

clearly the process of division. The short description applies closely to the specimen, and the figure of the entire corallum (fig. 17) well represents it, but the calicles, as seen in fig. 18, differ from it, and also from the description, in the absence of the well-marked teeth.

The corallum is incrusting, slightly convex, and with a well-developed epitheca; the calicles rather close, subcircular or elongated, rather deep, from 3 to 5 mm. long, 1 to 3 mm. wide, and about 2 mm. deep, borders free, with prominent toothed costæ connecting adjacent calicles. Septa in three complete cycles, a fourth rudimentary, thin, exsert, finely toothed and very granulated, the innermost parts confluent with each other and with the slightly developed columella.

*Locality.*—Bermuda.

10. *Astræa fragum* (Esper).

*Madrepora fragum*, Esper, Pflanz., i. Forts., p. 79; Madrep., pl. lxiv.

*Favia fragum*, Milne-Edwards and Haime, Cor., ii. p. 439.

The specimens of this species are very abundant on the shore; and are in every respect identical with the ordinary West Indian forms. The calicles attain very often a diameter of 8 mm., and are much more closely placed in the middle than at the margin of the colony where the walls are much thicker and the costæ conspicuous. In many of the largest calicles rudiments of a fifth cycle are often present.

*Locality.*—St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands.

Genus 19. *Goniastræa*, Milne-Edwards and Haime.

*Goniastræa*, Milne-Edwards and Haime, Cor., ii. p. 444.

„ Duncan, Rev. Madrep., p. 102.

An extremely interesting modification of the pali is found in one of the species of this genus, *Goniastræa multilobata*, n. sp., in which these structures are often much divided and irregularly placed.

Eight species of the genus were obtained.

1. *Goniastræa multilobata*, n. sp. (Pl. III. fig. 2-2c).

Corallum incrusting at base, rising into short, thick, and broad, obtuse branches or lobes which become more or less coalescent laterally. Calicles very unequal and irregular, polygonal, oblong or much elongated, straight or sinuous. In the greater number of the calicles, especially on the apical parts of the branches, division is so rapid that many of them contain two, three or more centres incompletely separated from each other; and