and less cellular structure, by its more distant and even cells, and by its thicker septa and costæ, which have finer denticulations.

Locality.—Mactan Island, Philippines.

## 6. Astræa doreyensis (Milne-Edwards and Haime).

Favia doreyensis, Milne-Edwards and Haime, Cor., ii. p. 432.

The unequally raised edges of the calicles and the broad ridges give a peculiar appearance to this species, which is thus easily distinguished from the Astrona denticulata, with which it has many points of resemblance. The calicles in which division is taking place, or is about to take place, are much elongated and often irregular, with a diameter of from about 10 to 12 mm.

Locality.—Banda.

## 7. Astræa speciosa, Dana.

Astrwa speciosa, Dana, Zoophytes, p. 220, pl. xi. fig. 1.

A portion of a large specimen was obtained. Owing to the very light structure of the species, the upper portions of the exsert septa are often broken away, a somewhat ragged appearance resulting. I have followed Studer in keeping the species distinct from both Astrwa (Favia) okeni, Milne-Edwards and Haime, and Astrwa (Favia) tubulifera, Klunzinger.

Locality.—Banda.

## 8. Astræa ananas (Ellis and Solander).

Madrepora ananas, Ellis and Solander, Zoophytes, p. 168, pl. xlvii. fig. 6. Favia ananas, Milne-Edwards and Haime, Cor., ii. p. 435.

A single small specimen was obtained, incrusting a piece of rock. In the young stages the species appears to be very close to the broad-walled form of Astrwa fragum, and also closely resembles the Astrwa porcata, Esper, which is found in the East Indies.

Locality.—Bermuda.

## 9. Astrwa coarctata (Duchassaing and Michelotti).

Favia coarctata, Duchassaing and Michelotti, Mém. Cor. des Antilles, p. 76, pl. x. figs. 17, 18.

The specimen which I have referred to this species consists of a small colony of five calicles, which was found growing on the base of a large Mwandrina. Two of these calicles are subcircular, while the other three are much elongated, and two of them show