eastern Fuerteventura, at 1365 metres.

Family Hormathiidae Carlgren, 1925

*Adamsia carciniopados* (Otto, 1823)


Habitat
This species has a strong commensal relationship with several crabs but especially with the hermit crabs *Dardanus callidus* and *D. arrosor*, and occurs in several infralittoral habitats where the hermit crab also dwells. It is common in *Cymodecea nodosa* beds and on sandy bottoms, infralittoral seaweeds bottoms, in caves and the *Dendrophyllia ramea* community.

Distribution and abundance
*A. carciniopados* is a rather common species in the Central Macaronesian archipelagos, although we have only recorded it from Tenerife, La Palma and Gran Canaria, and also from Madeira. The species is common along the European coast from Norway to the Mediterranean. We have also recorded this taxon along the Atlantic coast of Morocco (*Ocaña & Saoûd in prep.*).

*Calliactis parasitica* (Couch, 1838)

*Actinia parasitica* Couch, 1838: 80; see *Carlgren* (1949): 97.

*Adamsia effoeta* Milne-Edwards, 1857: 278-279; Atlantic: English Channel. *Sagartia parasitica* *Gosse* (1860): 112-118, Plate 2, fig. 6; England, Channel Islands, Ireland; Mediterranean, Red sea?.


Habitat
This species also has a commensal relationship with several crabs but especially with the hermit crabs *Dardanus callidus* and *D. arrosor*, and occurs in several infralittoral habitats where the hermit crab live (seaweeds beds, rocky platform bottoms, sandy bottoms, caves), but it is very common in circalittoral habitats such as the *Dendrophyllia ramea* community.

Distribution and abundance
The species has been recorded from Madeira and the Canary Islands (Tenerife, Gran Canaria, Fuerteventura and Lanzarote). *C. parasitica* is common along the European coast from the North Sea to the Mediterranean. We have also recorded this taxon along the Atlantic coast of Morocco (*Ocaña & Saoûd in prep.*).

*Hormathia alba* (Andres, 1880)

*Phellia nummus* var. *alba* Andres, 1880: 326; Mediterranean: Naples.

*Phellia nummus* var. *alba* *Andres* (1884): 122-

**Habitat**

*Hormathia alba* is mainly a bathyal species distributed at depths from 275 to 570 metres. However, in the Mediterranean it has been recorded at as little as 70 metres. This taxon apparently always occurs on shells of gastropoda, with or without hermit crabs.

**Distribution and abundance**

We have no data on the abundance of this species; it seems to be present in the Canary Islands but not in Madeira. The species has also been recorded from the Mediterranean and Morocco coast (OCAÑA & SAOUD in prep.).

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*Amphianthus dohrnii* (Von Koch, 1878)


*Gephyra dohrnii* Andres (1880): 314-315; Mediterranean: Naples. HADDON (1889): 325-326, Plate XXXI fig. 3-5, Plate XXXIII fig. 3-4; Atlantic: England. NOBRE (1931): 51-52, Est. XIV fig. 2; Portugal.


**Habitat**

*A. dohrnii* occurs mainly on circalittoral and bathyal deeps attached to gorgonians although it can also occur in cold shallow waters. In Central Macaronesia we have only recorded it on bathyal bottoms.

**Distribution and abundance**

We have no data about the abundance of this species, but it seems to be rare in Central Macaronesian archipelagos. We did not record it from Madeira and in the Canary Islands we know of its presence only in two of the islands, Tenerife and Lanzarote. The species has also been recorded from the European coast and the Mediterranean.

*Paraphellia expansa* (Haddon, 1886)

*Chitonactis expansa* Haddon, 1886: 616; see CARLIGREN (1949): 96.


**Habitat**

We recorded only one specimen, on a bathyal bottom (300 metres deep) attached to an Ascidian species.

**Distribution and abundance**

It seems to be a rare species which has been recorded only from Ireland, England, the Bay of Biscay and the Canary Islands (Tenerife).

*Phelliactis hertwigii* Simon, 1892

*Phelliactis hertwigii* Simon, 1892: 75; see CARLIGREN (1949): 96.

*Phelliactis hertwigii* CARLIGREN (1934a): 14, fig. 9, West Ireland, West Scotland, East Fuerteventura. RIEMANN-ZÜRNHECK (1973): 295 and 296-300, Abb. 8 a, e and f, Abb. 9; South of Portugal. OCAÑA (1994): 216-17, Canary Islands. *Phelliactis incerta* Carlgren, 1934: 15-16, tex-fig. 10, plate I fig. 10; South of Portugal.

