

5. *Galaxea aspera*, n. sp. (Pl. IV. figs. 5-5d).

Corallum broadly convex above, subcylindrical, with a very scant peritheca, the cells of which are small and closely placed. Calicles either subcircular and about 6 mm. in diameter at the margin of the wall, or oval, elongated and compressed, and about 9 mm. in the long diameter; elongato-turbinate, but many calicles at different parts of the corallum, and chiefly at the outer margin, very shortly and distinctly turbinate; raised above the peritheca for a large portion of their length, many being free for more than 2 cm., irregularly crowded, generally about 4 to 5 mm. apart, but often very closely placed owing to the development of many small calicles around some of the larger ones (apparently owing to injury). Walls neatly thin; costæ very prominent throughout the length of the free portion of the calicles, distinctly raised but less prominent in the substance of the peritheca, slightly thickened and sharp, those corresponding to the small septa more prominent than those of the larger, less raised at the basal part of the shortly turbinate calicles than at the upper portion. Septa of three complete cycles, a fourth being rudimentary in many of the larger cups, very exsert, projecting about 5 mm., sub-acute above and somewhat fragile, being easily broken away; those of the first and second cycles nearly equal, thickened slightly at the wall and reaching to the centre; those of the third cycle projecting nearly to the centre and quite thin.

This species, like the *Galaxea fragilis*, possesses broad and prominent costæ, but it differs from that form in being much rougher and less delicate throughout, in its larger calicles, in the size and arrangement of the septa and costæ, and in the nature of the peritheca.

In the great prominence of its septa it recalls *Galaxea fascicularis*, *Galaxea hystrix*, and *Galaxea cuspidata*. The *Galaxea fascicularis* may be distinguished by the denser and firmer texture, by the thick walls and septa, which are often very granulated, and by the slightly prominent costæ which are obsolete on the basal part of the calicle where the wall becomes smooth. *Galaxea cuspidata* is well distinguished by its extremely large and regularly turbinate calicles with very thick septa. *Galaxea hystrix* is distinguished by the thick and abundant peritheca, by the cylindrical non-turbinate calicles, which are remotely carinate exteriorly, the wall being nearly smooth except at the upper portion.

*Locality*.—Amboina.

6. *Galaxea ellisii*, Milne-Edwards and Haime.

*Galaxea ellisi*, Milne-Edwards and Haime, Cor., ii. p. 228.

The appearance of this species varies much with age. In the young state its colonies are broadly convex, with closely placed calicles, which are subcircular, oblong or much