

scarcely compact even at the base, thus giving a very light texture to the corallum; the spinules of the surface are very fine, long and sharp. Though apparently so distinct from the ordinary form of the species, it is impossible to separate it, since a large specimen from Amboina furnishes more or less intermediate characters between it and the more commonly occurring form. It may, however, be distinguished as the *Pocillopora acuta*, var. *fragilis*.

The *Pocillopora ramiculosa*, Verrill, does not seem to be distinct from this species.

*Localities*.—Banda; Amboina; Mactan Island, Philippines.

2. *Pocillopora paucistellata*, n. sp. (Pl. I. figs. 3-3a).

Corallum ramose, lax; consisting of few rather thick, terete or subterete, elongated, spreading branches, more or less prostrate and divided, which diminish gradually in size and give off at intervals comparatively few, small, subacute, short branchlets. Calicles large, about 1 mm. or more in diameter, very shallow and open, circular or slightly oval, never crowded even at the apical parts, separated by broad interspaces which are not marked by lines surrounding the calicles. Septa absent or quite indistinct even when the calicles are magnified. Columella absent, the bottom of the cup being finely spinulose and flat or subconcave. Surface often nearly smooth, unevenly marked by very short and rudimentary spinules, which are more distinct at the edge of the calicles, coenenchyma extremely compact throughout.

This species resembles generally the *Pocillopora acuta*, but differs from it in its much more lax and elongated habit, in its distant and shallow cells, which are never crowded even at the apex, and the absence of septal markings and of a columella, and in the very short and rather distant spinules of the surface, which consequently appears almost smooth.

*Locality*.—Ternate.

3. *Pocillopora suffruticosa*, Verrill.

*Pocillopora suffruticosa*, Verrill, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. Cambridge, U.S.A., vol. i. p. 60.

A large and interesting specimen was obtained which agrees well with the short and incomplete description of Verrill. The clump is densely branched with many large, clustered, elongated, subterete stems, which frequently divide and subdivide, the resulting branches being very proliferous throughout their whole length, and crowded with short branchlets. The calicles are small, 0.5 or 0.75 mm. wide, circular or oval and rather deep, separated by spaces less than their diameter; the septa are developed, and in the calicles on the branchlets are distinctly seen, when the calicle is magnified, as finely spinulose lamellæ, which are less marked in the calicles on the main branches; the upper and lower septa in each cup slightly enlarged. Columella small, rather prominent.