Habitat.—(*a*) Station 146. December 29, 1873. Lat. 46° 46′ S., long. 45° 31′ E. Depth, 1375 fathoms. Three specimens. (*b*) Station 157. March 3, 1874. Lat. 53° 55′ S., long. 108° 35′ E. Depth 1950 fathoms. One specimen. (*c*) Station 195. October 3, 1874. Lat. 4° 21′ S., long. 129° 7′ E. Depth, 1425 fathoms. One specimen.

Colour.—Not recognisable in *a*; blue-violet in *b* (determined from a spirit specimen); pale reddish-yellow in *c* (determined by Moseley in the fresh condition).

Dimensions.—Height, 1–2 cm.; breadth of the oral disk, 2·5–6 cm.; of the pedal disk, 1·5–6 cm.

The specimen on which Moseley founded his characteristics of the species *Corallimorphus rigidus* was not among the material handed over to me for investigation. He states that it came from a depth of 1425 fathoms, and was taken between the Banda Islands and Amboyna on October 3, 1874. On the other hand, two other bottles contained Corallimorphidæ, which answered, on the whole, to Moseley's description. The differences were merely those of colour and form, which might be easily caused by preservation and by difference of age, so that I considered it best to determine these specimens as *Corallimorphus rigidus*. I found one specimen in a bottle marked "Station 157; March 3, 1874; 1950 fathoms," which also contained a *Cereus spinosus*, and in another bottle—"Station 146; December 29, 1873; 1375 fathoms,"—there were three specimens, along with a number of other Actiniæ. The first specimen was admirably preserved, and therefore formed the principal object of my investigation. I shall deal with it exclusively in what follows, recurring at the conclusion to the variations in the three other specimens.

The body of the animal is discoid, as the pedal disk and oral disk are of equal size (6 cm.), and lie exactly parallel, whilst the height does not amount to more than 2 cm. The tentacles are deep blue-violet, the remainder of the body paler and even whitish in some parts.

The pedal disk (fig. 5) is furnished with forty-eight equally distinct radial furrows, which are limited to the outer third, and gradually become shallower as they run inwards; they do not correspond to the insertions of the septa, but to the interseptal spaces between them. The margin of the pedal disk and lower part of the wall is slightly inverted and indented, in such a way that an indentation comes in the interspace between each two radial furrows.

The points at which the septa are inserted in the wall (fig. 4) are recognisable by longitudinal furrows only half-way up the middle part; they are otherwise covered by pad-like thickenings, which are placed near the base in such a way that the furrow between each two pads occupies the middle between the insertions of two septa. Moseley also describes these pads, but gives them a different position, as he terms them "smooth, slightly projecting, rounded ridges or costæ, corresponding in position to the intervals between the attachments of the mesenteries." The conditions differ somewhat near the oral disk. Here there is a broad circular swelling, which is traversed by a number of