

“To return again to the Anthozoa, and amongst them to the Madreporaria. A great many beautiful corals new to science were dredged or trawled from great depths during the voyage, but as compared with the yield in the cases of many other animals, the result was but poor. The trawl net is not so well adapted as the dredge for bringing up solitary corals such as occur in the deep sea, and during the greater part of the voyage the trawl was used almost exclusively, because it was found to yield far better results on the whole.

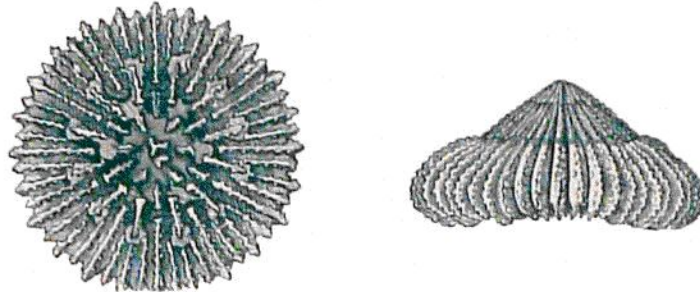


FIG. 277.—*Deltocyathus italicus*, Pourtalès; $\times 4$.

“One of the most markedly beautiful of the deep-sea Madreporaria obtained is a Turbinolid, *Deltocyathus italicus*; it is rather small, and is shown in fig. 277 magnified. It is of special interest as being found as a Tertiary fossil in Italy. It was at first considered by the late Count Pourtalès to be distinct from the fossil form, but the access of abundance of material broke down the distinction relied on. A very curious

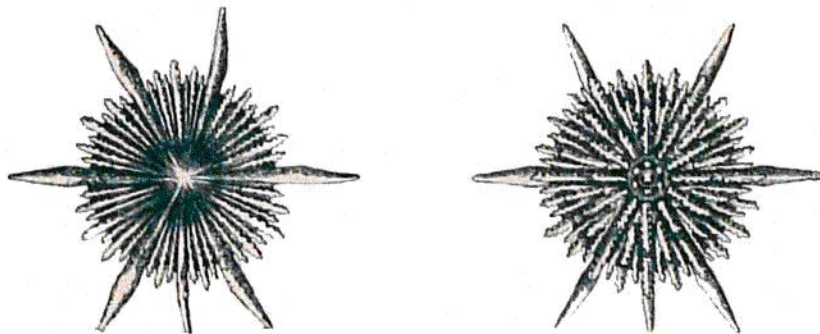


FIG. 278.—*Deltocyathus italicus*. Stellate variety of Pourtalès.

stellate or horned variety with a series of prominent spokes (fig. 278) is not uncommon amongst West Indian specimens, but the Challenger procured one only at Bermuda.

“*Deltocyathus magnificus* (fig. 279) is probably the most perfectly symmetrical Madreporarian existing; the interspaces between its radiating septa are almost absolutely equal, and the whole appears as if plotted out with a scale and compasses. It was dredged off the Ki Islands in 129 fathoms. *Odontocyathus coronatus* (fig. 280) is remarkable for having a saucer-shaped base formed by the springing out of root-like prominences below so