

isolate themselves. This is, however, very irregular. In certain parts, especially towards the outer portion of the corallum, the edges of the calicles are quite free, the fusion of the walls taking place about 5 mm. below the edge of the calicle, thus leaving a well-marked, rather deep furrow, which is more or less distinctly marked by subspinulose costæ; but towards the centre the fusion of the walls is often complete, and but a slight furrow is present between the septa from adjacent calicles. The size of the calicles is very variable, being from 3 to 4 cm. wide and from 1 to 1.5 cm. deep. The septa are unequal and thick, eight or nine to 1 cm., but smaller intermediate ones are often present. The teeth are much more marked at the middle part of the septa, becoming smaller near the edge of the calicle, and somewhat so near the columella. This last is always well developed.

The corallum in this specimen is somewhat turbinate, about 8 cm. high, 12 cm. long, and 9 cm. broad. A well-developed epitheca is present, rising to from 3 to 8 mm. from the border. The costæ are well marked near the calicles, and are subspinose.

Locality.—Bermuda.

8. *Isophyllia aspera* (Duchassaing and Michelotti).

Symphyllia aspera, Duchassaing and Michelotti, Mém. Cor. des Antilles, p. 71.

The specimen which I have referred to this species agrees in every respect with the short description as given by Duchassaing and Michelotti, and seems to be quite distinct from those obtained at Bermuda. The calicles are sometimes separate, but are more frequently in long and sinuous series, which contain from two to fifteen calicinal centres. These centres are easily distinguished by the thickening of the columella at these points and by the great development of pairs of opposite septa which enclose them. The calicinal valleys are rather shallow, being from about 7 to 10 mm. deep. The walls are strong and thick, marked with a small furrow between the septa of opposite sides, but not flattened at the top, their width is very variable, ranging from 15 to 30 mm., the greatest width being generally that of a terminal calicle of a series. The septa are prominent, nearly subequal, generally much inclined, but sometimes nearly perpendicular at their outer edges, with few, from four to seven, strong unequal teeth.

The specimen is a very large one, being about 15 cm. in diameter. A large portion of it has grown under unfavourable conditions, and the wall at that part has become less elevated, thicker and broader, the septa much less prominent and thicker, with shorter, more rounded, and almost suppressed teeth. On comparison with this portion of the specimen, it would seem that the *Symphyllia conferta*, Duchassaing and Michelotti, is but a variety of this species.

Locality.—St. Thomas, West Indies.