

All three specimens obtained are attached to fragments of dead coralla of the same species. Two of the specimens, as seen in the figure, are attached together to the wall of a dead larger calicle, their spreading bases are partly confluent at their edges, but the line of demarcation between the two is defined to some extent by the arrangement upon them of the costal striations.

This coral comes near *Balanophyllia gigas* (Brüggeman, unpublished MSS.), from Japan, the type of which species is in the British Museum, and which has a similar prominent columella. In *Balanophyllia gigas* there is, however, a dense epitheca, which is entirely wanting in the present species. *Balanophyllia gigas* is much larger than *Balanophyllia socialis*, but has the same general shape.

Extreme height of the largest specimen, 55 mm. Longest diameter of the calicle 24 mm. Extreme height of the smaller specimen, 25 mm.

Station 192, off the Ki Islands. Lat. 5° 42' S., long. 132° 25' E. 129 fathoms. Three specimens dredged

*Balanophyllia*, sp. (?)

A single broken specimen of a *Balanophyllia*, with the interior of the calicle entirely hollowed out by decay, was dredged off the Philippines. It is curved, with an irregularly undulate surface, compressed, and attached by a very narrow pedicle. It has well marked and very regular costæ, and no trace of epitheca. I cannot refer it to a species, but possibly it is a variety of *Balanophyllia socialis*.

Height of the calicle, 35 mm.

Station 208, off Gigantes Island, Philippines. 18 fathoms.

*Balanophyllia rediviva*, n. sp. (Pl. XV. figs. 10-12).

Corallum reddish coloured, usually elongate, curved, cylindrical, the upper portion only living, the lower dead and partly decayed, sometimes short and cup-shaped. When elongate, marked by a series of transverse constrictions, marking where rejuvenescence has taken place. Wall finely perforate all over. Composed of fine granules. Primary costæ well marked but slightly prominent sharp ridges, beset with two or three slight dentations; secondary costæ much finer, with three or four denticulations; other costæ scarcely visible (fig. 10*b*). A thin, smooth, glistening epitheca present at the base of the living portion of the corallum. Around the mouth of the old calicle, from which the new growth of the corallum has started, the dentations of the costæ and tips of the exsert septa remain visible through the epitheca slightly prominent. Calicle oval, or nearly circular in outline. Septa in six systems and four cycles. Primary and secondary septa prominently exsert according to order, quaternary septa much more exsert than the tertiaries, sometimes more so than the secondaries, and with their exsert portions fused to the sides of the primaries, against which they lie. The septa consisting of fine imperforate