

basal parts of the septa are much thicker, and the costæ are rather thick, crowded, and subequal, with strong and pointed spines, especially in the old specimens. One small specimen from Mactan Island shows well the scar of attachment.

Fungia pliculosa, Studer, is extremely close to this species, and is probably not distinct from it.

Localities.—Banda; Mactan Island, Philippines; Amboina.

2. *Fungia discus*, Dana.

Fungia discus, Dana, Zoophytes, p. 291, pl. xviii. fig. 3.

A large series of specimens was collected, which present considerable differences among themselves, but which are evidently only varieties of the same species. The corallum may be nearly flat on both sides or convex, and often strongly so; the costæ may be slightly or very prominent, distinctly radiate to the very centre or almost obsolete, with obtuse or almost subacute, irregularly crowded, or scattered spines, which are sometimes nearly suppressed; the septa may be thin or much thickened and dense, straight or slightly crinkled and closely plicate, strong or subfragile, very closely placed with an even appearance, or more unequal and irregular, with very irregular teeth, which are either small or large, acute and narrow, or broad and subdivided at the apex into very minute denticulations. Owing to this great variation in the species, some forms seen separately seem almost sufficiently distinct to be made separate species, but in the series it is impossible to separate them.

One specimen of this species in the collection, the corallum of which has been broken in three distinct places, possesses three mouths situate at the points of fracture, and shows very clearly the formation of new mouths by the animal during subsequent growth after injury of considerable extent to its structure has taken place.

To this species belongs the nurse mass obtained and described by Professor Moseley.¹

Locality.—Tahiti.

3. *Fungia concinna*, Verrill.

Fungia concinna, Verrill, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., Cambridge, U.S.A., vol. i. p. 50.

Two specimens of this species were obtained. They agree in every essential respect with the description of Verrill, but they differ slightly in that the teeth of the septa are unequal, many small, acute teeth being often found between the large acute ones, and not infrequently passing gradually into one another.

The species is extremely close to the larger-toothed, convex forms of the *Fungia discus*, while, as pointed out by Verrill, it is also allied to the *Fungia repanda*. In the three species the peculiar ornamentation of the lateral surfaces of the septa is the same,

¹ Notes by a Naturalist on the Challenger, p. 524.