species in the point of junction in the pali of the second and third cycles not being exsert, and in the V, or Δ, not being so prominent; and, further, in the costæ being covered with fine, sharp granulations, while in *D. Italicus* they are "composed of series of very regular granules." The columella is also less developed in the recent than it is in the fossil form. All these characters are minute, and may depend, to a certain extent, upon the condition of the specimens; but it seems to be best, on the whole, to retain the name given by M. de Pourtales for the present.

A surveying party, sounding from a boat in 200 fathoms off Bermudas, brought up in the cup-lead a very beautiful specimen of a variety of this species described by Count Pourtales, in which the primary costæ are large, and prolonged beyond the margin of the calicle. Pourtales' specimen was imperfect; ours was finely preserved, and the horn-like appendages were developed to a remarkable degree. The diameter of the calicle is 9 mm.; the length of the horns 3·5 mm., or more than one-third the diameter of the calicle; they are slender and rounded, and they taper to a fine point. A smaller horn is developed in relation with one of the secondary costæ, but the remaining secondary costæ show no tendency to elongation. The horned or stellate variety of *D. Agassizii* appeared at first to Pourtales to present good specific characters, but the examination of intermediate forms showed that it could not be regarded as specifically distinct. Our Bermudas specimen, which is in most excellent preservation, shows some other points of interest: the pali, as a whole, project more prominently above the general elevation of the septa than they do in the unarmed variety, and the Δ formed by the junction of the secondary with the tertiary pali is prominent and conspicuous, in this respect approaching the fossil species, *D. Italicus.*

Among the Oculinidæ, we obtained from both localities abundant examples of *Lophohelia Carolina*, POURTALES. A