and branchlets in the same plane, which become quite free and somewhat divergent above. The fenestræ between the coalescent branches are of very different sizes, but are small, and obsolescent towards the basal part which forms a solid mass. A large specimen from St. Thomas differs in being much more unevenly grown, with shorter and thicker branches. The surface is much more uneven, and the pores more conspicuous.

A third specimen, which was obtained at Bermuda, and which does not seem to differ essentially from this species, is peculiar in many respects. It consists of a few small branches growing on an old and broken black bottle, over which, within and without, the basal part of the cœnosteum has spread as a thin incrusting layer. The branches are rather unequally compressed, sometimes coalescing, and palmato-digitate above. The surface of the cœnosteum is of a delicate, reddish-brown colour, and is much more uneven than in the normal form. The cyclosystems are crowded over the surface, and the gastropores are very large.

Very valuable and interesting remarks on the species have been made by Pourtalès,[1] and he points out the great variation to which it is subject. A very good figure of the species is given in the Report on the Florida Reefs, pl. xx.

Localities.—Bermuda; St. Thomas, West Indies.

2. *Millepora carthaginiensis*, Duchassaing and Michelotti.

Millepora carthaginiensis, Duchassaing and Michelotti, Suppl. Mém. Cor. des Antilles, p. 102, pl. xi. fig. 6.

A single large specimen, apparently referable to this species, was obtained. The branches and branchlets are small, slender, and parallel; extremely elongated, and very coalescent, forming broad laminæ with narrow, elongated fenestræ. Often the branches are free throughout all their length, and form long, rod-like, upright pieces. The cyclosystems are very distinct, the gastropores being rather large and sunk in small, shallow depressions. Owing to these small depressions the surface is slightly uneven.

From the foregoing description it will be seen that this species, like the many others described by Duchassaing and Michelotti from the West Indies, is very closely related to *Millepora alcicornis*, and it is very probable, as suggested by Pourtalès, that they are all but varieties of one and the same species.

Locality.—St. Thomas, West Indies.

3. *Millepora murrayi*, Quelch (Pl. VII. figs. 5–5*e*).

Millepora murrayi, Quelch, Nature, 1884, p. 539.

Cœnosteum consisting of dense clusters of broad and thin, compressed, frond-like branches, which are extremely coalescent, and broadly palmate at the ends. The fronds

[1] Illustr. Cat. Mus. Comp. Zool., No. iv.