laminæ, marked with curved accretion lines, and beset with very fine granules. Quaternary septa much larger than the tertiaries, and arranged as in *Balanophyllia socialis*. Fossa narrow and elongate, bounded by the vertical inner margins of the primary and secondary septa, about 6 mm. deep in the single perfect specimen. Columella elongate in outline, prominent in the depths of the fossa, spongy in structure. Composed of several small parallel columns.

Only one perfect and living specimen of this coral was obtained, and from it the characters given above are mainly derived. The other specimens were dead, and much decayed, their outer surface having been removed by corrosion, as well as their septa and columella, of which traces only remain. There can, however, be no doubt that these dead specimens belong to the same species as the living one which was dredged at the same time. The long curved specimen (fig. 11) shows a series of transverse constrictions, marking where the corallum has been lengthened by means of a series of buds or fresh starts of growth, which have always been smaller in the area of their base than the mouth of the calicle from which they sprung, hence the constrictions. There are seven such on the dead elongate specimen. The two short cup-shaped specimens attached together (fig. 12) are closely similar in appearance to this latter, and doubtless belong to the same species, as is borne out by what remains of their septa. They are apparently young ones, which have not yet commenced elongation by budding, though they seem to have grown larger than usual without having done so. Both are attached to a dead fragment of a large specimen of the same species. The smaller one is possibly a lateral bud from the larger.

The coral resembles closely in its habit of growth *Parasmilia fecunda* = *Cœlosmilia fecunda*, Pourtalès,[1] = *Anomocora fecunda*, Studer = *Blastosmilia fecunda*, Duncan.[2] If a new genus be retained for the species, as Professor Duncan advises, his name, *Blastosmilia*,[3] cannot take precedence of Studer's. The present coral, however, though so like *Parasmilia fecunda* in many respects, as figured and described by Pourtalès and Studer, is undoubtedly perforate, and shows its close affinity with the *Balanophyllias* in the peculiar arrangement of its septa, which differs entirely from that in *Parasmilia*.

Extreme length of the longest specimen, 55 mm. Diameter of the calicle, 14 mm. Diameters of the calicles of the smaller specimens, 11 mm. and 9 mm. respectively.

Station 192, off the Ki Islands. Lat. 5° 42′ S., long. 132° 25′ E. 129 fathoms. Only four specimens dredged; one only being perfect.

Balanophyllia parvula, n. sp. (Pl. XV. figs. 9, 9*a*).

Corallum short, cylindrical, gradually widening towards the mouth of the calicle, attached by a broad, spreading, and encrusting base. Wall devoid of epitheca, finely

[1] Deep-Sea Corals, p. 21, pls. i., iii., vi.

[2] Monatsbericht der K. P. Acad. der Wiss., Nov. 1877, s. 641, fig. 9, *a–f*. Published 1878.

[3] P. M. Duncan, F.R.S., Madreporaria of the Deep Sea, part 2, Trans. Zool. Soc., vol. x. p. 244, part 5, 1878. Read May 1876.