

Corallum large, circular, much broader than high, expanding laterally from a small, obtusely pointed base into a broad thin, frill-like horizontal extension above whose upper surface rises abruptly a central calicular area about one-fourth the breadth of the corallum; attaining a breadth of over 19 cent. and a thickness at the centre of about 4 cent. Height of the central part enclosing the calyx, above the level of the surrounding surface, in large individuals, from about 1.5 to 2 cent. Calyx\* about twice as wide as high, with a diameter of about one-tenth the breadth of the corallum, flat at the bottom with very steep sides. Septa, in the visceral chamber, lamellar, of two orders, primaries and secondaries, alternating, the former meeting at the centre with a slight amount of twisting, the latter not quite half the length of the former; ascending the sides of the calyx as sharp-edged lamellæ they pass down and over the extracalicular surface as gradually broadening, flatly convex, radiating ridges having a maximum breadth near the periphery of 7 mm.; they number in different individuals from about seventy-four to eighty-four. Well developed flat or concave tabulæ, turned down at their edges and as broad as one-half the width of the calyx, are seen in a radial section, beneath the bottom of the cup. The whole of the upper surface is marked by fine, raised, interrupted and concentric, ripple-like growth lines, generally less than 1 mm. apart, those of one septal ridge sometimes continuous with at other times alternating with those of adjacent ones; the basal surface presents a similar appearance except that here the septal radii are concave instead of being convex. The structure of the walls of the calyx and of the extended frill-like margin appears to be very dense. In radial sections the gradual growth of the corallum outward is indicated by parallel lines approximately at right angles to, and joining the ripple-like markings on, the upper and lower surfaces. In vertical tangential sections the septa are seen to be made up of superimposed convex layers resembling the septal structure of *C. magnificum*, Billings, but denser.

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\*Originally described as the basal centre "excavated into a cup-like cavity."