

*Madracis.* Many of the branchlets in the specimens are broken but, being traversed by flexible supports, remain *in situ*. In one specimen there are several instances in which a young calicle has been budded directly out of the mouth of an old one in the same direction.

Extreme height of the largest specimen, which however is much reduced by breakage, 50 mm. Average breadth of the mouths of the calicles, 1.5 mm. Average height of the young calicles, 2 mm.

Station 177. Off Api Island, New Hebrides. 63 fathoms. Three specimens.

*Bathelia*, n. gen.

Corallum arborescent, massive; calicles disposed alternately in nearly straight rows on either sides of the several branches, with very prominent margins. Cœnenchym white, compact, and dense, with its surface covered entirely by curved striæ continuous with the costæ. Calicles deep and widely open, with four cycles of septa, and a single crown of pali. Columella large, composed of numerous trabeculæ.

The genus is distinguished from *Oculina* by its single crown of pali, and the distichous arrangement of the calicles; from *Sclerohelia* (Milne-Edwards and Haime<sup>1</sup>), it is distinguished by the costal striations, depth, and prominence of the calicles, and number of septa.

*Bathelia candida*, n. sp. (Pl. VIII. figs. 1-6).

The corallum is of a pure white; it is arborescent, with a tendency to assume an espalier form. The branches are rounded, and decrease very gradually in size towards the summits. The cœnenchym is hard and dense, its surface is marked all over by curved longitudinal striæ continued from the costæ at the margin of each calicle. Calicles oval in outline, being slightly compressed in a plane at right angles to the length of the branches, with very prominent margins disposed alternately and distichously on the several branches as the result of alternate gemmation. Costæ not very prominent, and present only at the very borders of the calicles. Septa slightly exsert, very little prominent from the wall of the calicle interiorly, so that the fossa is deep and widely open. Forty-eight septa present, that is to say, six systems and four complete cycles, but the primary, secondary, and tertiary septa are nearly equal. Twelve well-marked pali opposite the tertiaries. The fossæ of the calicles are somewhat curved downwards towards the bases of the branches, and the septa are slightly curved in correspondence. The septa are thin, and covered on their faces with small pointed granules. Some of the pali are sometimes wanting, and appear sometimes to become lost amongst the trabeculæ of the columella. The columella is large, composed of numerous vertical branched trabeculæ.

<sup>1</sup> MM. Milne-Edwards and Haime, *Hist. Nat. des Cor.*, vol. ii. p. 112.