61. *Deep-water Corals from off Owasi, Mie Prefecture.*

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A large dead dendritic corallum of *Dendrophyllia boschmai* Van der Horst obtained from the sea-bottom, some 100 m. deep, off Owasi, Minami-Muro-gun, Mie Prefecture, by the members of the Fisheries Experimental Station of the same prefecture, was found to carry many corals attached to it. This specimen was placed at our disposal for study through the courtesy of the Station for which we feel much indebted.

The small assemblage of deep-water corals consists of the following forms:

Culicia japonica sp. nov.
Goniocorella dumosa (Alcock)
Thecopsammia fistula Alcock
Balanophyllia cf. *socialis* Semper
Dendrophyllia boschmai Van der Horst
Caryophyllia arcuata (M. Edwards et Haime)
Ceratotrochus sp. indet.

The second to fourth species are those already familiar to us through the collection of the Sôyô-maru,¹⁾ while the last species is too fragmental for identification. It is only the first species that deserves special description at this place; it is a new form of an interesting genus *Culicia*, previously unknown from the Japanese seas.

The genus *Culicia* was established in 1846 by J. D. Dana²⁾ on 3 species from New Holland, Singapore and Fiji; he placed it in the family Caryophyllidae. Two years later M. Edwards and Haime³⁾ erected a new genus *Angia*, as a member of the Astrangidae, on similar forms. Subsequently they⁴⁾ found *Angia* to be congeneric with *Culicia* of Dana, and coined another new name *Cyclia* for it, rejecting Dana's name on some reasons; the number of species then known of the genus is 6 and none of them were fully described nor illustrated. It is due to Ortmann⁵⁾ that structural details became known of its two species. First early this year Wells⁶⁾ revived *Culicia* and cited *C. stellata* Dana from Singapore as its genoelectotype.

Culicia japonica Yabe and Eguchi, sp. nov.

Figs. 1-3.

Locality: Off Owasi, Minami-Muro-gun, Mie prefecture; Institute of Geology and Palaeontology, Tôhoku Imperial University, Reg. No. 59328.

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- 1) H. Yabe & M. Eguchi, Proc. 8 (1932), 389.
 - 2) J. D. Duncan, Zoophytes, U. S. Expl. Exped., p. 376, Pl. 28, figs. 5-7, 1846.
 - 3) Milne Edwards & J. Haime, Compt. rend. Acad. Sci., Vol. 27, p. 496, 1848.
 - 4) Milne Edwards & J. Haime, Polyp. foss. des terr. Palaeoz., etc., p. 116, 1851 (cited after Milne Edwards & J. Haime, Hist. nat. corall., Vol. 11, p. 606, 1857).
 - 5) A. Ortmann, Zool. Anzeig., No. 323, 1889.
 - 6) J. W. Wells, American Jour. Sci., Vol. 31, p. 105, 1936.

Numerous corallites basally united by stolons and attached on substratum with whole base, 1-4 mm or even more distant from one another, or sometimes more crowded. Corallites short, cylindrical, 5 mm high, 3-4 mm broad; calicular fossa 2-2.5 mm deep. Epitheca well developed, completely encircling corallites. Calices circular, with wall raised above septal margin and giving rise to an appearance of a peripheral groove between it and the outer margin of septa. Septa thin, little projecting, 34-43 in number, arranged in 3 complete cycles and with some additional ones of the fourth; those of the first two cycles subequal, those of the third almost as thick as the former, but shorter, and those of the fourth decidedly thinner; principal septa subentire along the upper half margin and minutely lobed in the lower part; all younger septa deeply incised and forming minutes lobes along the entire margin. Columella well developed, spongy, papillated on top. No dissepiments nor synapticulae.

This species seems to be similar to *C. verreauxii* (Milne Edwards et Haime) from New Holland and *C. rubeola* (Milne Edwards et Haime) from New Zealand, but differs from the first foreign species by relatively higher corallities and from the second by shallower calicular fossa and more numerous septa.

Explanation of Figures.

Culicia japonica Yabe and Eguchi.

1, nat. siz. 2, $\times 3$ 3, $\times 8$.