

on the apical parts of the branches and branchlets a small style is visible at the junction of the septa, no indication of it is present in the other calicles of the corallum, where the columella takes the form of a thick central concave mass with which the septa are united.

1. *Stylophora digitata* (Pallas).

*Madrepora digitata*, Pallas, Elench. Zooph., p. 326.

*Pocillopora andreossyi*, Savigny, Egypte, Polyp., pl. iv. fig. 3.

*Stylophora digitata*, Milne-Edwards and Haime, Cor., ii. p. 135.

Two specimens were collected which, though presenting interesting varietal differences, can be separated from this species by no constant characters. In the one, which is large and thick, many of the branches are divaricate or subdivaricate, very swollen and obtusely rounded at the apex; the calicles are quite large and rather far apart, and the labial projections small, more especially at the apical parts. In the other, which is of much smaller growth, the branches are much subdivided and ascending, becoming quite small and subacute above, and the calicles are rather smaller and closer and less prominent at the upper margin.

A very good description, with figures, is given by Klunzinger in his work on the Red Sea Corals.

*Localities*.—The larger specimen from Somerset, Cape York, 5 fathoms; the smaller from Amboina.

2. *Stylophora flabellata*, n. sp. (Pl. I. figs. 1-1b).

Corallum flabellate; the branches subequal, rapidly dichotomising at a rounded angle and always regularly in the same plane, very unevenly bent, compressed so as to present an elliptic outline in transverse section, which is uniformly about 8 to 10 mm. in diameter in the long axis, though somewhat less at the base; branchlets slightly smaller than the branches, quite short, subterete, very obtusely rounded. Calicles circular or subcircular, rather deep and large, 1 to 1.5 mm. in diameter, very elongately spinulose at the margin, not touching but often separated from each other by wide interspaces, nearly even with the surface, and not prominent at the upper margin. Septa six, extremely narrow above, where they are seen as slightly thickened prominent spinules at the margin of the calicle, distinct only at the basal part of the fossa, where they thicken and unite at the centre to form a thick central columella which is produced upwards as a small style, and which is generally slightly elongated in the direction of the long axis of the branch. The interseptal chambers are usually very deep, especially those which are situated at the distal part of each calicle; they are generally narrow, but