conical projection, and at its summit a very small, oval, smooth space, the indication of a point of attachment. Twelve radiating ridges proceed from the base of the central projection, one to each of the tubercles, becoming more marked as they proceed outward. The ridges are beset with small pointed tubercles, which, with the ridges themselves, increase in size from the centre outward. These small tubercles are arranged to some extent at regular intervals along the ridges, and there are traces of a series of concentric wavy lines, corresponding in position to the several rings of tubercles. These are evidently lines of growth, showing the outline of the corallum at successive steps, the tubercles corresponding to these lines having been originally marginal, but having become nearly obliterated by fusion with other tubercles successively formed outside them, and sometimes entirely lost in the resulting ridge. In one specimen a second series of very delicate ridges are clearly marked, radiating outward for a short distance from the base of the central cone, and corresponding with the secondary and tertiary costæ. The whole surface of the base of the corallum is covered with small, rounded, closely apposed granules. The large marginal tubercles of the base are from 4 to 5 mm. long, and about 4 mm. broad at their origin. Superiorly they are joined by slightly elevated, rounded ridges, the continuations into them of the primary and secondary costæ. The majority of the tubercles taper outward, but some are obtuse. They terminate in three or four irregularly disposed spines. Two, or even three marginal tubercles are sometimes fused together laterally into one mass.

From the region of origin of the marginal tubercles of the base, the wall of the calicle slopes upward and outward at an angle of 60° with the plane of the base, its height above the base being about 14 mm. The rounded ridges described as passing into the turbercles reach upward to the margin of the calicle, and the external edges of the exsert primary and second-