

in the specimens obtained living. The edge of the calicle is notched, the resulting serrations corresponding with the primary, secondary, tertiary, and quaternary septa. The serrations corresponding with the quaternary septa are as high as, or higher than, those of the tertiary septa. The septa are nearly straight, but slightly undulate all over; their surfaces are sparsely covered with minute-pointed granules. The columella is made up of abundant, very stout, and unusually contorted fascicular outgrowths from the septa. The soft tissues of the living animal are of a dark madder colour. There are forty-eight tentacles disposed at the inner margins of the septa at successively greater intervals from the mouth of the animal, as shown in the figure (Pl. XVI. fig. 12). The tentacles are of four sizes corresponding with the septa.

This species appears to come near *Flabellum sinense*, Milne-Edwards and Haime, of which I have seen specimens in the Turin Museum, from Miocene deposits at Turin.

Height of the largest specimen, 35 mm. Longer diameter of the calicle, 50 mm. Shorter diameter, 40 mm.

Station 232, off Enosima, Japan. 345 fathoms. About eight specimens.

*Flabellum alabastrum*, Moseley (Proc. Roy. Soc., 1876, p. 555). (Pl. VII. figs. 1, 1a, 1b, 2, 2a, 2b; Pl. XVI. fig. 11.)



*Flabellum alabastrum* (Moseley). Slightly enlarged.

The corallum is of a beautiful light-pink colour, and is very thin and fragile. It is wedge-shaped, the calicle arising from an attenuated pedicle. The lateral costæ make an angle with one another of from  $120^{\circ}$  to  $140^{\circ}$ , and are sharp and moderately prominent, with an irregular edge. The external surface of the calicle is covered with a glistening epitheca, which is whitish in colour towards the pedicle. The primary and secondary costæ on the faces are almost as well marked as the