

Station 192. Off the Ki Islands. 126 fathoms.

One specimen (?) referred at the time to the same species, but lost.

Station 201. Basilan Straits, Philippine Islands. 102 fathoms.

Acanthocyathus.

Acanthocyathus dentatus, Moseley (Pl. II. fig. 7, 7a, 7b, 7c).

Acanthocyathus dentatus, Moseley, Proc. Roy. Soc., 1876, p. 550.

The corallum is white, and in the form of a much compressed cone; the outlines of its broader faces form a nearly equilateral triangle. It is attached by a very small pedicle. The surface of the corallum is roughened by small granulations all over. The primary and secondary costæ on the two faces of the corallum project as prominent thin laminæ in its upper region, and are continued down to the very base of the pedicle as fine ridges. The two primary costæ forming the lateral angles of the corallum are more prominent than the others and form lateral wings. In the only specimen obtained, one lateral wing is much more fully developed than the other. The one least developed is only slightly notched at its margin, but the larger one is excavated so as to project in the form of four prominent teeth. The calicle is elongate-oval in outline, with the ends of the oval slightly angular. There are six systems of septa and four complete cycles; the septa are all exsert—the primary and secondary prominently so—the quaternary septa lying next the primary are higher than the tertiary, and are fused externally to the sides of the former. There are twelve pali opposite the tertiary septa; the inner margins of the septa and the pali are delicately sinuous. The surfaces of the septa are sparsely covered with small pointed granules. The columella is elongate, and composed of three delicate spirally-twisted laminæ.

This species differs from *Acanthocyathus grayi* (Edwards and Haime¹) and *Acanthocyathus spiniger* (Kent²) in being white, and in the less development of its species. From *Acanthocyathus grayi* it differs in being attached, and in being lighter and more delicate.

Extreme height of the specimen 14 mm. Long diameter of the calicle, exclusive of the wings, 11 mm. Shorter diameter 8 mm. A single specimen only obtained.

Station 174. Off Kandavu Island, Fiji group. 210 fathoms.

Acanthocyathus spinicarens, n. sp. (Pl. II. fig. 6, 6a, 6b, 6c).

The corallum is of a reddish-brown colour, and has the form of a compressed cone, the outline of which is that of a nearly equilateral triangle. The surface of the corallum is roughened all over by the presence of thickly-set, small, rounded granulations, and hence appears dull and not at all polished. It is attached by a small pedicle, and is very

¹ M. M. Milne-Edwards et J. Haime, Hist. Nat. des Coralliaires, t. ii. p. 22.

² W. S. Kent on New Madrepores, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1878, p. 275.