

four or five stout ragged outgrowths from the bases of the septa only, which do not fuse but leave the interior of the calicle open to the view to its very apex; in others similar but smaller processes are present more abundantly, and join one another to form an elongate mass connecting the bases of the septal margins.

A complete series of young specimens of this coral was obtained. The youngest calicles occur attached to the adults. They are closely similar in form to those of *Flabellum alabastrum* (Pl. VII. fig. 2, a, b). They are at first oval, in transverse section, with slight indentations opposite the origins of the septa. They have six well-marked, nearly or quite symmetrically disposed primary septa, and six secondary. The primary septa do not reach the centre of the calicle until the wall of the calicle has risen to some little height; the secondary septa are much shorter than the primary, and in one specimen the secondary septa are absent in the pair of chambers at one end of the long axis of the calicle. There is, however, no proof of an original condition with only six septa. As the young calicle rises higher it becomes hexagonal in section, and widens out rapidly. It shows a series of accretion lines, which are sometimes so marked as to give the appearance of a new coral budding out of the interior of an old one. As will be seen from the series figured on Plate XV. the septa appear to develop with great regularity in all the systems equally, and the full number of septa is very early attained.

The coral appears nearly allied to *Flabellum thouarsi* (Milne-Edwards and Haime),<sup>1</sup> which occurs at the Falkland Islands; but in that species there are five systems, whereas none of the largest specimens of *Flabellum patagonicum* show any trace of a fifth system.

Extreme height of the largest specimen, 23 mm. Long diameter of the calicle, 28 mm. Short diameter, 21 mm. Long diameter of the newly-formed young calicle, 2.5 mm. Short diameter, 2 mm.

Station 305, off Penguin Island, Patagonia. 120 fathoms. Numerous living specimens.

*Flabellum apertum*, Moseley (Proc. Roy. Soc., 1826, p. 556). (Pl. VI. fig. 7, a-c.)

The corallum is much compressed at the base, where it forms a short pedicle, which is attached in one specimen (that figured in the woodcut) to a minute rolled particle of basalt. Above the pedicle the walls of the corallum curve outwards so as to form a widely-open, almost cup-shaped, calicle. The summits of the calicle at the termination of the long axis are a little lower than those at the termination of the short axis. The wall of the calicle presents twelve prominent costal ridges separated by intervening rounded excavations. The primary ridges are more marked than the secondary, and the lateral costæ slightly more prominent than the others, and continued almost to the apex of the

<sup>1</sup> Milne-Edwards and Haime, *Hist. Nat. des Corall.*, t. ii. p. 89.