

Six under 50 fathoms—

- Retepora denticulata.*
 „ *victoriensis.*
 var. *japonica*
 „ *contortuplicata.*
 „ *columnifera.*
 „ *delicatula.*

Ten under 240 fathoms—

- Retepora apiculata.*
 „ *producta.*
 „ *crassa.*
 „ *phænicea.*
 „ *tessellata.*
 var. *cæspitosa.*
 var. *pubens.*
 „ *gigantea.*
 „ *lata.*
Reteporella flabellata.

Five under 600 fathoms—

- Retepora imperati.*
 „ *atlantica.*
 „ *cavernosa.*
 „ *magellensis.*
Reteporella myriozoides.

One at 1450 fathoms—

- Retepora margaritacea.*

On the whole, therefore, the Family, as represented in the Challenger Collection, would seem to belong for the most part to comparatively shallow depths, and the nature of the bottom appears to have been indifferent; in most cases it was mud of various origin (continental, coral or volcanic), in a few instances sand or gravel, and in one Globigerina ooze.

3. *Turritigera*, n. gen.

Character.—Zoarium ramose, arising from a calcareous expansion, encrusting foreign bodies, having the openings of the zocæcia usually on one side only. Zocæcia ventricose or flask-shaped, much produced and subtubular above, with several conical or columnar avicularian processes on the peristome.