

Colour of the animal greenish-yellow, the mouth margin white, with twelve broad glistening white folds or bands, disc external to these emerald green. As far as I can determine from the mutilated specimen; I believe that this coral differs from others which I have examined in that in the contracted state all the tentacles are concealed, the disc contracting and closing in over them as in *Actinia*. In the contracted animal there is a sphincter-like opening in the centre of the disc, which leads to a cavity in which are the tentacles, out of which again opens the mouth which is surrounded by a prominent ridge. The entire outer surface of the corallum is invested by a thin lamina of living tissue. Johnston observed the living British species *Sphenotrochus macandrewanus*, and has given some description of it.<sup>1</sup>

Extreme heights of three coralla 19 mm., 17 mm., and 17 mm., respectively. Extreme breadth of the calicles 20 mm. in all the specimens. Shorter diameters of the calicles 16 mm. to 13 mm. Extreme breadth of the alæ in one specimen 3 mm. Breadth at the base of the corallum between the outer edges of the alæ in the above specimen, 16 mm.

One perfect fresh specimen was obtained, and another which had the soft parts present but had been badly crushed in the dredge, with these were two dead and partly broken specimens.

Station 192, off the Ki Islands. 129 fathoms.

#### *Pleurocyathus*, n. gen.

Corallum conical, attached by its side. Entirely covered by a thin plicated coloured bark-like epitheca, which rises higher than the margin of the calicle. Wall of the calicle very thin, except near the margin, where a zone of stereoplasma is developed, soldering together the outer regions of the septa where they arise from the wall. The lower part of the calicle devoid of stereoplasma or other filling. The columella composed of several flattened pillars.

The coral, for which this genus is formed, is evidently nearly allied to *Duncania*,<sup>2</sup> but differs in its much thinner epitheca, in the restriction of the stereoplasma to the marginal region, in the absence of paliform lobes to the septa, and in the hexagonal arrangement of the septa being comparatively little obscured. Lindström found in a thin section of the apex of a *Duncania* six septa of the first order distinctly marked.<sup>3</sup>

*Pleurocyathus brunneus*, n. sp. (Pl. II. fig. 1, a-c).

The corallum is in the form of a short straight cone. It is attached by a broad adherent surface situate on one side near the apex. The external surface is covered with a rough brown epitheca which is extremely thin and has a pellicular appearance.

<sup>1</sup> British Zoophytes, 2d ed., 1846, p. 196.

<sup>2</sup> Pourtalès, Ill. Cat. Mus., Harvard, No. 8, p. 45.

<sup>3</sup> Actinology of the Atlantic, p. 13.