

*Thecopsammia elongata*, n. sp. (Pl. XII. figs. 8-10).

Corallum elongate conical in form, slightly bent and twisted, and here and there somewhat constricted; attached by a narrow base. Epitheca completely covering all but a very small portion of the wall at the margin of the calicle; smooth to the touch in surface, with irregular transverse striations, between which it is dotted over with minute rounded granular projections (fig. 10). Septa in six systems and four complete cycles. Quaternaries larger than the tertiaries. Columella elongate, prominent, spongy in structure.

This coral seems to be by far the largest species of the genus known. The only specimen obtained, which was attached to a *Balanophyllia*, is dead and mutilated. I have, however, founded a new species on the strength of it, since it obviously represents one.

Extreme height of the corallum, 42 mm. Extreme breadth of the calicle, 15 mm.

Station 219, off Nares Bay, Admiralty Islands. 150 fathoms.

*Heteropsammia*, M.-Edw. and Haime.

*Heteropsammia michelini*, M.-Edw. and H.

Numerous specimens, containing as usual a small Sipunculid in their base, were dredged at

Station 212. In Basilan Straits, Philippine Islands. Lat. 6° 55' N., long. 122° 15' E. 10 to 20 fathoms.

*Heteropsammia multilobata*, n. sp. (Pl. XII. figs. 1-3).

Corallum compound, with a broad base more or less heart-shaped in outline, bearing from five to seven calicles. Base smooth beneath and flattened, but with a slightly curved or undulating surface. At the narrowed end of the base is the large circular perforation of the commensal Sipunculid, which inhabits a spiral channel excavated within the thickened substance of the base. Edges of the base rounded, smooth. The calicles do not cover the entire basal mass, but leave a wide area of it free all round; their walls rise mostly perpendicularly from its upper surface. Along the upper margin of the basal mass, beneath the bases of the calicular walls, is a row of sharply-defined pores, extending around the entire circumference of the corallum. These pores are probably kept open by the Sipunculid for purposes of respiration; they lead to the cavity it occupies (fig. 2). The base is solid beneath and imperforate, slightly perforate on its sides, and becomes more and more perforate towards the bases of the calicular walls, which latter are finely perforate all over. Regular costæ absent, but a vertical striation is marked more or less all over the sides of the base. Calicles, some more or less confluent, some free, multiplying by fission, elongate or irregularly circular