

31. *Madrepora ramiculosa*, Dana.

*Madrepora ramiculosa*, Dana, Zoophytes, p. 463, pl. xxxv. fig. 4.

A single small specimen was collected. It forms a dense, closely-branched, convex clump, about 6 cm. high. It is evidently only a young specimen.

*Locality*.—Reefs, Fiji.

32. *Madrepora confraga*, n. sp. (Pl. IX. fig. 6-6a).

Corallum spreading, prostrate, flattened, or vasiform (?), consisting of somewhat vertically compressed, very uneven, seldom coalescent branches, which are much divided into numerous, widely-placed clusters of very irregular and rough-looking, divided branchlets. The branches are about 15 mm. thick or more, angular, rapidly diminishing in size as they divide; the branchlets on the upper part of the corallum are short and rather thick, about 7 mm. wide at their base, rapidly lessening in size; on the under side of the corallum the branchlets are less divided and more spike-like. The apical calicles are rather prominent and small, from about 2 to 2.5 mm. wide, with rather thick edges and a distinct star of six large and six very small septa. Lateral calicles short, about the same size as the terminal ones, not at all crowded, generally much swollen and subglobose, with an aperture of about 1 mm., opening upwards; on the basal parts of the branches and on the under surface the cells become immersed and more scattered; star very distinct, of six large and six very small septa. Cœnenchyma very dense throughout; surface slightly reticulate, and very irregularly and echinulately striated.

A single large piece of a specimen of this species was obtained, and evidently from the nature of the branches spreading horizontally in the same plane it must have grown in a prostrate manner, flattened or vasiform.

The species bears a close resemblance in many of its characters to *Madrepora ramiculosa*, Dana, but its mode of growth, the nature of its calicles, and the nature of the cœnenchyma at once distinguish it.

*Locality*.—Kandavu, Fiji, brought up in the trammels at the anchorage.

33. *Madrepora mirabilis*, n. sp. (Pl. X. fig. 5-5b).

Corallum prostrate; the branches originating laterally from a thick, compressed, elongated stem, and somewhat coalescent with one another. The stem may be 4 cm. wide, or more, tapering gradually; often spreading over masses of dead coral, but not forming a thick basal disk. The under part of the prostrate stem and branches almost entirely destitute of branchlets, but on the upper part and on the sides the branches are very numerous and closely placed. They are short, spike-shaped, and simple, from about 6 to 7 mm. thick at the base, and rarely divided above. The apical calicles are moderately large,