**Habitat**

This species occurs only on bathyal muddy or sandy bottoms from 823 to 1400 metres deep.

**Distribution and abundance**

In the Canary Islands, the species is known only
from off Fuerteventura. It has been previously recorded from Ireland, Scotland, Iceland and Portugal.

Family Isophelliidae Stephenson, 1935

_Telmatactis elongata_ (Delle Chiaje, 1825)

_Actinia elongata_ DELLE CHIAJE (1825, 1841); TUR (1986): 146.

_Actinia elongata_ SARS (1857): 33; Italy.

_Phellia vestita_ Johnson, 1861: 299-300; Madeira.

_Phellia rufa_ Verrill, 1900: 557, plate LXVIII, Fig. 2.

_Pseudophellia rufa_ Verrill, 1907: 254, Figs. 107 and 108 (no Figs. 107 a and 108 a, pro parte; no _Phellia rufa_ Verrill, 1900: 557, plate LXVIII, Fig. 2).

_Pseudophellia rufa_ PAX (1909): 338-339; La Gomera.

_Pseudophellia rufa_ MAY (1912): 168; La Gomera.

_Pseudophellia elongata_ JOURDAN (1880): 39-40, plate I Fig. 2, planche 10 Figs. 70-82; Gulf of Marseille.

_Andres_ (1884): 120-121, tavola 5 Fig. 7; Naples.

_Fischer_ 1889: 296-299; Atlantic France.

_NoBRE_ (1931): 45; Portugal.

_Pseudophellia elongata_ PAX & MÜLLER (1962): 221-222; Adriatic.

_Telmatactis forskalii_ = _elongata_? CARLGREN (1949): 90; Alexandria.

_Schmidt_ (1972): 42-45, Abb. 20 c, 21 c, d, 22 a; Italy.


_Carlberg_ (1949): 90; Madeira.

_Carlberg_ (1949): 146-155, Figs. 33, 34 and 35, Lámina V Figs. b and d; Cataluña.


_Telmatactis valle-flori_ GRavier, 1918: 16-21, pl. II Figs. 12 and 13, Figs. tex. 7-13; Guinea Gulf.

_Carlberg_ (1941): 7-9, Fig. 7; Santa Helena.


_Carlberg_ (1947): 166-171, figs. 2,7 & 8, East Mediterranean, Madeira, Canary Islands, Cape Vert, Senegal, Gulf of Guinea, Santa Helena, Brazil, Caribbean Sea and Bermuda.

_Ehrenberg_ (1834): 37; Mediterranean: Alejandria.


_Telmatactis cricoides_ DOUMENC et al. (1985): 521-522; Aegean sea.

_Habitat_ This species occurs in many habitats but mainly in intertidal and shallow waters (pools, crevices, under stones, platforms, seaweeds bottoms, sublittoral slopes) down to 400 metres deep in the _Dendrophyllia ramea_ community.

_Distribution and abundance_ It is a very common sea anemone in the Central Macaronesian Archipelagos, but can be easily overlooked. We found it in Madeira and the Canary Islands (all Islands). It is has been previously recorded from the Bay of Biscay to the Strait of Gibraltar, the Mediterranean Sea, the Azores, Madeira, the Canary Islands and the Cape Verde Islands. We have also recorded this taxon along the Atlantic coast of Morocco (OCAÑA & SAOUD in prep.).

_Telmatactis cricoides_ (Duchassaing, 1850)

_Entacmaea cricoides_ Duchassaing, 1850: 10; Caribbean sea: Antillas.

_Phellia americana_ Verrill, 1869: 327; Jamaica.

_Phellia americana_ Verrill, 1907: 254, Figs. 107 and 108 (no Figs. 107 a and 108 a, pro parte; no _Phellia americana_ Verrill, 1900: 557, plate LXVIII, Fig. 2).

_Pseudophellia americana_ PAX (1924): 104-105; Curaçao.

_EupHellia cinclidifera_ PaX, 1908: 275; Canary Islands: Tenerife.

_Telmatactis valle-flori_ Gravier, 1918: 16-21, pl. II Figs. 12 and 13, Figs. tex. 7-13; Guinea Gulf.

_Carlberg_ (1941): 7-9, Fig. 7; Santa Helena.

