

elongated. The calicles are quite large at the central portions of the colony, and have a diameter of from 5 to 7 mm., some more elongated are about 9 mm. in length and 4 mm. wide; they are free for about 6 or 7 mm., and are quite smooth at their juncture with the peritheca. The first and second cycles of septa are subequal and slightly thickened, the other septa are quite small and thin. In the adult form the colony becomes more or less cylindrical and rises into stout columnar lobes, in which the calicles are smaller and more regular, and the septa more equally thin.

A fine, young specimen was obtained. A figure, which Milne-Edwards and Haime have referred to this species, is given by Ellis, Phil. Trans., liii. pl. xx. fig. 14, 1764.

Locality.—Mactan Island, Philippines.

7. *Galaxea tenella*, Brüggemann.

Galaxea tenella, Brüggemann, Journ. Mus. Godeffroy, vol. xiv. p. 203.

This species is very close to the *Galaxea ellisii*, especially to the young forms of that species. It appears to be distinguished, however, by its much more prominent costæ, its more regular calicles, generally much expanded at the margin, and its thinner more delicate septa.

A single young specimen was obtained.

Locality.—Amboina.

8. *Galaxea fragilis*, n. sp. (Pl. IV. figs. 7-7d).

Corallum broadly subcylindrical or irregularly convex, with an unequally developed but abundant peritheca, the cells of which are very large, loose, and delicate. Calicles very delicate and thin throughout, subcircular, oval or slightly elongated and compressed, about 4.5 mm. in diameter from margin to margin of the wall, often nearly 7 mm. in the long diameter of the elongated calicles, elongato-turbinate, projecting very unequally above the peritheca, and from about 5 to 10 mm. high, often about 6 mm. distant from each other, but generally closely crowded together, with scattered small calicles developing numerously at various parts (apparently where the corallum has been injured). Walls very thin throughout; costæ very prominent throughout the free portion of the calicles, very thin, those corresponding to the last complete cycle of septa wider than the septa to which they correspond, and more prominent than those corresponding to the larger septa. Septa of three complete cycles, a fourth very rudimentary, and only seen in a few larger calicles; all the septa are extremely thin and delicate, very exsert, projecting about 4 mm., but fragile and generally broken away, except in those calicles that are protected from friction; septa of the first and second cycles equal and projecting quite to the centre, those of the third cycle very narrow.

(Zool. Chall. Exp.—PART XLVI.—1886.)

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