

Mediterranean species *Clavularia crassa* to *Cornularia*, although the wall of the calyx is furnished with spicules.

The following three species of this genus occurred in the Challenger collection :—

A. *Stolonifera*.

Clavularia tubaria, n. sp. (Pl. XLII. fig. 10).

The flattened stolons are connected in a reticulate manner. The calyces of the polyps are widely separated from one another. They grow to a height of 17 mm., and are ribbed throughout their entire length. They are narrow at the base and gradually broaden out above. The spicules are thick rough spindles, covered with tubercular warts and warty clubs. The colony surrounds the dead stock of *Lophohelia candida*. The stolons are 0·8 to 1·2 mm. in breadth, somewhat flattened and sometimes broader than the base of the polyps which spring from them. They form an irregular wide meshwork, in which the stolons lie at angles of 45° to 90° to one another, leaving triangular or four-cornered interspaces. The polyps originate at the points of intersection or on the ends of simple stoloniferous processes, or more commonly the polyps which spring from the stolons give off on two or three sides new stolons which unite with the processes from other polyps. The calyces are rigid, and rise (with a basal thickness of 1 mm.) to a height of 14·5, 16 to 17 mm. They gradually increase in breadth, and attain at the oral extremity a diameter of 2 mm. Their longitudinal axis is seldom straight, usually slightly bent, and often exhibits a slight sigmoid upturned curvature.

Eight deep radial furrows extend from the oral region to the base of the calyx, where they become obliterated. Between these the calyx wall projects in eight longitudinal ridges, which reach to the calycine margin, and there pass down the opening of the calyx into the indrawn tentacular portion, coming together in such a way that the calyx seems to be closed by an eight-rayed star. The retractile portion of the polyp includes the cesophageal portion, the oral disc, and the bases of the tentacles. In all the polyps it was drawn in into the interior of the calyx, so that the bases of the tentacles were found suuk in the invaginated cesophageal portion, while the tentacles themselves lay folded together over the oral disc. The spicules of the calyx wall are thick warty spindles and clubs, which are closely packed together in the ribbed portion, three or four in a row. Thus the calyx has a rigid character. Among the spicules one can distinguish thick clubs closely beset with spiny warts (0·28 mm. or 0·32 mm. in length and 0·16 mm. or 0·13 mm. in diameter at the thicker end), spindles with rounded ends, straight or slightly curved, and beset with broad spiny warts, in length and breadth 0·33 and 0·067 mm., or 0·4 and 0·041 mm., or 0·18 and 0·07 mm. The largest and thickest spicules lie in the middle