columella is sometimes distinguishable. Septa generally eight or nine, very variable, oval or cuneate, and very roughly granulated, thick, often alternately united by the outer part, and thus enclosing the intervening ones. The surface between the cells is divided up into irregular, closely-placed, rounded or oval, septa-like lobes which give a peculiar appearance to the corallum.

This species seems to be close to the *Psammocora parvistella*, Verrill; but the characters of the calicles and the intercalicular spaces will easily distinguish it. The specimen is from about 9 to 10 cm. high, and 10 to 11 cm. wide.

Locality.—Samboangan, Philippines.

## Genus 7. Stephanaria, Verrill.

Stephanaria, Verrill, Trans. Connect. Acad., vol. i., 1868, p. 545. , Duncan, Rev. Madrep., p. 160.

The essential distinction of this genus from *Psammocora* is to be found in the nature of the columella, which is papillary; but it is doubtful whether this character in these forms can be considered sufficient for generic separation.

Stephanaria stellata, Verrill.

Stephanaria stellata, Verrill, Trans. Connect. Acad., vol. i. p. 545, pl. ix. fig. 4.

Two small specimens, apparently referable to this species, occur. They are interesting varieties, in which the branches are more elongated than in the Panama or Californian forms. (Reference to the distribution of this species is made under the genus *Porites*.)

Localities.—Honolulu; Kandavu, Fiji.

## Genus 8. Oxypora, Kent.

Oxypora, Saville Kent, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1871, p. 283.

This genus was proposed by Kent for the *Trachypora* of Verrill, the name *Trachypora* being already in use for a distinct genus of fossil Corals. Klunzinger has since proposed *Echinophyllia* for the same genus, but *Oxypora* claims priority. By a slip, this genus has been placed as a synonym of *Phyllastræa* by Professor Duncan, while *Trachypora* is retained.

Oxypora contorta, n. sp. (Pl. V. figs. 2-2b).

Corallum large, explanate, suberect and foliate, thin, very contorted, the twisted parts uniting to form large, hollow tubes, which in course of growth become closed above; pierced with irregular openings, which become larger and more numerous towards the margin. The under surface roughly and irregularly costate, the costæ being unequal, slightly thickened, a little prominent, and finely but strongly spinose,

(ZOOL. CHALL. EXP.—PART XLVI.—1886).