

scribed under this head by Milne-Edwards in that it has five

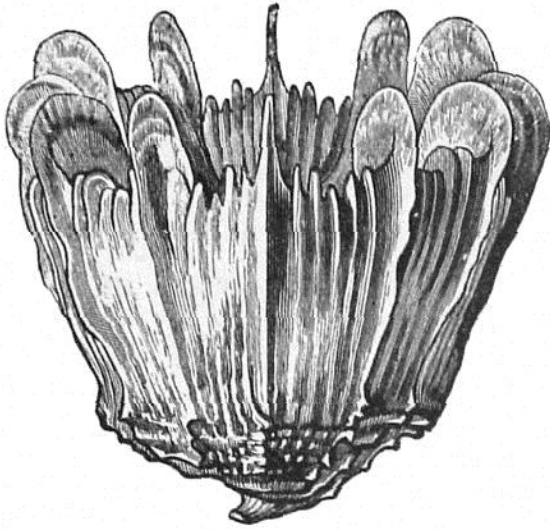


FIG. 14.—*Cerotrochus nobilis*, MOSELEY.
Slightly enlarged. (No. 78.)

cycles, the fifth being incomplete, and in other particulars which appear from the description given.

A single living specimen of a coral, referred by Mr. Moseley to the genus *Cerotrochus* (Fig. 14), was obtained from this haul. The corallum is white, the base subpedicellate, with a small scar of original adherence. The principal costæ are prominent, and

round the region of the base they are beset with small spines directed somewhat upward. The upper portion of the costa is without spines. The primary and secondary septa are broad and exsert. Pali are absent; the columella is fascicular. The absence of pali, the form of the columella, and the nature of the base associate this form with the *Cerotrochi* as defined by Milne-Edwards.

The animal is of a dark madder color on the region of the margin of the calicle between the exsert primary and secondary septa, and on the membrane investing the wall of the corallum from the margin down to the commencement of the spines. This dark color is succeeded on the disk by a band of pale blue, within which there is again a zone of very dark madder color round the mouth. The dark coloring-matter is interesting, as it gives an absorption spectrum of three distinct bands.

On Friday, July 11th, we sounded in 2025 fathoms, 376 miles to the west of Madeira, the bottom very well marked globigerina ooze, and the bottom temperature 1°·5 C.

On the following day the depth was 2260 fathoms, the bottom globigerina ooze, and the recorded bottom temperature 1°·8 C.; and on the 13th the depth was 2675 fathoms, with the