_Carlberg_ (1947): 108-112, Estampa 13 fig. 34, Estampa 14 fig. 35, Estampa 16 fig. 40; Bermuda.

_Carlberg_ (1941): 166-171, figs. 2,7 & 8, East Mediterranean, Madeira, Canary Islands, Cape Vert, Senegal, Gulf of Guinea, Santa Helena, Brazil, Caribbean Sea and Bermuda.


_Wirtz_ (1996): 1-5, 6 figs., Canary Islands and Madeira.

_Habitat_ As _T. elongata_, this species occurs in several habitats. It is very scarce in the intertidal zone, but very common on infralittoral and circalittoral bottoms to depths of 60 metres (caves, crevices, under stones). Remarkably _T. cricoides_ has a number of symbiotic crustaceans (Wirtz 1997).

_Distribution and abundance_ It is a very common sea anemone in the Central Macaronesian Archipelagos. We found it in Madeira and the Canary Islands (all Islands). The
species has a wide distribution in the tropical and subtropical Atlantic (Caribbean, Brasil, Bermuda, Saint Helena, Gulf of Guinea, Cape Verde, Senegal, Canary Islands and Madeira); it is also present in the eastern Mediterranean.

_Telmatactis solidago_ (Duchassaing & Michelotti, 1864)

_Capneopsis solidago_ Duchassaing & Michelotti, 1864: 34-35; Caribbean: Saint Thomas.

_Capneopsis solidago_ DUERDEN (1898): 459; Caribbean: Jamaica (Kingston Harbour).

_CARLGREN (1934): 29-32, Figs. 16-18; Curaçao, Jamaica.

_Edwardsia horstii_ Pax, 1924: 94, Tafel IX fig. 11; Caribbean: Curaçao.


_Habitat_

_T. solidago_ only occurs in some intertidal and shallow water habitats such as stony beaches with conchiferous sand and shallow sandy bottoms, down to depths of 10 metres.

_Distribution and abundance_

It is a rare species that only occurs on Lanzarote island, we never recorded it from Madeira. The species is also known from the Caribbean, the Cape Verde, Saint Helena and the eastern Mediterranean.

Familia Sagartiidae Gosse, 1858

_Sagartia troglodytes_ (Price, 1847)

_Actinia troglodytes_ Price in Johnston, 1847: 216; see CARLGREN (1949): 101.

_Actinia troglodytes_ COCKS (1851): 6, Pl I Fig. 16; Atlantic: England (Falmouth, Castle).

_Sagartia troglodytes_ GOSSE (1860): 88-104; England, Ireland, Scotland. JOURDAN (1880): 36-37; Marsella Gulf. STEPHENSON (1935): 324-341, Pl. XV Fig. 5, Pl. XX Figs. 1 and 2, Pl. XXI Figs. 1 and 2, Pl XXII Fig. 4, Tex. Fig. 103 (B) and 104; England, Scotland, Ireland, Germany, Sweden, Faroe Islands, Norway, Denmark. Riemann-ZürnecK (1969): 169-230, Abb. 1-15; Germany. SCHMIDT (1972): 48-51, Abb 24 a, b; Mediterranean: Naples, Adriatic. OCAÑA (1994): 270-275, Anexo A/24 and B/ 72 and 73, Canary Islands.

_Habitat_

_S. troglodytes_ has only been recorded in mesolittoral habitats.

_Distribution and abundance_

It is a very rare species exclusively recorded from Gran Canaria. The species is also known from Iceland, Ireland, the British Isles, France, the North and Mediterranean Seas.

_Cereus pedunculatus_ (Pennant, 1777)

_Actinia pedunculata_ Pennant, 1777; see STEPHENSON (1935): 363.

_Actinia bellis_ Ellis & Solander, 1786: 2-3; Atlantic: England (Cornwall). _Sagartia bellis_ GOSSE (1860): 27-40, Pl I Fig. 2; England, Ireland. JOURDAN (1880): 35-36, Pl I Fig. 4; Mediterranean: Marseille.

_Cereus pedunculatus_ FISCHER (1887): 399-402; French Atlantic: Roscoff; Mediterranean: Banyuls. STEPHENSON (1935): 363-371, Pl XV Fig. 9, Pl XXII Fig. 2, Pl XXXIII Text-figs. 16, 103(A), 105; England, Ireland, Scotland, Channel Islands, Man Island; France; Portugal; Mediterranean: Naples; North Sea. SCHMIDT 1972: 51-54, Abb 22b, Abb 23; Mediterranean, european atlantic coast. DOUMENC et al. (1985): 518-519; Aegean sea. OCAÑA (1994): 276-284, Anexo A/26 and B/ 74-77, Canary Islands.

