

Station 57. Off Bermuda. 690 fathoms. Two small dead specimens only.

Station 45. Off New York, lat. $38^{\circ} 34' N.$, long. $72^{\circ} 10' W.$ 1240 fathoms. One dead and broken specimen only.

Station 142. Off the Cape of Good Hope, lat. $35^{\circ} 4' S.$, long. $18^{\circ} 37' E.$ 150 fathoms. One dead broken specimen only.

Caryophyllia cylindracea, Reuss (?).

Caryophyllia cylindracea, Duncan, "Porcupine" Madreporaria, part 1, p. 315, pl. xl. figs. 5-8.

A single much broken specimen obtained is possibly referable to the above species.

Station 33. Off Bermuda, 435 fathoms.

Caryophyllia paucipalata, n. sp. (Pl. I. figs. 3, 3a).

Corallum conical and straight, attached by a somewhat broad base. Outer surface smooth, but not glistening, without epitheca, but marked to its base by very fine and delicate slightly sinuous costal ridges and striæ. Calicle circular, septa very slightly exsert. In the only perfect specimen the calicle is divided into ten equal major chambers, which are each again divided by septa of two orders into four sub-chambers. There are thus forty septa in all. There are five small rod-like pali only, and a central columella closely like any one of the pali in structure and appearance. In another specimen, perfect except that it has lost the columella and pali, a similar primary division of the calicle into ten is plainly indicated, but two contiguous major chambers are larger than the others, and each has two extra septa developed next to the major septa, which bound their sides furthest from one another. An incomplete additional pair of major chambers is thus formed, and an approach to hexradiate symmetry is made. It is remarkable that in both specimens dredged together a marked arrangement in tens should be exhibited.

Height of corallum 16 mm. and 12 mm. Diameters of calicles 10 mm. and 9 mm.

Station 24. Off Culebra Island, Danish West Indies. 390 fathoms. Two specimens only obtained.

Caryophyllia profunda, n. sp. (Pl. I. figs. 6, 6a, 6b).

Corallum elongate, cylindrical, expanded gradually towards the calicular end, attached by a stout and broad expanding and encrusting base. Surface towards the calicular end glistening, very finely granulate towards the base, usually enveloped in an abundant, dense, dull white epitheca. Costæ fine, and little prominent, only the primary and secondary forming projecting ridges, present only at the calicular end of the corallum, obliterated beneath by epitheca. Calicle elliptical, with a deep fossa; septa exsert, with rounded margins, of four sizes, with well developed pali opposite the tertiaries. Septa and pali very variable in number, but four septa always present to each palus. Out of fifteen large specimens five have twenty-one pali, five twenty, two twenty-three, one twenty-four, one nineteen, and one seventeen.