Four species are characterised as being the most abundant reef-forming species, namely:—

Pocillopora brevicornis.

Pavonia decussata.

Goniastræa laxa. Madrepora millepora.

To judge from the specimens which were obtained, the Corals of Api, on the whole, seem to be of extremely small growth.

4. Australia.

Seventeen species of True Corals, representing ten genera, were obtained. They were collected chiefly at Somerset, Cape York, and at Wednesday Island. locality for one species, Dendrophyllia conferta, n. sp., is unknown.

(a) Somerset, Cape York.—Eleven species of True Corals, representing seven genera, were obtained, (1) from the shore at low tide, (2) from a depth of 5 fathoms.

"The sandy beach slopes down to end abruptly on a nearly horizontal mud-flat, bare at low water, which is mainly calcareous, and in fact a shore-platform reef, but with few living Corals on it." 1

Seven species were obtained from the shore at low tide, namely :-

Euphyllia glabrescens, Chamisso.

turgida, Dana.

striata, Edw. and H.

Goniastrwa quoyi, Edw. and H.

Turbinaria peltata, Esper.

cinerascens, Ell. and Sol.

Turbinaria crater, Pall.

Four species were obtained from a depth of 5 fathoms, namely:—

Stylophora digitata, Blainv. Galaxea musicalis, Esper.

Mussa aspera, Edw. and H. Alveopora retusa, Verrill.

(b) Wednesday Island.—Six species of Corals representing four genera, were dredged at a depth of eight fathoms.

Moseleya latistellata, n. sp.

Dendrophyllia axifuga, Edw. and H.

Turbinaria crater, Pall.

Of the seventeen species from the Australian region, four are new, namely:—

Dendrophyllia conferta.

Turbinaria æqualis.

Montipora exserta. Moseleya latistellata.

The last being the type of a new genus.

¹ Moseley, Notes by a Naturalist on the Challenger, p. 360.