_Habitat_

The species has mainly been found in intertidal pools but is also present in littoral lacunae.

_Distribution and abundance_

It is a rather common sea anemone in the Central Macaronesian archipelagos, but it can be easily overlooked. We could not find it in Madeira but it is present in the Canary Islands (Tenerife, La Gomera, Gran Canaria, Fuerteventura and
Lanzarote). *Cereus pedunculatus* has been previously recorded from Ireland, England, the Atlantic coasts of France, Spain and Portugal, and the Mediterranean. We also recorded this taxon along the Atlantic coast of Morocco (OCAÑA & SAOUD in prep.).

*Actinothoe sphyrodeta* (Gosse, 1858)


**Habitat**
The species has only been found on circalittoral bottoms in the *Dendrophyllia ramea* community.

**Distribution and abundance**
It is a very rare species in the Canary Islands (Tenerife) and has never been recorded from Madeira. *A. sphyrodeta* has been previously recorded from Ireland, England, the Atlantic coasts of France, Spain and Portugal, the Strait of Gibraltar and the Alboran Sea. We have also recorded this taxon along the Atlantic coast of Morocco (OCAÑA & SAOUD in prep.).

*Anthothoe affinis* (Johnson, 1861)

*Sagartia affinis* Johnson, 1861: 299; Madeira (Funchal).

*Calliactis vicentina* Pax, 1922: 87 Taf I Fig. 6; Atlantic: Cape Vert.

*Anthothoe stimpsoni* CARLGREN, 1941: 16-17, Fig. 14; Santa Helena.


**Habitat**
The species occurs mainly in the cirrallittoral and upper bathyal in *Dendrophyllia ramea* bottoms, but it can also be observed in infralittoral habitats.

*A. affinis* is always attached to gastropod shells, and commonly it shares the shell with specimens of *Calliactis parasitica*.

**Distribution and abundance**
It is a rather common species in the Canary Islands (Tenerife, La Gomera, Gran Canaria, Fuerteventura and Lanzarote) and Madeira. The species may be an endemic element of the Macaronesian archipelagos, although this needs confirmation.

Familia Aiptasiidae CARLGREN, 1924

*Aiptasia mutabilis* (Gravenhorst, 1831)


*Aiptasia mutabilis* ANDRES (1884): 161-162, Taf 13 Fig. 4, Taf 1 fig. 8, Taf 2 Fig. 247; Naples. SCHMIDT (1972): 19-22, Abb. 14 a, d, 15 a, b, 16 a, b; Mediterranean; Atlantic: from England to Guinea Gulf. MANUEL (1981): 126-127; England, Ireland, France, Channel Islands, SW Europe, West Africa; Mediterranean. OCAÑA et al. (1994): 145-157, 1Table, 8 figs., Canary Islands and Madeira. OCAÑA (1994): 327-337, A/31, B/87-90, C/IX and X, Canary Islands and Madeira.

*Aiptasia couchii* Gosse, 1860: 152-158, plate V Fig. 3; England, France. JOHNSON (1861): 300; Madeira. MAY (1912): 168; La Gomera. GRAVIER (1918): 14, 16 Pl. 2 Figs. 9, 10 and 11; Madeira, Canary Islands, Guinea.

**Habitat**
The anemone is commonly found from the supralittoral to depths of 10 metres. It occurs in many habitats but mainly on hard substrates, such rocks and petrifying, calcareous seaweeds, always occupying shady biotopes (vertical walls, under stones and crevices of pools).

**Distribution and abundance**
It is a very common sea anemone in Madeira and the Canary Islands (all islands), *A. mutabilis* has been previously recorded from the European coast (from Ireland to the Strait of Gibraltar) and the Mediterranean Sea. The species is not present along the Atlantic coast of Morocco (OCAÑA & SAOUD in prep.).
**Aiptasia diaphana** (Rapp, 1829)

**Actinia diaphana** Rapp, 1829 in **Schmidt** (1972): 22.


**Habitat**
The anemone has only been observed in large pools and on vertical walls (2-3 metres deep) in quiet habitats inside small harbors. In 2002 in littoral lagoons, Fuerteventura island.

