

Length of the trunk,	.	.	.	30 mm.	40 mm.	70 mm.
Diameter of the same,	.	.	.	10 "	10 "	15 "
Length of the head,	.	.	.	34 "	38 "	40 "
Transverse diameter of same,	.	.	.	32 "	39 "	42 "

The trunk has a leathery, rigid character, and a rough, granular surface. It is thickest towards the upper end, and gradually diminishes in size downwards. At its lower end come off thin, cylindrical stolons, which adhere to foreign bodies and sometimes clasp around them. In the largest specimen such stolons are given off from the lower fourth of the stem, which is bent round horizontally.

The stem is prolonged into the polyp-bearing head-portion, giving off larger and smaller branches on all sides, and dividing at the end into two or three branches. The branches stand out partly at right angles and are partly directed somewhat obliquely upwards, especially the upper ones. Their ramification recalls very much that of the preceding species. Usually several secondary branches come off from one short branch. These branches terminate in a number of twigs. The twigs form together an umbel, with a number of from five to eight divergent, stipitate polyps, which with their stalks attain a length of 2 mm., with a diameter of 0·8 mm. in the head. Owing to the divergence of the terminal polyps each head appears from without to be isolated and separated from the next by an interspace, yet the umbels are so close to one another that the ramifications of the branches are only indistinctly visible between them. The average length of the branches, up to the end of the ramifications, is 8 to 12 mm.; the diameter of an umbel 12 to 15 mm. The little heads are surmounted to a greater or less extent by a spicule belonging to the peduncle, their own spicules are arranged *en chevron* from the base to the margin, but do not form tooth-like projections; hence the tentacles are covered with stiff spicules which, when they are folded together, form a quasi-opercular covering.

The mesoderm of the trunk is thickly packed with numerous variously-shaped spicules, which form a complete coat of mail. These are thick spindles covered with knotty or branched warts, placed in close successive whorls; length 1·3 mm., breadth 0·17 mm. There are also short spindles of similar shape with truncated ends, often bent, and then covered on the convex side with rather stout, branched processes and warts, length 0·3 mm., breadth 0·12 mm. Often there occur also twin forms, in the shape of irregular warty crosses and stars, measuring 0·3 by 0·17 mm.; also little jagged calcareous bodies, often club-shaped, with branched outgrowths, 0·12 mm. long by 0·08 mm. thick, and quite irregular forms measuring 0·1 by 0·06 mm. The larger spicules are usually white, the smaller irregular forms orange. The stalk has always a more intense orange, or a paler yellowish colour, according to the predominance of one or the other kind of spicule. Where the branches begin long spindles occur, which soon completely supplant the other spicules, and are chiefly placed transversely. These spindles are slender, curved, usually *f*-shaped, and covered with fine spines, they are of a yellowish, white, or rosy-red colour.