Height of the corallum in the larger adult specimen, 16 mm. Extreme breadth, 14 mm. Shorter diameter of the calicle, 8 mm.

Station 162, in Bass Straits, Australia, 38 to 40 fathoms. Three specimens.

Off Port Jackson, New South Wales, 30 to 35 fathoms. One specimen.

Balanophyllia malaccensis, Saville Kent, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1871, p. 285.

Station 192. Off the Ki Islands. Lat. 5° 42′ S., long. 132° 25′ E. 129 fathoms. A single specimen.

Station 201. Basilan Strait, Philippine Islands. Lat. 9° 3′ N., long. 121° 48′ E. 102 fathoms. A young specimen of the same (?).

Balanophyllia cornu, n. sp. (Pl. XII. figs. 11–15).

Corallum curved, elongate conical, somewhat compressed, without any trace of epitheca, attached by a wide-spreading encrusting base, investing dead fragments of the same species. Costæ well marked, close set, broader towards the margin of the calicle and on the surface of the encrusting base, over the entire arc of which they are continued, composed of fine but sharp granules. Wall very finely perforate. Mouth of the calicle oval in outline, somewhat contracted in area by a slight inflexion of the wall at its margin. Ratio of the axes about 100 to 80. The summits of the two axes about on a level. Fossa narrow, bounded by the vertical inner edges of the major septa, deep in the younger specimens, shallower in very old ones, being filled up by the prominent columella. Columella elongate, spongy, standing up prominently, free from the surrounding

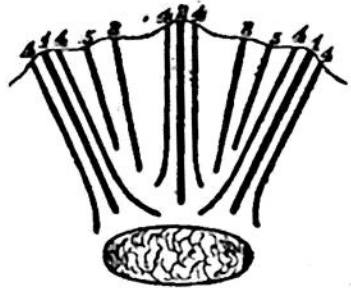

Diagram showing the arrangement of the septa in *Balanophyllia cornu*.
The septa of successive orders are indicated by numbers.

septa at the bottom of the fossa. Septa very slightly exsert, in six systems and four cycles, with some septa of a fifth cycle. Primary and secondary septa nearly equal. The quaternary much larger than the tertiary, and closely accompanying the primary and secondary septa in the upper part of their course, diverging from them in the deeper regions of the fossa. The pairs of quaternary septa embracing each of the primaries are larger and more prominent than those adjoining the secondaries. Septa imperforate, with even surfaces beset with fine pointed granules.

The accompanying diagram will serve to explain the arrangement of the septa, which is very badly delineated in the figures in the plate.