**Distribution and abundance**
Uncommon in the Central Macaronesian archipelagos. We have found it only in the Canary Islands (Tenerife, La Palma, Fuerteventura and El Hierro). *A. diaphana* has been previously recorded from Portugal and the Mediterranean Sea. This species is also present off the American coast (OCAÑA & **Den Hartog** in prep.).

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**Aiptasiogeton hyalinus** (Delle Chiaje, 1825)

**Actinia hyalina** Delle Chiaje, 1825 in **Tur** (1898).


**Habitat**
*A. hyalinus* occurs mainly in shallow water habitats (stony bottoms, in crevices under calcareous algae or under sponges, on *Cystoseira* bases) but also in the mesolittoral (platforms with seaweeds and pools).

**Distribution and abundance**
It seems to be an uncommon anemone, although it can be easily overlooked due to its small size. It has been recorded from Madeira and the Canary Islands and was previously known from England, the Atlantic coast of France and the Mediterranean Sea. The species is also present along the Atlantic coast of Morocco (OCAÑA & **Saoud** in prep.).

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**Family Diadumenidae** Stephenson, 1920

**Diadumene leucolena** (Verrill, 1866)

**Sagartia leucolena** Verrill, 1866: 336; Atlantic ocean. North-America. **Diadumene leucolena** **Carlgren** (1949): 109; North-America. **Hand** (1955): 223-230, **Figs. 31 and 32**; **San Francisco Bay**, **California**. **Carlgren** (1950): 23-24 **Fig. 4. Cutress** (1977), **Hawaii**. **Ocaña** 1994: 365-372, **A/34, B/ 97 and 98**; **Canary Islands**.

**Diadumene kameruniensis** Carlgren, 1927: 475-77 **figs 1, 2**; **Cape-Cameroon**, **Cameroon**.

**Habitat**
*D. leucolena* is a very rare actiniarian; only found in mesolittoral pools.

**Distribution and abundance**
In the Canary Islands, it was recorded from Fuerteventura. It has been previously recorded from the eastern North American coast, California and Cameroon. We have also recorded the species from Senegal and the Atlantic coast of Morocco (OCAÑA & **Saoud**, in prep.).

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**Haliplanella lineata** (Verrill, 1869)

**Sagartia lineata** Verrill, 1869: 57; Pacific: Hong Kong Harbor. **Haliplanella lineata** **Williams** (1978): 17; see **Manuel** (1981): 134. **Manuel** (1981, 1988): 134-136, **Fig. 47**; **Atlantic**: **Great Britain**, **Europe**, **Mediterranean and Northern hemisphere**. **Ocaña** (1994): 373-9, **A/36, B/101 and 102 and C/ XI figs. 8 and 9**; **Canary Islands**.
**Habitat**

It occurs in pools from the intertidal, but can also be found on shallow water bottoms.

**Distribution and abundance**

It seems to be an uncommon anemone, although due to its size and appearance it can easily be overlooked. The anemone has been recorded from Tenerife island. *H. lineata* has a wide distribution in temperate and subtropical northern hemisphere waters.

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**Familia Aliciidae** Duerden, 1897

*Alicia mirabilis* Johnson, 1861

*Alicia mirabilis* Johnson, 1861: 303-305, Figs. 1-4; Atlantic: Madeira (Funchal Bay).

**Cladactis costae** Panceri, 1869: 1-5 Tavola I Figs. 1-8; Capri. 


*Alicia mirabilis* CARLGREN (1949): 43; Atlantic: Madeira. SCHMIDT (1972): 15-18, Abb. 12, 13a; Mediterranean. TUR (1989): 70-76 Figs. 15 and 16, Lamina II Fig. f; Catalonia. OCAÑA (1994): 389-396, A/37, B/103-105, C/IV, Canary Islands and Madeira.

**Habitat**

It is exclusively found in sublittoral habitats (seaweeds platforms, stony bottoms, Diadema antillarum beds and sandy bottoms). It frequently occurs on seaweeds, gorgonians and other biogenic substrates.

**Distribution and abundance**

It is a rather common sea anemone in the Central Macaronesian archipelagos. As it is nocturnal in activity, the species can be easily overlooked during the day. We found it in Madeira and the Canary Islands (all islands). *A. mirabilis* has been previously recorded from coasts of southern Europe and the Mediterranean. The species has been found on the Morocco coast (OCAÑA & SAOU in prep.).

