

## PLATE VIII.

- Figs. 1-6. *Bathelia candida*. Off the Mouth of the Rio de la Plata. 600 fathoms.
1. A large dead specimen, partly overgrown by various incrustations, and hence not showing the texture of the surface or other details; figured to show the mode of branching.
  2. Portion of a branch which was living when dredged.
  - 3, 4. Enlarged views of fully-grown calicles.
  5. Enlarged view of young calicle from the tip of a branch.
  6. Portion of a branch much enlarged to show the costæ and striation of the surface.
- Figs. 7, 8. *Lophohelia prolifera*. Off Sombrero Island, Danish West Indies. 450 fathoms.
7. A branch of the natural size.
  8. Mouth of a calicle enlarged.
- Figs. 9, 10. *Lophohelia arbuscula*.
10. Mouth of a calicle enlarged. Off Banda Island. 200 or 360 fathoms.
- Figs. 11-14. *Lophohelia tenuis*. Off the Philippine Islands. 375 fathoms.
11. Fragment of a branch of the natural size.
  12. Mouth of a calicle enlarged.
  13. View of one side of the interior of a calicle to show the form of the septa.
  14. Portion of the exterior of the wall of a calicle to show the costæ. This figure is very blurred and imperfect.

## PLATE IX.

- Figs. 1-5. *Solenosmilia variabilis*. Off Ascension Island. 420 fathoms.
1. A massive example of the coral of the natural size.
  2. One of its calicles enlarged.
  3. A pair of young calicles from the tip of a branch to show the bigemination and communication of the cavities of the two calicles.
  4. A less massively grown specimen of the same coral.
  5. A dead and worn specimen of a massive example of the same.
- Figs. 6-13. *Lophohelia candida*. Off Sombrero Island, Danish West Indies. 450 fathoms.
6. An average specimen attached at its base to a bundle of spicules of *Hyalonema* which it encrusts.
  - 7, 8. Mouths of calicles of the same specimen.