1. *Rhodaræa tenuidens*, n. sp. (Pl. VIII. figs. 7–7*b*).

Corallum subglobose, massive, incrusting at the base, with a narrow, free edge and a thin, distinct epitheca. Calicles scarcely polygonal, subcircular, rather deep, about 3 mm. wide; wall very porous and thin, very much thickened at the points where many cups meet. Septa of three cycles, the last very rudimentary, those of the first and second cycles almost trabeculate and raggedly spinulous below, not distinct above from the porous wall; pali very thin and wide, forming upright, rather broad plates, tending to fill up the cups, often much less elevated, but never forming thick, lobe-like pieces.

This species makes a decided approach to *Alveopora*. It is distinguished from *Rhodaræa calicularis* by the shape of its calicles, the nature of its walls and the characters of its pali. From *Rhodaræa gracilis* it differs in the size and shape of its calicles, and the character of its pali. Two small specimens were obtained.

Localities.—Santa Cruz Major Island, off Samboangan, Philippines, 10 fathoms; Amboina.

2. *Rhodaræa calicularis* (Lamarck).

Astræa calivularis, Lamarck, Hist. Anim. sans Vert., ii. p. 266, 1816.
Rhodaræa calicularis, Milne-Edwards and Haime, Cor., iii. p. 183.

A large portion of a very large, subglobose specimen was obtained. The walls are rather strong and uniformly thick in each calicle, but are very variable at different parts of the corallum; in some places it is low and thick, marked above by the narrow septa; in other places it is elevated and thinner, with the septal marking scarcely distinct. In the shallow calicles the pali are very thick and rounded, very distinct, nearly filling up the cell; in the deeper calicles they are smaller, and much less prominent at the bottom of the cell.

Locality.—Samboangan, Philippines.

Genus 6. *Tichopora*, n. gen.

Corallum compound, porous; gemmation intercalicinal. Walls very slightly developed, extremely trabeculate or porous, those of adjoining calicles adherent or fused together, and barely distinguishable in section separating the septa. Calicles subcircular, rarely subangular, shallow. Septa well developed, of three complete cycles, equal or subequal, all projecting equally to meet the columella where the tertiaries join the secondaries in each system, perforated, trabeculate and slightly echinulate. The interseptal spaces very distinct, deep and regular between the perforated laminæ. Columella well developed, subpapillose or trabeculate, largely formed by the septal ends. Pali represented by thickened, elevated, irregular spinules situated before the second cycle, and almost indistinguishable from the trabeculate ends of the columella.