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**Familia Boloceroididae** Carlgren, 1925

*Bunodeopsis pelagica* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1833)

**Actinia pelagica** Quoy & Gaimard, 1833: 146-147, Planche 11 Fig. 10(5); North Atlantic?

**Anemonia pelagica** MILNE-EDWARDS (1857): 235; Atlantic.


**Habitat**

It occurs in large intertidal pools, seaweed bottoms and Cymodocea nodosa beds.

**Distribution and abundance**

It seems to be an uncommon species in the Central Macaronesian archipelagos. Nevertheless, due to its size, it can be very easily overlooked. We recorded it from Tenerife and Madeira, and it has been previously recorded from the Caribbean and the Bermudas.

*Bunodeopsis strumosa* (Andres, 1880)

**Bunodeopsis strumosa** Andres, 1880: 315; Naples.

**Bunodeopsis strumosa** ANDRES (1884): 227 and 228, Fig. 31, Taf 6 Fig. 1, Taf 13 Fig. 5; Naples. DUERDEN (1897): 11-14, Plate I Fig. 5; Naples. CARLGREN (1949): 41; Mediterranean. SCHMIDT (1972): 12-14, Abb. 11, 13b; Mediterranean.

Habitat
*B. strumosa* occurs in littoral lagoons and *Cymodocea nodosa* beds.

Distribution and abundance
It is a rare species, only found in the Canary Islands (Tenerife). The species has previously been considered a Mediterranean endemic.

Order Corallimorpharia Carlgren, 1940
Family Corallimorphidae Hertwig, 1882

*Corynactis viridis* Allman, 1846


Habitat
*C. viridis* can be found from depths of 0 to 108 metres but apparently it normally occurs in intertidal to shallow waters. Mainly it can be found on wall crevices and caves, but also in the *Dendrophyllia ramea* community.

Distribution and abundance
This is an uncommon sea anemone in the Canary Islands (Tenerife, La Palma and El Hierro) and has never been found in Madeira. The species is common in the Caribbean Sea. It has recently also been recorded from the Cape Verde Islands (WIRTZ com. pers.).

*Corallimorphus ingens* Gravier, 1918

*Corallimorphus ingens* Gravier, 1918: 23-24; 1922: 84-87, pl. 6 fig. 70-71, pl. 13 fig. 133; Azores and Bay of Biscay; CARLGREN (1934): 4-5, pl.1, fig. 9, SW of Azores; DEN HARTOG et al. (1993): 51-64, figs. 47-55, tabs. 7-8, Canary Islands (Lanzarote); OCAÑA (1994): 420-421, Canary Islands.

Habitat
The specimens known so far were collected on muddy, sandy to clayey, deep-sea bottoms (1134 metres deep), either unattached or attached to solid fragments of substrate such as coral skeletons, mollusk shells or worm tubes.

Distribution and abundance
In the Canary Islands it is only known from off the Lanzarote coast. The species has been
previously recorded from the Bay of Biscay, the Sahara coast and the Azores.

REMARKS

On the basis of their actinofauna but also supported by other marine invertebrate groups (PÉREZ SANCHEZ, 1985; BRITO, 1985; SÁNCHEZ, 1986) the Central Macaronesian archipelagos (the Canary Islands and Madeira) are considered a biogeographical unit. Most of the actinofauna species are shared with Atlantic-Mediterranean zones, but there are also amphiatlantic and endemic taxa as an original and exclusive biogeographical component. There are 3 endemic species (Actinia nigropunctata, Actinia virgata, and Anthothoe affinis) and 7 amphiatlantic taxa shared with America (Actinostella flosculifera, Anemonia melanaster, Bunodeopsis pelagica, Diadumene leucolena, Pseudocorynactis caribbeorum, Telmatactis cricoides, and Telmatactis solidago). The presence of endemic intertidal and shallow water taxa of Actiniaria is a remarkable fact that may be explained as a consequence of a thermal isolation period which involved the Canary Islands and specially Madeira during Pleistocene glacial and interglacial periods (PETIT-MAIRE et al, 1986; MILLER, 1984). Thus, during this time, Madeira may have become a speciation center in Central Macaronesia, exporting species to the Canary Islands once the sea water reached a temperature adequate for them see DEN HARTOG & OCAÑA in press).

