

whether it may not have been actually derived from some other dredging, and have lain for some time entangled in the swabs.

Station 320, off the mouth of the Rio de la Plata. 600 fathoms?

Cladocora conferta, n. sp. (Pl. X. fig. 5, 5a).

The corallum forms small irregular masses, in which the individuals are closely packed together. In the specimens obtained the interstices in the masses are filled in with extraneous growths of all kinds and particles derived from the sea bottom, which are firmly cemented together. There are six systems and four cycles, three of which are complete, the septa of the fourth cycle being small and rudimentary. There is a well-marked but rather shallow fossa. The pali are irregularly developed, but paliform lobes are usually present on all the septa except those of the fourth cycle; those of the tertiary septa are most prominent, and sometimes form a well-marked and complete crown. The columella is large, and composed of abundant papillæ. The whole of the surface of the corallum and septa is roughened by abundant fine-pointed granules.

Height of the largest specimen, 3 mm. Average breadth of the calices, 4 mm. to 5 mm.

Off Samboangau, Mindanao Island, Philippine Islands. 30 fathoms and 10 fathoms.

Family FUNGIDÆ.

Sub-family *Lophoserinæ*, Milne-Edwards and Haime.

Bathyactis, n. gen.

Corallum free, discoid, not attached or cup-shaped in the young condition, thin and fragile; primary septa free, the others united so as to form six deltoid combinations; upper margins of the septa usually coalescent over the apices of the deltas. Septa deeply toothed; synapticulæ sometimes abundant, sometimes few, arranged in a series of concentric circles. Columella well developed.

The very widely-distributed coral named by Count Pourtalès *Fungia symmetrica* can scarcely be considered to fall naturally into the genus *Fungia*, especially now that its larger varieties are known. It is obviously, from its general appearance, nearly related to *Lophoseris*. It differs from *Fungia* in having its primary septa free, and in having a well-developed columella. Its extreme lightness and fragility and the regular deltoid arrangement of its septa in combination with the presence of synapticulæ, are characteristic of it.

I am not sure whether *Fungiacyathus fragilis* of Professor M. Sars¹ will not prove

¹ Professor M. Sars, On Some Remarkable Forms of Animal Life from the Great Depths off the Norwegian Coast, p. 58, pl. v. figs. 24-32. Christiania, 1872.