

tremity was abruptly truncated, and the two feathered appendages observed by Lovén were either absent or completely retracted. This species seems to be closely allied to, if not identical with, *C. nitidulum*, Lovén, from the coast of Sweden.

The corals, which were abundant in individuals, were all deep-water forms. They have been examined by Mr. Moseley, who refers the majority to species which have been described by M. de Pourtales* from the Strait of Florida. I abstract the following notice of the corals from Mr. Moseley's notes.

In the family Turbinolidæ we dredged two examples of a species of *Caryophyllia*, both dead, and one with a branch of *Stylaster* attached to the margin of the calicle. Five fine specimens of a solitary coral seem to agree with the figure and description of *Trochocyathus coronatus*, briefly described by Count

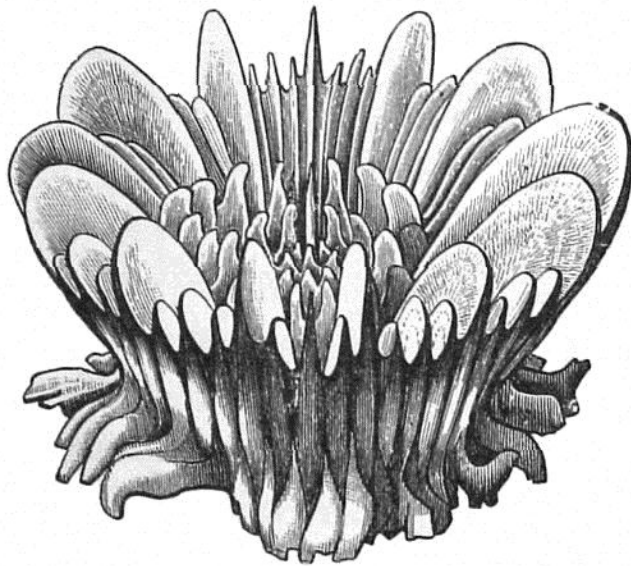


FIG. 62.—*Trochocyathus coronatus*, POURTALES, x 2.
(No. 24.)

Pourtales from a single imperfect specimen brought up on the lead by one of the United States Coast-survey parties from 460 fathoms, in lat. $30^{\circ} 41' N.$, long. $77^{\circ} 3' W.$ (Fig. 62). The corallum is circular in horizontal section, with a broad flat base. At its junction with the wall of the calicle the base is continued out-

ward into twelve stout, pointed tubercles, irregularly beset with small projections, the tubercles corresponding in position with the primary and secondary costæ. The base has thus, when viewed from beneath, an irregularly circular outline with a deeply indented margin. In the centre of the base there is a

* Illustrated Catalogue of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard College, No. IV. "Deep-Sea Corals," by L. F. de Pourtales, Cambridge (Mass.), 1871.