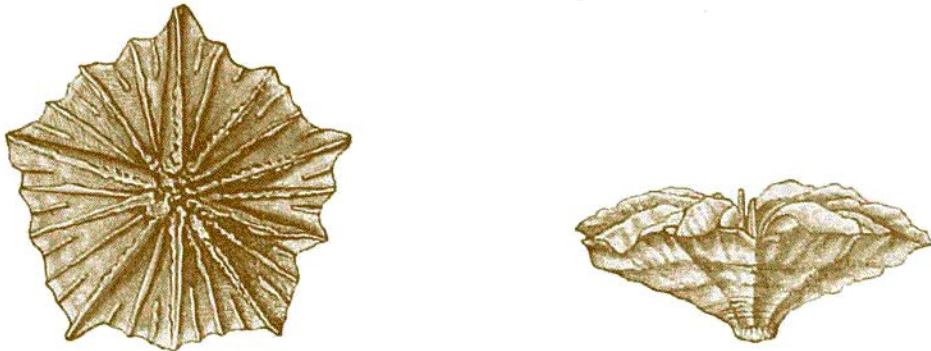


glistening pellicular epitheca. The calicle is vase-shaped, widely open, the diverging walls making with one another an angle of about 110° . A short cylindrical pedicle is present. The mouth of the calicle is even and pentagonal in outline in the single specimen; from each angle of the pentagon a stout costal ridge, very slightly dentate, runs down to the pedicle. Between these costæ the wall of the calicle presents five faces almost flat, but with slightly marked secondary costæ. The septa are in five systems and four cycles; they consist of extremely fragile laminæ covered with granules



Flabellum angulare. Natural size.

on their faces. The septa are complete, except the quaternary, which reach to a very short distance from the calicular margin. The columella is well developed and trabecular, formed of outgrowths of the inner ends of the septa; it is deeply placed in the calicle, the free vertical margins of the primary and secondary septa extending above it for a considerable height.

The single specimen obtained is evidently abnormal in its arrangement in fives. This arrangement is in the specimen perfect; there are exactly forty septa—ten primary and secondary in dimensions, ten tertiary, and twenty quaternary. Count Pourtalès has received from the "Blake" dredgings a specimen with six systems, but which otherwise agrees with the present.¹

Extreme breadth of the calicle, 24.5 mm. Extreme height, 11 mm.

Station 50, off Nova Scotia. 1250 fathoms.

Flabellum conuis, n. sp. (Pl. VII. figs. 6, 6a, 6b).

The corallum is light, thin, and fragile, and of a very pale pink colour. It is conical in form, slightly compressed. The wall is covered with an opaque white epitheca to within a short distance from the margin of the calicle. The base is bluntly pointed without trace of adherence. It is marked with wavy transverse accretion ridges and lines. The primary and secondary costæ are slightly elevated broad ridges, broken here and there by the transverse accretion ridges; the primary are more prominent than the secondary. Between the costal ridges the surface of the wall is slightly hollowed out; there are no costæ of lower order. The mouth of the calicle is oval in outline, with a

¹ Pourtalès, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., Harvard, No. 9, vol. v. p. 203.