

"Polypier cylindro-conique, très-long, à bourrelets d'accroissement larges et peu saillants ; fossette septale proportionnellement un peu petite, située très-près de la muraille ; au moins 70 cloisons égales, minces, arrivant sur la partie supérieure des planchers jusqu' à une petite distance du centre, où elles sont légèrement flexueuses ; un égal nombre de cloisons rudimentaires ; planchers très-grands, envahissant les loges intercloisonnaires, où l'on ne voit pas de traverses vésiculeuses indépendantes, et lisses en dessous dans une grande étendue. La longueur est fréquemment de 40 à 50 centimètres ou même plus, le diamètre du calice de 7 ou 8" (Milne-Edwards and Haime).

The description given by Rominger of this species is a thorough and accurate one and makes allowance for the variations that exist in this species in common with most other species; it appears in the following words :—"Conico-cylindrical, horn-shaped polyparia, attaining in some specimens a size of two and a half feet in length, by a diameter of three inches. Some enlarge their diameter rapidly to a certain thickness, and then grow on in a uniformly cylindrical shape ; others are in the young state, slender, flexuose, and irregularly constricted stems, and grow gradually to larger diameters. The surface of the polyparia is covered by an epitheca with shallow annular wrinkles of growth and longitudinally ribbed by septal striæ, which, however, are not in all specimens equally distinct. Calyces spacious, with erect walls, and acute, wedge-like margins ; bottom broad, marginally depressed and flat in the centre. In one place of the circumference the diaphragms are more deeply depressed by a septal fovea. Radial lamellæ stout, linear, alternately long and short, but appearing nearly equal on the margins of the calyces, where the sharp crested leaves of the inside expand into low rounded rugæ. The extension of the radial crests toward the centre is subject to variations ; in some the central part of the diaphragms remains smooth, and the crests are confined to their peripheral circumference ; in others the crests reach as low carinæ to the centre and become irregularly entangled in their convergence, but these central portions of the crests are merely