

Genus 2. *Napopora*, Quelch.

*Napopora*, Quelch, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., vol. xiii., 1884, p. 296.

Corallum compound, porous. Gemmation intracalicular, the developing buds with distinct centres, almost destitute of distinct walls, at first united in groups of from two to six, and surrounded by the common wall of the parent calicle; but as development proceeds, they are separated off by a narrow, raised, distinct wall. Calicular depressions very variable in size and shape, according to the number, position, and degree of development of the buds. Walls of the older calicles porous, distinctly raised, angular. Septa generally of two cycles, rudimentary. Pali six, sometimes one smaller than the others or absent, generally well developed, and distinctly marking the position of the calicular centres. Columella rudimentary, represented by small, papilliform projections, often absent.

This genus is peculiar among the Poritidæ in the arrangement of its calicles, which present an approach to a meandrine condition. Its closest ally is *Synaræa*, but in this latter genus the walls are not developed.

*Napopora irregularis*, Quelch (Pl. VIII. figs. 6-6a).

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Corallum ramose; branches rather short, moderately thick, obtuse, and slightly or not at all compressed. Calicles very variable, seen in all stages of development, with many granular points or flattened projections; the single calicles with distinct walls, sub-circular, about 2 mm. in diameter; the larger ones with many distinct centres in the same cavity, surrounded by a common wall, which is raised, angular, and of irregular shape, with a diameter of from 4 to 9 mm. Many of the developing centres present no trace of a wall, others possess walls more or less incomplete; but the centres are easily distinguished by the position of the pali. The septa of two or three cycles, generally twelve, sometimes fewer, rudimentary, sometimes rather distinct at their inner ends, and united two by two where the pali are placed. The pali are generally six in number, prominent, sometimes one very small or absent. Columella inconspicuous.

Of this species there is a single small specimen. It consists of a broken, slightly compressed branch about 5.5 cm. long, with three branchlets, one of which is broken off. The widest diameter of the branches is about 1.25 cm., and of the branchlets about 1 cm., even close to the apex. The surface is delicate and easily abraded. The species presents an approach to *Porites latistellata*.

*Locality*.—Tahiti.