

Duchassaing and Michelotti have regarded this species as being closely allied to *Symphylia grandis*, Milne-Edwards and Haime, but a comparison of the description of this species with that of *Symphylia grandis* will shew that the two forms are quite distinct, and not referable to the same genus.

*Locality*.—Bermuda.

6. *Isophyllia cylindrica* (Duchassaing and Michelotti).

*Symphylia cylindrica*, Duchassaing and Michelotti, Mém. Cor. des Antilles, p. 71.

A very fine series of specimens, apparently referable to this species, was obtained. The series shows clearly the different stages of growth, five specimens being simple, fixed forms, the youngest of which is about 5 mm. in diameter, circular, with very prominent septa and costæ and a rudimentary wall, with three cycles complete; and the oldest about 2 cm. in diameter with five cycles complete, slightly oval in shape, irregular on one side where gemmation is taking place. Another small specimen shews an advanced stage in the formation of the colony, there being two fully formed calicles and a third developing. The larger specimens are elongated and broadly pedunculate; on these an incomplete epitheca is present, and the walls are fused throughout but often flattened above, presenting a decided approach to *Isophyllia marginata*. The calicles tend to isolate themselves, but are generally in irregular series of from two to four. The septa are of very variable size, and generally much thickened, more especially the primaries and secondaries (more clearly seen in the young stages); the teeth are strong but not specially developed at the upper margin. There are about seven or eight large septa to the centimetre with often one or two very small additional ones. The columella is moderately developed, but not abundant, and not continued from centre to centre. The width of the calicles is about 20 mm. and the depth from about 8 to 10 mm.

A single rather small specimen, which does not seem distinct from this species, differs in being flattened, apparently free at the base, and in having thinner septa. The species is very close both to the *Isophyllia dipsacea* and to *Isophyllia marginata*, and there are a few forms which seem so nearly intermediate between them, that it is with much doubt that I have retained the species.

*Locality*.—Bermuda.

7. *Isophyllia knoxi* (Duchassaing and Michelotti).

*Symphylia knoxi*, Duchassaing and Michelotti, Mém. Cor. des Antilles, p. 71.

This specimen agrees well with the description given by Duchassaing and Michelotti. The most striking feature is the degree of separation of the calicles, which tend rapidly to