

I give here a woodcut of a specimen dredged by the "Porcupine" Expedition, taken from Sir C. Wyville Thomson's Depths of the Sea.

A large number of the specimens dredged off Nightingale Island were living. The animal was of a uniform dead-white colour, without any pinkish tinge. The mouth is circular, with twelve small plaits at its margin. There are twenty-four tentacles arising from the inner margins of the primary, secondary, and tertiary septa. The tentacles borne by the primary and secondary septa are carried erect whilst the animal is at rest in the expanded condition, whilst those of the tertiary are held more horizontally or are recurved. The tentacles are long and attenuated, terminating in a very slight knob. An elevation or ridge formed by the soft parts leads from the base of each of the primary and secondary tentacles to the margin of the mouth.

Two small fragments of this coral were obtained in two dredgings off the Virgin Islands. One of these is figured on Plate VIII. figs. 7, 8. They agree in having the calicles very short, and at first I thought of referring them to a variety under the term *brachycephala*, but I find closely similar bits amongst the branches of some of the large specimens obtained off the Tristan da Cunha group. Another similar dead fragment was obtained off St Paul's Rocks.

Station 23, off Sombrero Island, Danish West Indies. 450 fathoms. A small fragment.

Station 24, off Culebra Island, Danish West Indies. 390 fathoms. A similar fragment.

Station 109, off St Paul's Rocks, Equatorial Atlantic Ocean. 100 fathoms. A dead fragment.

Station 135, off the Tristan da Cunha group. Off Inaccessible Island. 90 fathoms. Off Nightingale Island. 100 to 150 fathoms. Very large quantities of fine specimens.

*Lophohelia candida*, n. sp. (Pl. IX. figs. 6-13).

The corallum is of a pure white. It branches irregularly, the branches being often curved. It encrusts various objects with its base. The surfaces of the branches are smooth, but marked by very faint, broad, longitudinal tracts. The gemmation is regular and distichous. The mouths of the calicles are small, with a slight border of costæ round their margin in young specimens. There are six systems and three complete cycles. The secondary septa are markedly smaller than the primary. The septa are never exsert. As growth proceeds an abundant cœnenchym is developed which buries the originally long and slender calicles, and forms thick stems (fig. 12) somewhat compressed in shape, on the sides of which the small mouths of the calicles are seen in rows barely prominent beyond the surfaces of the cœnenchym. There is no columella. This species is closely allied to *Lophohelia ramea* and *Lophohelia* (= *Amphihelia*) *ooulata*, as described by Professor Duncan. After comparing my specimens with his, I think it