

strong, and they fight furiously, screaming all the while. Only one egg is laid, and it is of a dark red colour like that of the kestrel.

The corals of Bermuda may be seen growing to great advantage by the use of a water glass. The species are, as will be seen by the list below, as far as is yet known, 25 in number, of which 23 are Anthozoan and 2 Hydrozoan; the latter (species of *Millepora*) are very abundant, and contribute largely to the reef formation. While some species, such as the great Brain Coral (*Diploria cerebriformis*), which is conspicuous



FIG. 59.—Group of Palms on the croquet-lawn, Mount Langton.

at the bottom as a bright yellow mass, appear to prefer to grow where the water is lighted up by the sunshine, other species, such as *Millepora ramosa* and *Isophyllia dipsacea*, seem to thrive best in the shade. One species, *Agaricia fragilis*, occurs growing in colonies in great abundance in water from a foot to a fathom in depth, inside small caverns, and forms very thin and fragile plate-like laminae, which when bleached are almost the loveliest of corals.¹

¹ *Reef Corals of Bermuda*.—Mr. J. J. Quelch, B.Sc., of the British Museum, who is engaged in the preparation of a Report on the Challenger collection of Reef Corals, contributes the following note :—“The structure and position of the Bermudas give a special interest to the reef-corals which are found there, the more so as those hitherto obtained have been confined to a few species. A list of these has been given by Dana (*Corals and Coral Islands*, p. 114) and includes the following :—Of the *Astræa* tribe, *Isophyllia dipsacea*, *Isophyllia rigida*, *Diploria cerebriformis*; of the *Oculina* tribe, *Oculina diffusa*, *Oculina pallens*, *Oculina varicosa*, *Oculina valencianesi*; of the *Fungia* tribe, *Siderastræa radians*, *Mycedium fragile*; of the *Madrepora* tribe, *Porites clavaria*; also the Hydroid coral *Millepora alcicornis*.