

the slight endotheca, the interseptal spaces are very deep and conspicuous around the porous mass of the columella.

Locality.—Banda.

2. *Ulophyllia cellulosa*, n. sp. (Pl. III. figs. 6-6c).

Corallum convex above, flattened below, destitute of an epitheca, strongly and denticulately costate, with the intercostal spaces very abundantly and largely vesicular. Calicles sometimes placed singly, but generally arranged in long sinuous valleys in which the centres are very distinct, and always separated by the meeting of two large septa from opposite sides of the valley. Width of the valleys from 15 to 30 mm., depth often as much as 20 mm. Walls very thin, often broken through, much more raised at the central than at the outer part of the corallum where the cups are broad and shallow. Septa unequal, of four cycles, thin, very prominent below, and forming a distinct, central depression for the columella; much less prominent above and giving the ridges an acute edge, unevenly and rather far apart, being about six or eight to the centimetre on the top of the ridges, much more numerous and unequal in the outer and shallower cups, where there are often as many as thirteen to the centimetre; teeth of the septa rather large below, becoming very small or absent above, never becoming long and narrow, or bifurcating; a paliform lobe generally marked. Columella generally well developed, forming a rather large porous or trabeculate mass, but frequently scanty. Endotheca very abundantly developed as large, long, regularly placed, interseptal vesicles, which give a very swollen, convex appearance to the ridges at their lower portion and for some distance above the position of the columella, equal to about half the height of the ridges, the wall being continued above this swollen portion as a narrow lamina.

In appearance the single specimen in the collection has a general resemblance to the figure of *Madrepora lactuca*, Esper.¹ This species is easily separated from the *Ulophyllia aspera* by the abundantly developed endotheca which here gives rise to a swollen, raised ridge between the valleys in which the centres are placed. This ridge, formed by the large dissepiments between the septa, is more clearly seen when the prominent septa are broken away. A transverse section of the ridge to the level of the columella shows the thin wall with opposite septa, on the lateral surfaces of which are the thin interseptal dissepiments, which form long, curved chambers, and which extend above the columella for about one-half the height of the ridge. Other characters which serve to separate it from the same species are the much thinner walls; the wider, deeper, and more continuous valleys in which the centres are placed; their regularly and less sharply toothed septa; the more scanty columella; and the absence of a distinct epitheca on the vesicular costæ.

Locality.—Banda.

¹ Pflanz., Madrep., Tab. xxxa.