

of those of *Errina labiata* (Pl. IV.), in order to accommodate their length within the ampullæ.

The male stocks of *Pliobothrus symmetricus* are in every way similar in structure to the female, with the exception that they bear male gonophores instead of female in their smaller ampullæ.

The male gonophores (Pl. VIII. fig. 3) are sacs containing a number of small ovoid bodies which contain spermatozoa or sperm-cells in various stages of development. The exact structure of these smaller bodies, and their relations to the endoderm, were not determined.

### *Errina*, Gray.

The genus *Errina* was formed by Gray to contain the *Millepora aspera* of Linnæus and Esper. Gray gave a short diagnosis of the genus in the Proc. Zool. Soc., 1835, p. 85, from specimens in the British Museum; and this was supplemented by Saville Kent, in a paper published in the same journal for 1871 (p. 282) by further reference to the same specimens. A specimen dredged by H.M.S. Challenger off the mouth of the Rio de la Plata, in 600 fathoms, is clearly referable to this genus, but represents a new species for which the name *Errina labiata* is adopted.

### Cœnosteum of *Errina labiata* (Pl. I. fig. 7).

The cœnosteum occurs in the form of arbuscular multi-ramified masses, which have an extreme height, in the specimens obtained, of about 5 inches. The mass of branches and branchlets has a tendency to form an irregular flabellate expansion, which in the largest specimen obtained has a breadth of about 4 inches. The main stems, which are irregularly oval in section, being flattened in the plane of the flabellate expansion, have a longer diameter of about two-thirds of an inch. They, as well as the remainder of the cœnosteum, are composed of a compact, hard, glistening, white, calcareous tissue. At their bases, this tissue spreads over and encrusts objects to which the coral mass is adherent. In one specimen obtained, the support thus fastened on is a large dead mass of *Sporadopora dichotoma*. The main stems have a surface which appears smooth and even to the naked eye, but when magnified is seen to be scored in all directions by small more or less tortuous canals, which in the recent state contain the superficial ramifications of the cœnosarcial meshwork. In specimens in which certain regions of the main stems are dead and somewhat corroded, these scorings of the surface are much more conspicuous than on the recently living regions, and give the surface a roughly engraved appearance. The finer branches have a tendency to develop mostly on one face only of the flabellate expansion, one face of the main stem being frequently devoid of