

inner margin of the septa. Synapticulæ distant, very unequally and irregularly developed, being generally rather thick, interseptal outgrowths of the upper part of the wall. Endotheca well developed, deep down, easily seen in a vertical section. A transverse section shows the calicles with distinct centres generally arranged in sinuous valleys, which are bounded by thick and solid walls.

This genus is close to *Pavonia*, in some species of which an approach is made at the apical parts of the corallum to the arrangement of the calicles in isolated and sub-sinuuous groups with elevated and solid walls. In *Tichoseris*, however, the walls are elevated at all parts of the corallum, the interseptal chambers are extremely deep, the dissepiments being inconspicuous from above, and the sinuous and mæandrine arrangement of the calicles well marked.

Tichoseris obtusata, Quelch (Pl. V. figs. 3-3c).

Tichoseris obtusata, Quelch, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., vol. xiii., 1884, p. 296.

Corallum consisting of blunt, elongated or rounded, lobate masses, of very dense structure throughout. Calicles small; often separate, subcircular or elongated and polygonal, from about 3 to 5 mm. in diameter, deep, but often appearing almost filled up and shallow, owing to the closely packed septa; more generally from two to six or more calicles are grouped together, with their walls incompletely developed, so that they give the appearance of many centres surrounded by one raised wall, which is of very irregular shape and size, being long, sinuous, mæandrine, and narrow, or rounded and wide, often from 5 to 14 mm. in diameter. Wall very solid throughout, thin-edged above, but thick below. Septa not exsert, very numerous, in the separate calicles there are as many as five cycles, but the fifth is very incomplete; those of the first two cycles are subequal those of the fourth and fifth very small; but all are entire, very thin, extremely granulated or finely echinulated on their sides, with their inner edges nearly vertical. Columella very rudimentary. Dissepiments very thin, and rather widely separated.

Two small specimens of this species were obtained.

Locality.—Reefs, Fiji.

Genus 3. *Pavonia*, Lamarck.

Pavona (pars), Lamarck, Syst. Anim. sans Vert., p. 382, 1801.

Pavonia (pars), Lamarck, Hist. Anim. sans Vert., ii. p. 238, 1816.

Lophoseris, Milne-Edwards and Haime, Cor., iii. p. 65.

„ Duncan, Rev. Madrep., p. 157.

As Verrill¹ points out, Lamarck's application of the name *Pavonia* claims priority over Hübner's use of the term for a genus of Lepidoptera, and it must therefore be retained. The dissepiments, which were not noticed by Milne-Edwards and Haime, have been described by Verrill, as already stated.

Five species were obtained.

¹ *Trans. Connect. Acad.*, vol. i. p. 543, 1868.