present, and is well developed towards the basal parts as a thick, pointed style placed above the small point of union of the septa.

Two specimens were obtained—one attaining a very great size.

Locality.—Samboangan, Philippines.

Family Pocilloporidæ.

Genus 1. *Seriatopora*, Lamarck.

Seriatopora, Lamarck, Hist. Anim. sans Vert., ii. p. 282, 1816.
„ Milne-Edwards and Haime, Cor., iii. p. 311.
„ Duncan, Rev. Madrep., p. 47.

An altogether new light has lately been thrown upon the structure of this genus by the researches of Professor Moseley.[1] It appears that the presence of a pair of deep lateral pits in the calicle must be regarded as an essential character in the definition of the genus as based on the corallum. As seen in several Challenger specimens, the degree of development of the septa, and the relation of these to each other and to the lateral pits, seem to vary considerably, not only in different species, but even in the different parts of the same specimen. Thus in *Seriatopora stellata* the six primary septa are large, well developed and exsert, and usually regularly arranged, so as to form equal interseptal chambers. In many calicles secondary septa are developed in the distal lateral chambers. The deep pits are always situated in the median lateral chambers, and no pits are to be found in either the distal or proximal lateral chambers. In the *Seriatopora conferta*, in the calicles on the basal part of the corallum, a condition closely similar to this is met with, while the secondaries are more developed; but in the calicles towards the apical parts of the corallum, where the fossa is very deep and the distal margin of the calicle arched, the septa are very slightly developed and often rudimentary, while the deep pits are situated at the proximal portion of the fossa and not at or towards the median portion. In the *Seriatopora crassa*, the septa are much less developed, but the proximal and distal lateral chambers in many of the calicles are much deepened and present an approach to the condition found in *Stylophora*, in which genus the six primary interseptal spaces are all deep. In this species, however, the proximal lateral chambers are often subdivided by secondary septa.

From those species of *Stylophora* with prominent calicles, in which a marked bilateral symmetry is present, species of *Seriatopora*, such as *Seriatopora stellata*, can be distinguished only by the presence of the two deep lateral pits.

Twelve species of this genus are in the collection.

[1] Notes on the Structure of Seriatopora, &c., *Quart. Journ. Micr. Sci.*, new ser., vol. xxii., 1882, p. 390.