gradually diminishing to a blunt end, which is often crowned by two or three branchlets; angle of branching acute; branchlets narrowly subconical. Terminal calicles rather large, from 3 to 4 mm. wide, not prominent, with much thickened edges; star very distinct, with six large and six small septa. Lateral calicles large, crowded, erect, broadly dimidiate or spout-shaped, presenting a more or less crescentic outer margin, which is very thick and porous and very much broader than the basal part of the cup; star very distinct, of twelve well-developed septa, two of which are very large; length of calicles about 3 mm., often less, width at the margin as much; many calicles are quite small and are interspersed among the prominent ones, and on the under surface of the branches all the cells become smaller and shorter. Cœnenchyma reticulated and more or less porous; surface reticulate and echinulate, becoming striated on the cups.

This species is readily recognised by the characters of its calicles, which give a very striking appearance to the corallum. As the result of the narrowing of the basal part of the cups, where they join the branches, the aperture of the cell into the branch is very small. Only a single large specimen was obtained. Its closest ally seems to be *Madrepora nobilis*.

Locality.—Samboangan, Philippines.

9. *Madrepora robusta*, Dana.

Madrepora robusta, Dana, Zoophytes, p. 475, pl. xxxix. fig. 3.

Only two fragments of this species were obtained. The greater number of the branchlets taper much more gradually to a point than is shown in Dana's figures.

Localities.—Kandavu and other reefs, Fiji.

10. *Madrepora danæ*, Verrill.

Madrepora deformis, Dana (non Michelin), Zoophytes, p. 484, pl. xliii. fig. 1.
„ *danæ*, Verrill, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., Cambridge, U.S.A., vol. i. p. 41.

Two very fine specimens of this species were obtained. The description given by Dana requires amending in several particulars, for evidently it was founded on a rather small specimen. The chief branches are often simple, especially the shorter ones, but on attaining a height of about 10 cm. or more they become very proliferous at the apex, and often as many as nine small branchlets spring therefrom, while the basal portion is generally destitute of such branchlets, and is only crowded with the proliferous calicles which are found over the entire corallum, and which give it a very rough appearance. Although many of the thick branches are obtuse at the apex, yet very many taper almost to a point, as is shown in many parts of Dana's own figure; and the small branchlets are generally rapidly tapering. The lateral coalescence below of many of the large branches,