

7. *Montipora obtusata*, n. sp. (Pl. VIII. figs. 3-3a).

Corallum consisting of a broad, spreading, rather thin, and unevenly undulated plate, uniformly about 5 mm. thick, from the upper surface of which arise numerous short, thick, obtuse, sometimes subclavate, slightly compressed, irregular branches which may be as much as 2.5 cm. long and 1 cm. thick, and may coalesce laterally to form thick masses. The edge of the plate is slightly turned up, rounded, and uniformly thick; the under surface is covered by a slight epitheca and incrustated by foreign matter almost to the margin where a few small calicles are found. Calicles small, about 0.5 mm. wide, immersed, never sunk in pits, but even with the surface, from about 1 to 2 mm. apart; septa twelve, unequal, almost filling up the cavity of the cell, the secondaries often rudimentary. Cœenchyma finely reticulate, but firm and rather dense; surface nearly smooth, very minutely spinulose, never papillose nor tubercular.

The broad, spreading, basal plate, with the short, erect lobes or branches, the smooth surface, and the characters of the calicles, will readily serve to distinguish the species.

*Locality*.—Reefs, Fiji.

8. *Montipora patula*, Verrill.

*Montipora patula*, Verrill, Proc. Essex Inst., vol. vi. p. 87.

This species is represented by a very fine specimen, which at its centre incrusts dead branches of *Madrepora*, and has numerous short prominences on its upper surface due to the presence of parasitic growths. The cells are normally twelve-rayed, but in many parts, towards the edges of the corallum, the septa of the second cycle are quite rudimentary.

*Locality*.—Amboina.

9. *Montipora exserta*, n. sp. (Pl. VIII. figs. 5-5b).

Corallum forming a rather thin, flattened, broad, horizontal plate, about 8 mm. thick, lessening in thickness towards the edges, but never very thin, even close to the margin; often incrusting foreign matter and thus becoming uneven. The cœenchyma is dense throughout and evenly reticulate, the surface appearing almost smooth, being very finely and minutely echinulate, never papillose nor tubercular. The under surface is covered to a short distance from the edge by a layer of rudimentary epitheca and foreign matter; and where this is very thin or absent, the finely spinulose cœenchyma, and small, immersed calicles, which are evenly and closely arranged throughout, are distinctly seen. On the upper surface the calicles are rather large, about 0.75 mm. in diameter, immersed, very regularly arranged, about 1 mm. apart or less. Septa twelve, the secondaries very small: two opposite primary septa much enlarged and exserted, so as to be easily seen