A total of 41 species of sea anemone are recorded from the two archipelagos together although 24 of the species recorded from the Canary Islands are not present in Madeira as far as we know. This difference can be plausibly explained by several factors: the greater length of coast and range of habitats available in the Canary Islands; and the more oceanic condition of Madeira, which is further from Africa than are the Canary Islands. The Pleistocene period should be considered to have brought about different environmental conditions in both archipelagos, enabling us to better understand the evolution of the islands’ biota during the last glaciation. (see OCAÑA 1994; DEN HARTOG & OCAÑA in press).

In this paper 21 species, some of them rare or little-known taxa, are for first time recorded from the Central Macaronesian islands. Hormathia alba was previously known only from a restricted zone of the Mediterranean. Paraphellia expansa had been exclusively recorded from the British Islands and the Bay of Biscay and Aiptasia diaphana and Bunodeopsis strumosa were considered taxa endemic to the Mediterranean. Diadumene leucolena is the first record of this species from the north-eastern Atlantic; previously it had only been recorded from north coast of America, Hawaii and Cameroon.

In spite of the effort that has been made to look for sea anemones during the last twenty years, we can expect more species (10-15) of Actiniaria and Corallimorpharia to be found in the Canary Islands and Madeira in the time to come.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Taxon</th>
<th>Depth</th>
<th>Abundance</th>
<th>Regional distribution</th>
<th>World distribution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Actinia equina mediterranea Schmidt, 1971</td>
<td>5 m</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>Canary Islands: L, F, GC, T, Madeira.</td>
<td>Mediterranean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actinia nigropunctata den Hartog &amp; Ocaña, in press</td>
<td>10 m</td>
<td>********</td>
<td>Canary Islands: all islands. Madeira.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actinia virgata Johnson, 1861</td>
<td>10 m</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>Madeira</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anemonea sulcata (Pennant, 1777)</td>
<td>15 m</td>
<td>*********</td>
<td>Canary Islands: all islands. Madeira.</td>
<td>Europe, Mediterranean and North Africa till Sahara.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anemonea melanaster (Verrill, 1907)</td>
<td>10 m</td>
<td>********</td>
<td>Canary Islands: all islands. Madeira.</td>
<td>South USA, Caribbean, Bermuda, Brazil and tropical Africa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthopleura ballii (Cocks, 1851)</td>
<td>20 m</td>
<td>****</td>
<td>Canary Islands: L, F, LP, GC, T &amp; I.G. Madeira.</td>
<td>Europe, Western Mediterranean and North Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthopleura thallicia (Gosse, 1854)</td>
<td>1 m</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>Canary Islands: T, LP Madeira.</td>
<td>North Europe to Strait of Gibraltar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bunodactis rubripunctata (Grube, 1840)</td>
<td>1 m</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Canary Islands: GC, F</td>
<td>Europe to Strait of Gibraltar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bunodactis verrucosa (Pennant, 1777)</td>
<td>1 m</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>Canary Islands: T, GC, F, Madeira.</td>
<td>Europe, Mediterranean and North Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actinostella flosculifera (Lesueur, 1817)</td>
<td>50 m</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>Canary Islands: T, LP, G, F, Madeira.</td>
<td>Caribbean Sea and north Brazil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolocera tudesiae (Johnston, 1832)</td>
<td>1000 m</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>Canary Islands: Lanzarote</td>
<td>North east Atlantic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anemonecatus melzeli (Jourdan, 1880)</td>
<td>10 m</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>Canary Islands: T, GC Madeira.</td>
<td>Europe, Mediterranean, Senegal and Japan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halocampioides purpurea (Studer, 1878)</td>
<td>5-20 m</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>Canary Islands: GC, T, Madeira.</td>
<td>North Sea, England and Mediterranean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halocampaster sp.</td>
<td>30 m</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>Canary Islands: Lanzarote</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actinoscyphia saginata (Verrill, 1882)</td>
<td>800 m</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>Canary Islands: Lanzarote</td>
<td>Ireland, Biscay Gulf, North Morocco and Atlantic coast of USA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actinoscyphia aurelia (Stephenson, 1918)</td>
<td>900- 2160 m</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>Canary Islands: Lanzarote</td>
<td>Ireland, Azores and off Sahara.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syxion hemisphaerica Carlzgren, 1934</td>
<td>1000 m</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>Canary Islands: Fuerteventura</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adamsia carcinopados (Otto, 1823)</td>
<td>5-100 m</td>
<td>*****</td>
<td>Canary Islands: T, LP, GC, Madeira.</td>
<td>Norway to Mediterranean including coast of North Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calliactis parasitica (Couch, 1838)</td>
<td>2- 200 m</td>
<td>*****</td>
<td>Canary Islands: T, GC, F, Madeira.</td>
<td>North Sea to Mediterranean and North Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hormathia alba (Andres, 1880)</td>
<td>275-500 m</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Canary Islands: Tenerife</td>
<td>Mediterranean and North Africa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amphianthus dohnnii (Von Koch, 1878)</td>
<td>100-250 m</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>Canary Islands: T, L.</td>
<td>Europe and Mediterranean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paraphelgia expansa (Haddon, 1886)</td>
<td>300 m</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>Canary Islands: Tenerife</td>
<td>England.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phelliaactis hertwigii Simon, 1892</td>
<td>823- 1400 m</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>Canary Islands: Fuerteventura</td>
<td>Ireland, Scotland, Iceland and Portugal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talmatactis elongata (Delle Chiaje, 1825)</td>
<td>400 m</td>
<td>*********</td>
<td>Canary Islands: all islands. Madeira.</td>
<td>Gulf of Biscay to North Africa, Mediterranean and Azores.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talmatactis cricoides (Duchassaing, 1850)</td>
<td>60 m</td>
<td>*********</td>
<td>Canary Islands: all islands. Madeira.</td>
<td>Tropical and subtropical Atlantic, also present in East Mediterranean.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talmatactis solidago (Duchassaing &amp; Michelotti, 1864)</td>
<td>0-10 m</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Canary Islands: Lanzarote</td>
<td>Caribbean, Cape Vert, Santa Helena and East Mediterranean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sagartia troglodytes (Price, 1847)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Canary Islands: Gran Canaria</td>
<td>North Sea and Mediterranean</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 1 (continued).

