Zoology Part XLVI: Report on the REEF CORALS. By John J. Quelch, Bound in Volume 16,1886.

corallum is very common among these forms owing to the fact that the members are unattached except in their very young stages—*Podabacia* excepted. Such injury and consequent reparation are frequently met with in *Fungia*, *Halomitra*, *Herpetolitha*, and *Lithactinia*, and occasionally in *Podabacia* and *Cryptabacia*; though the thickness of the corallum in the larger number of cases would prevent the fracture giving rise to many pieces, and hence the growth resulting from injury in these forms would seldom, if ever, present the complicated arrangement found in the repaired forms of *Cycloseris*.

According to the size and shape of the fragment, would be the shape and relative size of the different parts of a repaired form. If the specimen broken be quite small, its adult repaired form, though showing the lines of fracture or interrupted growth, will take on most closely the circular shape of the perfect specimen, and such forms as these are extremely common in the *Cycloseris distorta* and *Cycloseris freycineti*. When the fracture occurs in specimens that are larger, but yet not adult, the adult repaired specimen presents marked inequality between the older and the later growth on the two sides; and this condition is again extremely common among specimens of the above species. Complication of parts may arise in both of these cases, by additional or subsequent fracture in the repaired specimen. A very common condition met with is that in which smaller or larger pieces are found, in which reparation has not yet taken place or has just begun, the new growth in the later case being found almost invariably to be in a direction at right angles to the line of fracture of the specimen along the whole course of this line. If the specimens broken be large this condition persists in the repaired form; if the specimens be small it becomes much altered in the course of growth, the septa becoming inclined at a gradually lessening angle along the original lines of fracture.

In a large series of specimens of *Cycloseris distorta* and *Cycloseris freycineti*, it is easy to recognise the various steps as above described, which force one to the only explanation that is possible of their origin and development.

Six species of the genus were obtained.

1. *Cycloseris distorta* (Michelin).

Fungia distorta, Michelin, Mag. de Zool., v. (Zooph.), pl. v., 1843.
Diaseris distorta, Milne-Edwards and Haime, Cor., iii. p. 55, pl. D. 12, fig. 4.
„ „ Semper, Zeitschr. f. wiss. Zool., Leipzig, xxii. pl. xxi. fig. 2.

Two pieces of separate specimens were obtained, one of which is about 5 cm. in diameter.

Locality.—Santa Cruz Major Island, off Samboangan, Philippines, 10 fathoms.

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