

der a canopy of cloud and mist, the sky looked as hard as ever, not a whit nearer the point of precipitation.

Our first haul, after leaving Ponta Delgada, was in 1000 fathoms, midway between the islands of San Miguel and Santa Maria, and about fifteen miles north-west of the Formigas. The bottom was globigerina ooze. The principal feature in this dredging was the unusual abundance of stony corals of the deep-sea group.

Three living specimens of a large species of *Flabellum* (Fig. 12) were sifted out, the same as the one which we had dredged previously at Station LXXIII., to the west of Fayal. The corallum is wedge-shaped, the calicle rising from an attenuated pedicle. The extreme height, from the end of the pedicle to the margin of the cup, is 50 mm.; the greatest diameter of the calicle is 65 mm., and the smallest 30 mm. The three specimens are very nearly of the same dimensions.

The lateral costæ make an angle with one another of 120° to 140° , and are sharp and moderately prominent, with an irregular edge. The external surface of the calicle is covered with a glistering epitheca, and near the margin is of a light pink color. The costæ of the faces corresponding to the primary and secondary septa are almost as well marked as the lateral costæ, and appear as irregularly dentated ridges, separated by slight depressions. The ends of the calicle are broadly rounded, and it is compressed laterally in the centre. The upper margin is curved, describing about one-third of a circle.

There are six systems of septa disposed in five cycles. The septa are extremely thin and fragile. They are tinged with pink, and covered with rounded granules, disposed in rows. The primary septa are approximately equal to the secondary, giving somewhat the appearance of twelve systems. These septa are broad and prominent, with a rounded superior margin, and curved lines of growth. The septa of the third, fourth, and fifth cycles successively diminish in breadth, and are thus