

have a "well-preserved corneous structure;" and Whitfield has shown that the lateral branches of *Buthograptus laxus* are articulated. Under a lens, the specimen from Inmost Island shows no indication of corneous structure, and its lateral ramifications are apparently continuous with the rhachis. It would, therefore, seem to be the most prudent course to refer it provisionally to the genus *Chondrites*. Whether viewed with or without a lens, it has so many characters in common with *C. cupressinus* that practically the only difference between them is, that the one has long and undivided pinnae or lateral ramifications, and the other short and much divided ones.

CCELEENTERATA.

ANTHOZOA.

STREPTELASMA ROBUSTUM. (Sp. nov.)

Corallum simple, elongate conical, usually rather strongly curved, though some specimens are not so much curved as others, very large for the genus, attaining to a length of seven inches as measured along the curve of the convex side, to a height of nearly five inches, and to a breadth or width of nearly two inches and a quarter at the summit. In some adult or nearly adult specimens the sides are so much compressed (perhaps abnormally so), that the convexly arched region is obtusely angulated in the centre, longitudinally; in some young specimens this region is distinctly flattened; but others are circular in outline in transverse section, or as seen from above. Septa alternately long and short, varying in number in large specimens from 160 to 170 in all, the longer ones extending to the centre at the bottom of the calyx. Surface marked with transverse wrinkles and numerous fine striae of growth in well-preserved specimens, but often so much worn, apparently prior to fossilization, as to be almost smooth.