

and takes the form of minute granules or spinules below, becoming more or less striate in wavy lines, often thickened, which follow the dentation of the septa. Though apparently distinct, it seems likely that the three species are but extreme forms of one and the same species.

*Locality.*—Tahiti.

4. *Fungia repanda*, Dana.

*Fungia repanda*, Dana, Zoophytes, p. 295, pl. xix. figs. 1, 2, 3.

One specimen from Amboina has the septa quite thick, solid and strong, and not infrequently with a sharp somewhat trenchant edge. A series of specimens from Banda shows a very great variation, in which the septa become gradually thin, and, especially in the smaller specimen, quite fragile and delicate. A small specimen of this series presents marked differences in its delicate characters from the ordinary form of the *Fungia repanda*, but viewed in the series to which it belongs it is impossible to separate it.

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

5. *Fungia confertifolia*, Dana.

*Fungia confertifolia*, Dana, Zoophytes, p. 297, pl. xix. fig. 5.

Two specimens of this species were obtained. The extremely crowded, even, and undulate lamellæ are very characteristic; in young specimens where the lamellæ are thinner, wider apart, and more unequal, the species very closely resembles the *Fungia patella*, but with age the septa become quite thick, with strong teeth, and the costal spines quite long and large. Distinctly raised tentacular teeth are present, but they are never strong and thickened as in *Fungia dentigera*. A very common characteristic, generally found on several parts of the specimen, is the unequal and suppressed nature of certain septa, resulting in the convergence and coalescence of the outer ends of the septa on each side. A moderately large, interesting variety from the Fiji Islands shows the septa much thickened, bearing rather large, blunt, irregular teeth.

*Localities.*—Banda; reefs, Fiji.

6. *Fungia horrida*, Dana.

*Fungia horrida*, Dana, Zoophytes, p. 298, pl. xix. fig. 7.

Two specimens were obtained which, though differing in a few points from those described by Dana, seem referable to this species. The costæ are prominent, sub-lamellate and thick, deeply divided into long, often contorted and branched spines, which, in old specimens, become very crowded, irregular and thickened, and are often spread over the whole of the lower surface. The septa are thick, and very roughlv