The polyps are club-shaped, 2 mm. long, they arise from four sides of the twig, and form together a short ascending spiral. These spirals, however, are not quite regular, sometimes only three polyps form the spiral, in other cases the spiral runs twice round the stem before the origin of one polyp comes into the same line again with the first. Growth takes place at the end of the branches and twigs in a manner quite analogous to that in *Thouarella*. The scales of the calyx are covered with rough prominences, which often run out into little spines. Those of the uppermost row are broad, with a toothed, convex, upper edge. In the middle line of the scale a keel runs out from the nucleus which is produced into a long pointed or toothed spine, the rough prominences are arranged radially from the nucleus to the edge, and sometimes become merged together into ribs and end in short spines. Length to breadth in mm.—0·37–0·3; 0·37–0·33; 0·3–0·2; 0·3–0·25. The next lower calyx scales are broader than high, a median rib, running out from the nucleus, is present, but the keel scarcely projects; on the other hand, lateral spines are well developed. Height to breadth in mm.—0·15–0·3; 0·26–0·33; 0·24–0·37; 0·2–0·23. Towards the base of the calyx the spines on the scales disappear. The ventral scales of the calyx are thin, cycloid, without prominent sculpture. The opercular scales are very like those of *Thouarella*; triangular, with a median longitudinal furrow, which produces a convex keel on the inner side of the calyx scale. The prominences on these scales also are developed up to the point, and the edges are toothed and provided with prominent spines. Height to breadth in mm.—0·46–0·25; 0·3–0·2; 0·33–0·2; the latter ventral.

The scales of the cœnenchyma form a superficial layer of irregular, polygonal, or triangular plates, with marginal nucleus and toothed edges. The rough prominences often run out into sharp, short spines. Length to breadth in mm.—0·27–0·2; 0·18–0·3; 0·2–0·15; 0·2–0·17; 0·2–0·12. The deeper layer consists of small, generally cycloid, thin little plates with a more central nucleus and weaker sculpture, 0·1–0·08; 0·1–0·07; 0·1–0·1 mm.

A smaller colony of this species from the same locality, 150 mm. in height, shows some deviations from the form described. The main stem gives off near its base two main branches, which come up to the main stem in strength, expansion and ramification. Their twigs, however, do not come off in the same plane as those of the main stem, but in a plane perpendicular to that. This is caused by the fact that the flat main stem, and the branches, are bent in a spiral; by adjustment of the spiral the branches and twigs of the main stem and of the branches fall into one plane, which is identical with that of the larger diameter of the stem. The calyces in this form are somewhat smaller than in the foregoing, 1·5 mm.; still, according to the form and condition of the scales there is no necessity for specific separation.

Habitat.—Station 135A, off Inaccessible Island, Tristan da Cunha; depth, 75 fathoms; bottom, hard ground, shells, gravel.

Station 135C, off Nightingale Island; depth, 100 to 150 fathoms.