

series of transverse curved accretion striæ. The six angles are the primary costæ, the secondary costæ are just marked as faint narrow ridges between them. The young corals are perfectly symmetrical, the hexagonal mouth of the calicle is slightly elongate, the two lateral of the six sides being slightly broader than the four end ones. There are twelve septa. The six primary meet the small oval columella at the base of the fossa and calicle with their inner margins; the six secondary are incomplete and are not continued quite down to the bottom of the calicle. The base of the calicle is attached by a smooth, glistening, terminal surface of coral matter, the under surface of a thin, horizontal lamina which forms the bottom of the calicle. In this lamina can be plainly seen embedded the bottoms of the six primary septa symmetrically arranged, and without any secondaries, showing that six septa symmetrically disposed were originally developed first in the young corallum. The outline of the bottom of the calicle is not hexagonal, but bounded by four nearly equal curves, one at each end and two lateral. The hexagonal form is gradually assumed higher up. The margin of the calicle is already dentate in the young coral, larger dentations corresponding with the primary septa and minute ones between them answering to the secondaries being present.

Two of the adult specimens obtained were alive, and expanded themselves when placed in sea-water, notwithstanding the depth from which they came. The inner margin of the disk around the elongate mouth presents a regular series of dentations corresponding with the septa, and is of a dark madder colour; the remainder of the disk is of a pale pink. The tentacles take origin directly from the septa; they are of an elongate conical form; those of the primary and secondary septa are equal in size, and placed nearest the mouth, and at equal distances from it, together with the tertiary tentacles, which are somewhat shorter, but are placed in the same row with them. The tentacles of the fourth and fifth cycles are successively smaller, and placed at successively longer distances from the mouth. Placed on either side of each tentacle of the fifth cycle, and again somewhat nearer to the margin of the calicle, are a pair of very small tentacles which have no septa developed in correspondence with them. The number of tentacles is thus ninety-six. The tentacles are light red in colour. Between their bases are stripes of yellowish-red and pale-greyish. For some account of the anatomy of this species, see the Introduction, p. 130, and also pp. 163, 164 of the present memoir.

Measurements of an adult specimen: extreme height of the calicle, 50 mm.; longer diameter of the calicle, 65 mm.; shorter diameter, 30 mm.

Young specimens: height of the calicle, 5 mm.; longer diameter of the calicle, 4 mm.

Stations 73 and 78, off the Azores, from 1000 fathoms. Five adult specimens, three living and two dead and fragmentary, and two very young specimens.