

periphery of the corallum forming six deltoid masses of septa. The tertiary septa forming the sides of these deltoid masses are bent over, sloping away from the primary septa, so that at the apex of the delta the upper margins of these tertiary septa use and cover over the inner ends of the secondary septa. There is no separation of the septal interspaces into chambers as in *Stephanophyllia florealis* by development of synapticulæ; but the quaternary and quinary septa are more or less bent over above, so as to fuse along part of their upper margins and roof in the spaces between them. The septa correspond to the interspaces between the costæ. The columella is a large oval spongy mass composed of fine trabeculæ.

In the living animal the disc is of a madder red colour, much darker towards the margin of the calicle, where it is marked by vivid green emerald stripes, which pass on either side of the bases of the outer tentacles. The margin of the mouth is white. The corallum is conspicuously white, and since the coloured parts of the soft tissues do not extend to its very margin, the tissues being there scanty and transparent, this margin shows out as a white zone surrounding the dark coloured central parts of the coral. The tentacles are conical, with rounded knobs at their tips. Their arrangement is shown in figures 8 and 9, Plate XVI. Tentacles of five orders in size are to be distinguished disposed symmetrically at regular intervals from the centre of the disc. Nearest the mouth, at about two-thirds the distance from the centre of the disc to the margin of the corallum, is a circlet of six tentacles situated over the primary septa. A distinction of six primary tentacles from the rest by position is not uncommon in corals, even where the distinction between primary and secondary septa is not much marked. A similar disposition of tentacles occurs in the deep-sea genus of Actiniadæ *Corallimorphus*, (Moseley).¹ A zone of six somewhat larger tentacles succeeds this at a little distance nearer the margin of the corallum; these tentacles are placed over the secondary septa. A zone of twelve smaller tentacles succeeds these, being placed on the septa adjoining the secondaries on either side. In addition three more still smaller tentacles intervene between each primary and secondary septum. There are sixty tentacles in all. The tentacles of the inner zones are white, with dark madder tips, the outer smaller tentacles of a light madder colour. The fresh specimens obtained, both off the Ki Islands and off the Philippine Islands, agreed closely in their colouring in all details. There are in the Turin Natural History Museum specimens of a *Stephanophyllia* from Ligurian Miocene deposits which closely resemble those of this species. *Stephanophyllia elegans* (Michelin) is evidently very near the present species, but in it the septa are much higher at their outer ends, and more completely fused together.

Extreme diameter of the largest specimen, 39 mm. Extreme height, 11 mm. Smaller specimens measure 25 mm. and 20 mm. respectively.

¹ On New Forms of Actiniaria Dredged in the Deep Sea, with a Description of certain Pelagic Surface Swimming Species, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., 2d ser., Zoology, vol. i. p. 299.