Mæandrina strigosa, Dana.
" *sinuosissima*, Edw. and H.
" *labyrinthica*, Ell. and Sol.
Diploria cerebriformis, Lamk.
Astræa ananas, Ell. and Sol.
Astræa coarctata, Duch. and Mich.
Siderastræa galaxea, Ell. and Sol.
Agaricia fragilis, Dana.
Porites clavaria, Lamk.
Millepora alcicornis, L.
Millepora ramosa, Pall.

The two species of *Millepora* are very abundant, and contribute largely to the reef formation. While some species, such as the great "Brain-Coral" (*Diploria cerebriformis*), which is conspicuous at the bottom as a bright yellow mass, appear to prefer to grow where the water is lighted up by the sunshine, other species, such as the *Millepora ramosa* and *Isophyllia dipsacea*, seem to thrive best in the shade. One species, *Agaricia fragilis*, which forms very thin and fragile plate-like laminæ, which are, when bleached white, almost the most beautiful of corals, occurs growing in colonies in great abundance in water from a foot to a fathom in depth inside small caverns.[1]

The genera *Astræa* (*Favia*) and *Mæandrina* are for the first time recorded with certainty from this locality; while the species which are new to the fauna comprise:—

Oculina coronalis.
" *speciosa*.
Isophyllia fragilis.
" *australis*.
" *cylindrica*.
" *knoxi*.
Isophyllia marginata (?).
Mæandrina strigosa.
" *sinuosissima*.
" *labyrinthica*.
Astræa ananas.
" *coarctata*.
Millepora ramosa.

Of these the *Isophyllia fragilis* (=*Mussa fragilis*, Dana), and the *Mæandrina labyrinthica* were recorded by Dana as being found at Bermuda, in his Report on the Zoophytes of the United States Exploring Expedition; but both species have since been omitted from his list of the Bermuda Corals (Cor. and Cor. Islands, p. 114). They are therefore mentioned here as being found for the first time.

With the exception of *Oculina coronalis* (new species) and *Oculina bermudensis*, which at present are only known from Bermuda, the species are all West Indian and are such as one would expect to find. It is, however a noteworthy fact that no representative of the genus *Madrepora* is known to occur at Bermuda, although the three extremely variable species, *Madrepora palmata*, *Madrepora cervicornis* and *Madrepora prolifera*, are perhaps the most abundant, if not the most characteristic of the Reef-Corals of the West Indian Islands. It is possible that the genus does occur on the reefs, though it may be taken for granted, from the absence of representative forms in the collections of the "United States Exploring Expedition" and of the Challenger, that the specimens are

[2] Moseley, Notes by a Naturalist on the Challenger, p. 27.