

6. *Z. HECUBA*.—Corallum large, expanding to a diameter of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in a length of 4 inches. Surface with numerous, slightly elevated, rings of growth. Costal striae at the margin of the calice about 1 line wide; 5 or 6 in a width of 3 lines at the base. Where the diameter is 28 lines, there are 50 large septa, many of which reach the centre. Between these there are 50 smaller septa of about 1 line in depth. The calice in a specimen  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length, measured along the convex curve, is 20 lines deep. The wall is very thin, all the septa reaching the margin, on approaching which, they all become of nearly the same size, and reduced to thin elevated ridges, less than a line in height, with concave grooves between them. The bottom of the cup occupies about half the whole width, nearly flat, the septa forming small elevated lines upon its surface, converging to the centre. The fossette is large and has three septa in it; one large and two small. This species resembles the last, but differs therefrom in being a larger form, with the rudimentary septa less developed. There is also a strong likeness between it and *Z. Stokesi*. Corniferous.

7. *Z. EGERIA*.—Corallum, often strongly curved for 2 or 3 inches at the base, becoming more nearly straight above; expanding to a width of from 18 to 26 lines in a length of 4 or 5 inches. Surface with numerous rings, and a few undulations of growth. Epitheca thin, with 8 or 10 costal striae in a width of 3 lines near the base; about half that number in the same space in the upper part of the coral.

In one specimen, in a transverse polished section, 3 inches from the base; there are 64 large septa 3 or 4 lines in depth, and the same number of small ones between 1 and 2 lines in depth. The diameter of the coral is here 18 lines.

In another individual, there is the same number of septa as in the former, the larger 5 or 6 lines in depth and the smaller from 2 to 4 lines. The diameter of this section is 25 lines and was cut across the coral at  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches from the base.

A silicified specimen, 6 inches in length, shows that the cup is over an inch in depth, and the tabulae excessively thin and fragile.

This is a more slender species than *Z. Hecuba*. It differs further in having more numerous septa at the same diameter and the large ones not reaching the centre except apparently near the base. It occurs in the Corniferous.