

The only specimen of this *Umbellula* brought home by the Challenger is in a very bad state of preservation; nevertheless it is of great interest, as it is the only known *Umbellula* which resembles the *Umbellula* of Ellis and Mylius so much that it seems to be the same species, or at least to come very near it. The lower enlargement of the stalk is cylindrical below, and ends in a small bulb, in which the pointed end of the axis is contained. The upper portion of the lower swelling is quadrangular, of the same form as the axis, and larger than the lower portion. From the top of this swelling the stalk diminishes gradually in thickness, assuming its smallest diameter about the middle of the whole length, and enlarges slowly upwards, forming finally the upper enlargement at a short distance below the polyps. The upper swelling is flattened nearly to the point where the polyps are attached, and only in their immediate neighbourhood becomes more cylindrical, so as to form a kind of short peduncle for their attachment.

The polyps form a compact bunch, and seem to be placed all on one level. On a closer inspection the axis is seen to run into the base of one of them, and here a kind of short rachis is formed, which, however, is very different from the ordinary structures of this kind. The real arrangement of the polyps is such that the nine polyps visible from the outside surround a small inner area, which may be regarded as the dorsal side of the rudimentary rachis, and from the middle of this space one single full-grown central polyp arises, surrounded at its base by large wart-like zooids, which I am inclined to interpret as rudimentary polyps.

The zooids are very numerous on the upper part of the flattened enlargement, and leave only the two middle lines free. They then advance towards the bases of the polyps in such a manner as to form four pointed areas corresponding to the interspaces between them. These pointed areas, which are visible to the naked eye, appear to have been seen also by Ellis, and are figured by him at letter *N*. On the lower part of the upper enlargement of the stalk the zooids become less numerous, and, so far as I have been able to ascertain, they at length disappear, but they reappear on the lower swelling of the stalk and in its neighbourhood, where they seem to be pretty numerous, and to be arrayed in longitudinal lines. But I am not in a position to clear up totally their relations, as I could not destroy the only specimen of this interesting form.

The colour of this *Umbellula* is different shades of brown.

Length of the whole,	740 mm.
Length of the polypiferous portion,	50
Length of the upper swelling of the stalk,	85
Breadth of the upper swelling of the stalk,	7
Length of the lower swelling,	77
Breadth of the lower swelling,	6
Breadth of the stalk in the middle,	1.3-1.5
Length of the polyps,	45
Length of the tentacles of the polyps,	19
Length of the bodies of the polyps,	26