

The larger and more fully developed specimens correspond pretty closely with my *Pteroides esperi*, var. *latifolia*, which was collected by Professor Semper at nearly the same locality (near Bohol); but the Challenger specimens, like those of Professor Semper, vary in the form of the leaves, which are also larger in some specimens and smaller in others, in colouring, and in the number of the leaves and the number of their spines.

The largest perfect specimen measures 132 mm. in length, of which 99 belong to the pinnuliferous part, and 54 mm. in breadth. The broadest imperfect specimen is 80 mm. broad, and the pinnuliferous portion 84 mm. long. The number of leaves in both specimens is twenty-five, and that of their spines eight in the first and ten to twelve in the second.

2. *Pteroides breviradiatum*, Köll.

Two well-preserved specimens, with the label, "6th May 1875, Yokohama, Japan, 5-25 fathoms."

The larger of these specimens measures 180 mm. in length and 100 mm. in breadth, the other is 145 mm. long and 85 mm. broad. They are identical in structure, and agree pretty well with my variety *latifolia*. The whole polypidom is colourless, with the exception of the polypiferous border of the pinnæ, which is pale blue.

*Sarcophyllum*, Köll.

*Sarcophyllum grande*, Gray.

Three fragments with the label, "Port Jackson, 6-15 fathoms."

All three are colourless, and rich in small calcareous needles in the polypiferous zone of the pinnules.

Family 2. PENNATULIDÆ.

*Pennatula*, L.

1. *Pennatula naresi*, n. sp. (Pl. I. figs. 1, 2).

Polypidom large, red and yellow in colour; pinnules triangular, hard, not transparent; polyp-cells alternating, numerous, with eight long spines; polyyps with small calcareous spicules in the tentacles and in the stomach walls; zooids lateral and ventral, the latter in sets beginning at the ventral borders of the pinnules.

Feather more than double the length of the stalk, and more than four times longer than broad.

Pinnules twenty-nine, of which the lowest six or eight are rudimentary; the exact form of these could not be determined, as this portion of the single specimen is defective. The fully-developed pinnules are triangular, with a curved free end. The expanded base is