

Height of the coralla, 15 mm. and 22 mm. respectively. Diameters of the calicles, 10 mm. and 12 mm.

Station 320, off the mouth of the Rio de la Plata. 600 fathoms. One specimen.

Station 163, off Twofold Bay, New South Wales. 120 fathoms. One specimen.

*Cyathoceras rubescens*, n. sp. (Pl. II. fig. 8, 8a, 8b, 8c).

Corallum of a very pale reddish tint, white in places, elongate conical, curved, much compressed in its upper part, with a cylindrical stout pedicle terminating in an expanded and encrusting base. Surface glistening but slightly roughened. Costæ more marked on one face than on the other, little prominent, except just at the margin of the calicle where all the exsert septa are continued a very short distance down the wall. Septa all exsert, with rounded edges; the quinary higher than the quaternary, and joined for nearly their entire height externally to the adjacent primaries, secondaries, and tertiaries, those next the tertiaries not so high as those next septa of higher order. Calicle elliptical in outline, with a deep fossa. Septa in six systems and five cycles, one pair of systems being incomplete in the only specimen. Septa free from attachment to one another, straight, with smooth surfaces, and slightly sinuous inner margins. Columella elongate in form, prominent in the fossa, composed of numerous more or less spirally twisted thin laminæ.

Height of the corallum, 35 mm. Breadth of the calicle, 23 mm.

One perfect specimen, only attached to a dead fragment of another.

Station 192, off the Ki Islands. 129 fathoms.

### *Sphenotrochus*.

*Sphenotrochus rubescens*, Moseley (Pl. VI. fig. 8, 8a).

*Platyrochus rubescens*, Moseley, Proc. Roy. Soc., 1876, p. 553.

The corallum is of a light red colour. It is compressed and wedge-shaped, without trace of adherence, and provided with lateral aliform expansions derived from the lateral costæ. The surface of the wall is roughened all over by the costæ or their prolongations, and on the alæ by transverse ridges. The whole of these ridges and costæ are covered with minute sharp granules, so that the entire surface of the coral feels rough to the touch, like fine sand-paper. The costæ commence as the continuations of the borders of the exsert septa, and are there prominent thin laminæ. They gradually decrease in elevation towards the base, where they appear as small narrow ridges, which are somewhat confused and interrupted here and there, though all converging in direction towards the apex of the coral cup. The primary and secondary costæ are near the margin of the calicle, somewhat thicker than the others, but otherwise all the costæ are equally developed and of an even height, except the two lateral ones, in three out of four specimens procured. In the fourth specimen the primary and secondary costæ are a