

2. *Cycloseris tenuis* (Dana).

*Fungia tenuis*, Dana, Zoophytes, p. 290, pl. xviii. fig. 1.

*Cycloseris tenuis*, Moseley, Chall. Rep. Deep-Sea Corals, p. 190, pl. x. fig. 6.

It is with extreme doubt that I have retained this species. I am of opinion that it is but the circular and normal form of *Cycloseris* (*Diaseris*) *distorta*, which name claims priority and should therefore be substituted for it.

A large specimen was obtained, the longer diameter of which is about 6 cm. The species in its earliest stages is hexahedral, then dodecahedral, owing to the enlargement of the secondary septa; it is ultimately subcircular or slightly elliptical.

*Cycloseris hexagonalis*, Milne-Edwards and Haime, appears to be identical with this species.

*Locality*.—Samboangan, Philippines.

3. *Cycloseris cyclolites* (Lamarck).

*Fungia cyclolites*, Lamarck, Hist. Anim. sans Vert., ii. p. 236, 1816.

*Cycloseris cyclolites*, Milne-Edwards and Haime, Cor., iii. p. 50, pl. D. 12, fig. 3.

A large, dead, and worn specimen was obtained, which does not appear to differ at all from this species. Though the dentation of the septa is destroyed, yet the characters of the lower surface are sufficient to fix the generic position of the specimen. It is by far the largest form of this species which has hitherto been obtained, being 10 cm. in the long axis and nearly 9 cm. in the short axis; it is about 4 cm. high.

A small specimen of this species also was dredged off Santa Cruz Major Island, Samboangan, 10 fathoms.

*Locality*.—Samboangan, Philippines.

4. *Cycloseris freycineti* (Milne-Edwards and Haime).

*Diaseris freycineti*, Milne-Edwards and Haime, Cor., iii. p. 55.

„ „ Semper, Zeitschr. f. wiss. Zool., Leipzig, xxii. pl. xxi. fig. 1.

Two circular specimens of this species were collected, which show no traces either of irregular growth or of injury. One is about 3 cm. in diameter and nearly 1 cm. high, evenly convex above and concave below; the other is smaller and nearly flat. The corallum is rather thin, with the edges rounded, being from about 4 to 5 mm. thick at the centre, and about 2 mm. thick at the margin. The axial cavity is very pronounced, rather deep and elongated; the four lateral, primary septa are very distinctly prominent at this part, and the columella is very developed, papillose and very even. The septa are of seven complete cycles, very low, evenly and closely placed, thick and nearly subequal in the larger cycles, very thin in the last cycle, evenly and vertically perforated and trellised, with abundant and very thick granules over the whole surface, the upper