

mon, and *Deltocyathus Agassizii*, and one or two species of the genus *Ceratotrochus*, were frequently met with near the Amer-

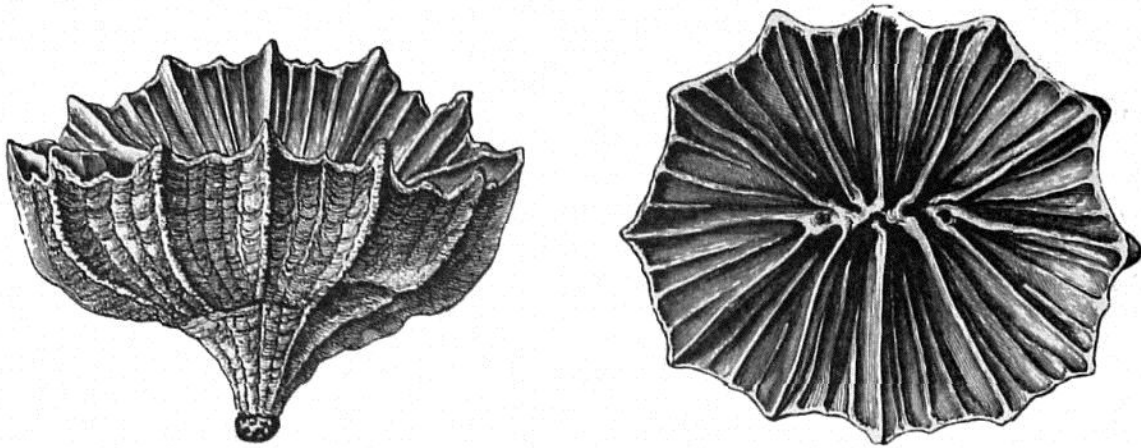


FIG. 60.—*Flabellum apertum*, MOSELEY. Natural size.

ican coast and in the Gulf-stream region. Besides *Flabellum alabastrum*—the fine species already described from the Açores—*Flabellum apertum* (Fig. 60), a form with a wide geographical range, occurred off the coast of Portugal; and a very delicate little species, named by Mr. Moseley *Flabellum angulare* (Fig. 61), was dredged on one occasion only, not far from the fishing-banks of Nova Scotia, at a depth of 1250 fathoms. The special peculiarity of this species, if the individual which we procured be not abnormal, is its regularly pentagonal form and the perfect quinary arrangement of its parts; it has exactly 40 septa—10 primary and secondary, 10 tertiary, and 20 quaternary. Species of *Lophohelia* and of *Amphihelia* were generally distributed at comparatively moderate depths, and the cosmopolitan *Fungia symmetrica* occurred in small number at all depths. The deep-sea corals

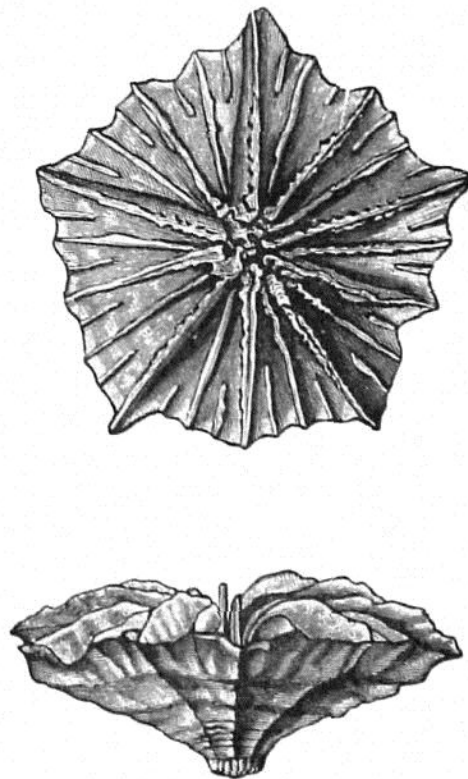


FIG. 61.—*Flabellum angulare*, MOSELEY. Natural size.