Specimens of this species were found with *Porites superficialis*, forming bright yellow, or whitish-pink, rounded masses in the rock pools.¹

Locality.—St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands.

8. Porites superficialis, Duchassaing and Michelotti.

Porites superficialis, Duchassaing and Michelotti, Mém. Cor. des Antilles, p. 82.

Neoporites michelini, Duchassaing and Michelotti, Suppl. Mém. Cor. des Antilles, p. 98., pl. x. figs. 9, 10.

A single specimen of this species was obtained. It forms a small, convex, slightly irregular mass incrusting a nodule of calcareous matter. Of the two species which I have placed together, there does not seem to be any marked character which is not common to both as described by Duchassaing and Michelotti. The very small calicles are specially noticed under *Porites* (*Neoporites*) michelini, but this is a most inconstant character in these massive and incrusting species, and at different parts of the same specimen very different measurements can be obtained, depending not only upon the simple size of the calicles, but also on their distance from each other.

Locality.—St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands.

9. Porites astræoides, Lamarck.

Porites astreoides, Lamarck, Hist. Anim. sans Vert., ii. p. 269, 1816.

A specimen of this very common West Indian species was obtained. Very good figures of the species are given in the Report on the Florida Reefs, pl. xvi.

Locality.—St. Thomas.

10. Porites crassistellata, n. sp. (Pl. XI. figs. 4-4a).

Corallum incrusting at the base, massive, gibbous, unevenly and unequally mammillate. Calicles very uneven, subcircular or angular, rather deep but often very shallow, rather large, about 2 mm. wide, often less, arranged either in series along raised, ridge-like projections and in corresponding depressions, or scattered irregularly, many being much raised above surrounding ones; walls very thick, angular, unequally raised and thickened, having at times the appearance of tubercles between the cups; by the development of young calicles on the raised, thickened portions of the wall, the surface becomes very uneven, and often ridged; septa rough, unequal, thick, often united within, but scarcely prominent on the upper part of the wall. Interseptal spaces very narrow and slit-like. Pali from six to eight, thick and blunt, distinct and long in a few cups, but generally

¹ Moseley, Notes by a Naturalist on the Challenger, p. 48.