

4. *Mussa aspera*, Milne-Edwards and Haime.

Mussa aspera, Milne-Edwards and Haime, Cor., ii. p. 332.

The specimen of this species is poorly grown, and by no means presents the typical structure of the species; it is smaller throughout, more vesicular and less thickened. A good figure of the species is given by Milne-Edwards and Haime.¹

Locality.—Somerset, Cape York, 5 fathoms.

5. *Mussa brueggemanni*, n. sp. (Pl. II. figs. 6–6b).

Corallum forming large hemispherical clumps in which the calicles are either isolated and distinctly separate throughout a greater or less portion of their length, or remain united forming rather short sinuous series. The width of the calicinal series is very variable, from 10 mm. to 30 mm., the edge of the calicles being often expanded; the width of the interspaces between the series about 12 mm., the diameter of the isolated calicles often about 30 mm. or more, and the depth about 15 mm., sometimes less. The costæ are often quite distinct, and marked with small spines, which are larger and more numerous near the margin of the calicles, but frequently the outer wall is only obscurely striated or quite smooth. Five cycles of septa are present, easily determined in the isolated calicles, a sixth cycle being quite rudimentary. The septa are thus usually close and crowded; the chief septa are thickened but never stout, very prominent above the edge of the wall, and divided to the very centre into numerous, long, sharp, slightly curved strong teeth, which are thicker and shorter above; the smaller septa are very thin and are furnished with long, narrow, sharp teeth. The columella is generally well developed and trabeculate. Endotheca low down in the cup. In transverse section the septa and dissepiments are seen to be very close and thin, and the wall but slightly thickened.

The species is close to the *Mussa cytherea* and has much of the appearance of a very attenuated form of *Mussa sinuosa*. One small specimen and several fragments were obtained, the fragments being taken from one large specimen which measured more than 5 feet in diameter.

The very closely crowded septa, which are divided throughout even to the very centre into long, sharp, and slender teeth, those towards the outer edge being somewhat enlarged, give a very characteristic appearance to the species and will readily serve to mark it. The species is named after the late Dr. Brüggemann who first recognised its specific distinctness, but did not describe it.

Locality.—Amboina.

¹ *Ann. d. Sci. Nat.*, ser. 3, vol. x. pl. viii. fig. 4.