

This genus is extremely close to the fossil genus *Litharæa* from which it is distinguished by the trabeculate, perforated septa, the surfaces of which are nearly smooth within, and by the prominent columella and the paliform spinules. It is distinguished from *Goniopora* by its slightly developed, subcircular wall, which is not elevated to form strong, distinct, trabeculate laminae, by the equal or subequal, well-developed septa with distinct, wide and deep interseptal spaces, and by the paliform spinules which are more distinct on the central parts of the corallum than on the exterior. From *Rhodaræa* it is distinguished by the slight development of the wall, by the well-developed distinct septa and interseptal spaces, by the abundant columella, and the indistinct paliform spinules.

Tichopora tenella, n. sp. (Pl. XI. figs. 1-1a).

Corallum extremely porous, somewhat elevated or ovoid, rounded above, and thicker than at the basal part where it incrusts and sometimes surrounds nodules of foreign matter. Gemmation rapidly taking place in the open spongy tissue enclosed between the walls of three or four adjoining calicles. Wall extremely porous and fragile, so as to be very easily broken away, often quite thin, scarcely raised; the line of union generally apparent externally between the calicles, but very indistinct in section. Calicles from about 5 to 6 mm. wide, quite shallow, nearly circular, sometimes oval or subpolygonal. Three cycles complete, a fourth occasionally represented in the larger cups. Septa thin, forming regularly perforated or trabeculate laminae quite distinct in section, very echinulate exteriorly, but sparsely so deep down in the interseptal chambers. Pali, consisting of six irregular projections placed before the secondaries, scarcely distinct from the trabeculate spinulose ends of the columella, which forms a marked projection in the centre of the calicles.

This species, though different in essential structure, has a very close external resemblance to *Litharæa websteri*, and might easily be mistaken for a recent form of that species. Only a single small specimen was obtained.

Locality.—Samboangan, Philippines.

Genus 7. *Alveopora*, Quoy and Gaimard.

Alveopora (pars), Quoy and Gaimard, Voy. de l'Astrol., Zooph., p. 238.

„ Milne-Edwards and Haime, Cor., iii. p. 193.

„ Duncan, Rev. Madrep., p. 190.

A single species of this very interesting genus was obtained.