

very markedly distinguished from one another, and from the primary and secondary septa. The septa of the fourth cycle join those of the third a short distance before reaching the columella. The septa of the fifth cycle are incomplete. The margin of the calicle is very deeply indented, the costæ corresponding to the primary and secondary septa being prolonged, in conjunction with the outer margins of these septa, into prominent pointed processes; similar but shorter prolongations accompany the tertiary, and some of the quaternary septa. Between each of the sharp projections thus formed, the edge of the wall of the calicle presents a curved indentation.

Two of the specimens procured expanded their soft parts when placed in sea-water. The inner margin of the disk round the elongated oral aperture presents a regular series of dentations corresponding with the septa, and is of a dark madder color; the remainder of the disk is pale pink. The tentacles take origin directly from the septa. They are elongated and conical. Those of the primary and secondary septa are equal in dimensions, and, along with the tertiary tentacles, which are somewhat shorter, but in the same line, are placed nearest the mouth, and at an equal distance from it. The tentacles of the fourth and fifth cycles are successively smaller and at successively greater distances from the mouth. Placed on either side of each tentacle of the fifth cycle, and again somewhat nearer the edge of the calicle, there are a pair of very small tentacles, which have no septa developed in correspondence with them. There are thus four successive rows of tentacles, and the normal number is ninety-six. The tentacles are of a light-red color, and between their bases are stripes of yellowish red and light gray.

This form belongs to the group *Flabella subpedicellata* of Milne-Edwards, and probably to that division in which the costæ are prominent and ridge-like on the faces of the corallum, as well as on its lateral margins; but it differs from those de-