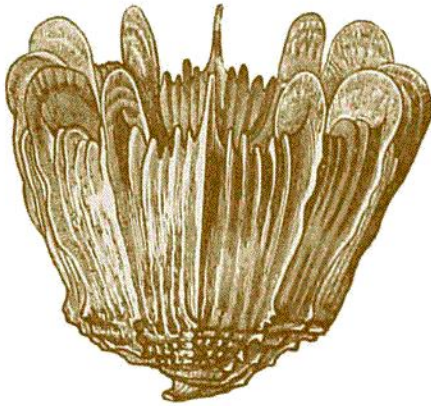
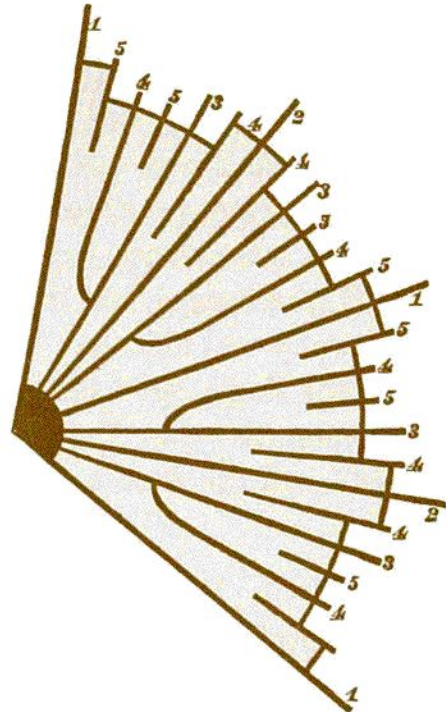


*Stephanotrochus nobilis*, Moseley (Pl. III. figs. 3, a, b).*Ceratotrochus nobilis*, Moseley, Proc. Roy. Soc., 1876, p. 554.

The corallum is white, and is deep and cup-shaped. There is a short curved peduncle at the centre of the base, with a small scar of attachment. An area round the peduncle representing the bottom of the cup is roughened by concentric ridges and toothed costæ; beyond this area the wall of the calicle is smooth, and the costæ devoid of teeth. The smooth area is that which in the recent state of the Coral is covered with a living membrane reflected from the margin of the calicle; the roughened area, which is also somewhat discoloured, is in the recent state of the coral bare of living tissue. The teeth on the costæ

*Stephanotrochus nobilis* (Moseley). Slightly enlarged.Diagram showing the arrangement of the septa in *Stephanotrochus nobilis*, and the relative extents to which the various septa are exsert and joined to one another. The septa of the various orders are denoted by numbers.

are probably produced in succession as the calciferous membrane is withdrawn from the apex of the base to successively greater distances as growth proceeds. Only the primary and secondary costæ are well marked. They are, within the discoloured area, beset with small denticulations, just as in *Stephanotrochus diadema* and *Stephanotrochus discoides*. At the verge of the area they almost disappear, but rise again towards the margin of the calicle, as smooth-edged thick laminæ, which are directly continuous with the exsert septa. There are six systems and five cycles. The primary and secondary septa are equal, and are prominently exsert, with rounded upper margins. The free margins of the septa are at first nearly vertical, then curve gradually inwards towards the base of the calicle, the fossa is thus remarkably deep and widely open; there are indications of paliform lobes on