

Extreme height of the largest specimen, 57 mm. Extreme breadth, 65 mm. Shorter diameter of the calicle, 28 mm.

Eleven specimens. Station 163. Off Twofold Bay, New South Wales. 120 fathoms.

Flabellum transversale, n. sp. (Pl. VI. figs. 6, a).

The corallum is dense and heavy; it is elongate compressed conical in form, with rounded surfaces and without lateral ridges. The lateral borders make with one another an angle of about 30°. There is a short pedicle, with a small scar of attachment twisted to one side. The entire wall of the corallum is marked by deep curved transverse sulci and rounded ridges formed by successive intervals in growth. These are hardly sufficiently marked in the figure. Very numerous fine costal striæ extend over the whole surface. The calicle is oval in form, the edge of its margin is a little irregular, but not toothed by the septa, the summits of the two axes are nearly on the same level. There are in the single specimen, eighteen complete septa and eighty-eight septa in all, which are of three well-marked different sizes, with a few of a fourth size which apparently were about to have become complete had growth proceeded. The septa are continued to the margin of the calicle. They are stout and straight, with abundant fine pointed granules on their surfaces. The fossa is moderately wide, and extends down for about one-third the depth of the calicle, where it is bounded by the usual columella. The lower part of the free margins of the septa are finely serrate.

This coral seems nearly allied to Professor Semper's *Flabellum irregulare*,¹ but differs from it in its greater irregularity of shape, its bent pedicle, and more widely open fossa.

Height of the single specimen, 35 mm. Long diameter of the mouth of the calicle, 23 mm. Short diameter, 14 mm.

Station 162. Bass Straits, Australia. 38 fathoms. A single specimen only.

Flabellum curvatum, n. sp. (Pl. VI. figs. 3, a-d).

The corallum is white, and is trumpet-shaped, bent and twisted, and compressed. It is attenuate below, being drawn out gradually into a pedicle, which is usually bent sharply to one side, and in one specimen (that figured), has a small fragment of stone attached to it. Besides the bend in the pedicle, the corallum is also always much curved in the plane of compression. The lateral regions of the wall are evenly rounded, and the lateral surfaces are inclined to one another at an angle of about 50°. The entire surface is covered with an opaque white epitheca, due to decomposition of the exposed dead outer surface. It shows transverse accretion folds, and is marked all over by

¹ Semper, l.c., Z. f. Wiss. Zool., 1872, p. 242.