

The species is very close to the *Oculina varicosa*, Lesueur, but is distinguishable by the smaller, shallower and less prominent calicles which are not swollen at the base.

*Locality*.—Bermuda.

6. *Oculina recta*, n. sp. (Pl. I. figs. 5-5b).

Corallum much branched, with the branches elongated and irregularly ascending, often coalescent, about 10 to 15 mm. in diameter at the basal stock, and diminishing gradually in size to about 5 mm. at the apex, but often subequal throughout a large extent. Calicles very evenly prominent, being about 1.5 to 2 mm. above the general surface, with their sides regularly perpendicular to the branches, circular, rather deep but sometimes shallow especially towards the basal parts, about 2 to 3 mm. in diameter, rather crowded in spiral lines, about 3 to 5 mm. apart; the cups are often sunk in a slight depression in which the costæ are generally visible, though not continued on the slight intercalicinal ridges. Septa unequal, exsert, granulated, very thin and knife-like, broad, scarcely separated from the pali except by a very shallow notch. Pali twelve, small, thin and broad, continuous with and slightly thicker than the septa owing to the rougher granulations on their sides. Columella papilliform, generally fused in a solid mass with the inner edges of the pali. Surface very finely granulated.

This species is close to the *Oculina speciosa*, but is distinguishable by the rather deep and prominent calicles with perpendicular sides; by the thinner septa, and by the thin pali which are scarcely separated from the septa and are sunk down in the calicular fossa. It is represented by two specimens.

*Locality*.—St. Thomas, West Indies.

7. *Oculina bermudensis*, Duchassaing and Michelotti.

*Oculina bermudiana*, Duchassaing and Michelotti, Suppl. Mém. Cor. des Antilles, p. 68, pl. ix. figs. 1, 2.

The specimen of this species consists of a large, branching, dense corallum, rising apparently from many points of attachment, and becoming very coalescent. Its highest branches rise to about 34 cm. and the chief basal parts are nearly 3.5 cm. thick, while in the type specimen, which was of small growth, the greatest thickness was nearly 2 cm. A marked peculiarity of the species, not mentioned in its definition, is the nearly uniform thickness of many of the main branches, which thus become very obtuse at the apex, and show but little tendency to produce branchlets, which when produced are nearly as thick and blunt as the main branches, from which they originate. In a few branches, however, this condition is not marked and they become gradually smaller, and even attenuate, the incipient branchlets at different points of the corallum being