

development of vesiculate endotheca, the series of calicinal centres are separated by wide ridges, formed entirely by the thin wall and by the convex dissepiments which stretch from the centre to this thin wall.

This genus, which has been confounded by Milne-Edwards and Haime with *Plerogyra* will include not only the following species, but also the *Plerogyra lichtensteini* of those authors; the genus *Plerogyra* being limited to those forms in which the walls are not fused throughout so as to form a thin lamina, but in which the series remain distinct with their walls united below and separated above, except occasionally when two free growing ends meet, and grow together.

Physogyra aperta, Quelch (Pl. III. figs. 1-1a).

Physogyra aperta, Quelch, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., vol. xiii., 1884, p. 294.

Corallum convex above; wall very thin, simple, sometimes almost rudimentary. Costæ very slightly developed, and then only at the margin of the series. The series of the calicinal centres open and shallow, in no part deep and narrow; the centres are often difficult to distinguish, owing to the uniform development of dissepiments along the series. Width of series about 16 mm., but at times more than 20 mm. The septa are from 2 to 4 mm. apart, very thin and very projecting, subequal except at the ends of the series where some are very small, fragile and easily broken away, leaving the vesicular dissepimental ridges almost bare. The dissepiments are thin, convex above, more or less fragile and easily broken away, about 3 mm. apart from those above or below at the wall, closer at their inner terminations, forming simple, wide, curved interseptal chambers.

The species is easily distinguished from the *Physogyra lichtensteini* (Milne-Edwards and Haime) by the nature of the calicinal centres which in that species are very deep and narrow.

Locality.—Banda.

Genus 6. *Pectinia*, Oken.

Pectinia (pars), Oken, Lehrb. der Naturg., i. p. 68.

„ Milne-Edwards and Haime, Cor., ii. p. 206.

„ Duncan, Rev. Madrep., p. 86.

The dissepiments in this genus are stated by Milne-Edwards and Haime to be very abundant, curved and oblique, sometimes simple but more often forming large vesicles. This, however, is misleading, for in the calicinal valleys very little can be seen of endotheca as viewed exteriorly, and it is only at the basal parts, as seen in section, that the endotheca can be made out. In young stages, therefore, no endotheca, or but very slight traces of it at the base, would be present.