

however, that the calicles are very rarely 1 mm. wide, the average size being scarcely more than 0.5 mm. Often they are scarcely or not at all prominent. In the extremely spinous nature of the branches, in this species limited to the upper portion, it approaches the *Seriatopora spinosa*; while the size and character of its cups and the compressed and coalescent nature of its branches relate it to *Seriatopora valida*, from which it seems scarcely justifiable to separate it.

Locality.—Samboangan, Philippines.

5. *Seriatopora cervina* (Lamarck).

Porites cervina, Lamarck, Hist. Anim. sans Vert., ii. p. 271, 1816.

Seriatopora cervina, Milne-Edwards and Haime, Cor., iii. pp. 312 and 314.

„ „ Brüggemann, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 4, vol. xix., 1877, p. 418.

Two small specimens in the collection I have referred to this species, with which they agree in essential structure. The cells are generally rather far apart, especially at the basal part, and this gives a rather dense texture to the corallum. The structure of these small specimens agrees exactly with that of the basal and outer branches of large specimens of the species. One of the small specimens, from Banda, has a very roughly echinulate surface and generally very small branches, but it agrees so closely in other parts that it can only be regarded as a peculiarly grown specimen of the same species.

The *Seriatopora compressa*, Studer, is very close to this species.

Localities.—Samboangan, Philippines; Banda.

6. *Seriatopora compressa*, Studer.

Seriatopora compressa, Studer, Monatsber. d. k. preuss. Akad. d. Wiss. Berlin, 1878, p. 541, pl. iii. fig. 11.

Two small specimens were collected which agree well with the description and figure of this species. In many calicles the upper margin, though finely divided, is not at all prominent. The septa are not perceptible except at the bottom of the cup, where a columella is present and is generally more developed and pointed in the calicles towards the apical parts of the branches; in the more basal calicles, the columella is broad, low, and scarcely marked, and the lateral pits are of very small dimensions, and often nearly obsolete. In general habit the species approaches the *Seriatopora valida*.

Locality.—Samboangan, Philippines.

7. *Seriatopora stellata*, n. sp. (Pl. II. figs. 4-4b).

Corallum closely ramose; the branches subequal, about 7 to 10 mm. thick, often coalescent, terete or slightly compressed where two or more coalesce, ascending, often