

specific names would doubtless be applied to them. The very convex specimens of the typical form gradually pass to those with a much broader growth, which seem to be very close to, if not identical with, the *Isophyllia sinuosa*, Verrill. In these the convexity is very slightly marked, and the cells become more shallow and open and of smaller size, though this is very variable (1.5 to 3.5 cm.), while at the same time the septa are thinner. The slight furrow on the wall between the septa often becomes somewhat prominent, and marks an approach to *Isophyllia marginata* (Duchassaing and Michelotti). The columella in some is well developed, and in others rudimentary.

An interesting variety occurs in which many of the larger septa are much thickened, a variety that calls to mind the *Isophyllia cylindrica*, to which it is closely allied.

The *Symphyllia thomasiana*, Duchassaing and Michelotti, does not seem to differ in any respect from the present species.

Professor Moseley remarks that this species seems to thrive best in the shade.<sup>1</sup>

*Locality*.—Bermuda.

##### 5. *Isophyllia marginata* (Duchassaing and Michelotti).

*Symphyllia marginata*, Duchassaing and Michelotti, Mém. Cor. des Antilles, p. 72.

This specimen, which is shortly pedunculate, differs from the description of Duchassaing and Michelotti in one chief particular, namely, that the columella is here but slightly developed, a character that would place it very close to the *Isophyllia helianthus* of those authors. It is very close to the *Isophyllia dipsacea*.

On one side the epitheca is fairly well developed, on the other scarcely present; the walls are always fused together up to the edge of the calicles, but flattened above and wide enough to leave a well-marked vacant space or furrow between the septa of adjoining calicles; the septa are rather exsert, thin and finely dentate; the calicles are rather small and shallow, with measurements somewhat larger than those given in the description; the number of the septa to the centimetre is very variable in different parts according to the presence or absence of the septa of the last cycle.

To this species I have referred, with some doubt, another specimen which is much more convex than the foregoing, with an irregularly developed epitheca, a more abundant columella, and thicker and rougher septa. It closely agrees with it, however, in the flattened wall of the series which gives the characteristic appearance to the species, and as the above differences are all in characters which are very variable in the same species, it seems justifiable to conclude that a larger collection of this species would yield forms with less divergence.

To this species also, it is likely, should be referred the *Isophyllia multilamella* described by Pourtalès in the Florida Reef-Corals,<sup>2</sup> of which the *Lithophyllia multilamella*, Duchassaing and Michelotti, seems to be only a young specimen.

<sup>1</sup> Notes by a Naturalist on the Challenger, p. 27.

<sup>2</sup> Illustr. Cat. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., No. iv.