Deep range, abundance and distribution of the taxa listed in this paper

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Taxon</th>
<th>Depth</th>
<th>Abundance</th>
<th>Regional distribution</th>
<th>World distribution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cereus pedunculatus (Pennant, 1777)</td>
<td>0-1 m</td>
<td>*****</td>
<td>Canary Islands: T, G, GC, F &amp; L</td>
<td>Europe and the Mediterranean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actinothoe sphyrodeta (Gosse, 1858)</td>
<td>80-100 m</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>Canary Islands: Tenerife</td>
<td>Atlantic coast of Europe and North Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthothoe affinis (Johnson, 1861)</td>
<td>10-100 m</td>
<td>*****</td>
<td>Canary Islands: T,G, GC, F &amp; L</td>
<td>Europe and the Mediterranean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aiptasia mutabilis (Gravenhorst, 1831)</td>
<td>0-10 m</td>
<td>**********</td>
<td>Canary Islands: all islands</td>
<td>Europe and the Mediterranean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aiptasia diaphana (Rapp, 1829)</td>
<td>0-3 m</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>Canary Islands: T,P &amp; H</td>
<td>Mediterranean and South Portugal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aiptasiogiton hyalinus (Delle Chiaje, 1825)</td>
<td>0-10 m</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>Canary Islands: T &amp; GC</td>
<td>England, France and Mediterranean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diadumene leucolena (Verrill, 1866)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>Canary Islands: Fuerteventura</td>
<td>North Atlantic coast of America, California, Cameroon and Senegal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haliplanella lineata (Verrill, 1869)</td>
<td>0-5 m</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Canary Islands: Tenerife</td>
<td>Cosmopolitan distribution in subtropical and temperate waters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alicia mirabilis Johnson, 1861</td>
<td>2-50 m</td>
<td>*****</td>
<td>Canary Islands: all islands</td>
<td>South Portugal and Mediterranean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bunodeopsis pelagica (Quoy &amp; Gaimard, 1833)</td>
<td>0-5 m</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>Canary Islands: Tenerife</td>
<td>Caribbean and Bermudas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bunodeopsis strumosa (Andres, 1880)</td>
<td>1-10 m</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Canary Islands: Tenerife</td>
<td>Mediterranean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corynactis viridis Allman, 1846</td>
<td>0-20 m</td>
<td>**********</td>
<td>Canary Islands: all islands</td>
<td>Europe, Mediterranean and Azores</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pseudocorynactis caribbeorum den Hartog, 1980</td>
<td>0-100 m</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>Canary Islands: T, P &amp; H</td>
<td>Caribbean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corallimorphus ingens Gravier, 1918</td>
<td>1000 m</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>Canary Islands: off Lanzarote</td>
<td>Biscay Bay, Sahara &amp; Azores</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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