

by interspaces equal to their diameter; higher on the branches they become even larger, more distinctly seriate, with a very slight and angular, echinulate projection of the upper wall; at the extreme apical parts they are very distinctly seriate, oval or elongated, and 1.5 mm. in the long diameter, with very narrow divisions between them in the same series, and with extremely thin interseriate divisions. The septa and columella are almost indistinct, a narrow lamellate columella being generally present towards the apical parts. The ends of the branches are obtuse, thick, of very light texture, and very distinctly winged.

*Locality*.—Samboangan, Philippines.

9. *Seriatopora crassa*, n. sp. (Pl. II. figs. 3-3d).

Corallum large, heavy, forming broad and convex clumps of thick, rounded or slightly flattened branches which are much divided, intricately coalescent and obtuse. Branches about 1 cm. thick at base, often much wider at their point of coalescence, gradually lessening to about 5 to 7 mm. at about an equal distance from the apex, which is thick, rounded, and not winged. Throughout the entire corallum the branches dichotomise regularly at about every 5 to 7 mm. of their length, nearly at right angles, the larger number of the resulting very short branchlets coalescing with those of adjoining branches. Calicles subcircular or oval, generally small, about 0.5 mm. in diameter, slightly more towards the upper parts, where they often become nearly 1 mm. wide in the long diameter, scattered, and more or less indistinctly seriate at the base, where they are separated by spaces more than their own diameter in width, more closely placed and crowded on the apical parts, with spiral and linear series seldom distinctly and continuously marked even at the apex, prominent at the upper margin which is rounded, often oblique and finely divided. Septa of six primaries and rudimentary secondaries, seldom prominent, distinct only deep down in the cup where they are more or less rib-like. Columella well developed, conspicuous and pointed. Lateral pits in the median lateral chambers large and deep; generally four smaller and shallower pits well-marked in the other four primary interseptal spaces, of which the proximal pair are frequently subdivided by secondary septa. Surface very closely beset with fine spines, which sometimes form polygonal areas around the calicles. Texture very firm and compact.

This very distinct form has very much of the general habit of the intricately branched variety of *Seriatopora ocellata*. In essential structure it closely relates the genus to *Stylophora*, a decided approach being made to the distinct, deep primary interseptal spaces of that genus.

A single typical specimen was obtained, in which, however, a large part of the corallum has been injured by weathering.

To this same species another specimen has been referred, though very doubtfully. The specimen is characterised by the same robust habit, and its mode of growth is