

2. *Euphyllia rugosa*, Dana.*Euphyllia rugosa*, Dana, Zoophytes, p. 166, pl. vi. fig. 3.

" " Milne Edwards and Haime, Cor., ii. p. 194.

A very fine and large example of this species was collected. The transverse wrinkles and the carinato-striate costæ throughout the length of the calicles serve as ready characters by which to distinguish it from the *Euphyllia glabrescens*, but a very close approach is made to it in the larger form of the latter species.

*Locality*.—Amboina.

3. *Euphyllia turgida*, Dana.*Euphyllia turgida*, Dana, Zoophytes, p. 166, pl. ix. fig. 9.

" " Milne-Edwards and Haime, Ann. d. Sci. Nat., ser. 3, vol. x. p. 268, pl. vi. fig. 1.

This species is very variable in the shape and size of its calicles. They may be from about 2 to 8 cm. in diameter, and either circular, oval, triangular, or much elongated. The septa are very thin and numerous, and the axial cavity is rather shallow. An excellent figure is given by Milne-Edwards and Haime.

*Locality*.—Shore, Somerset, Cape York.

4. *Euphyllia striata*, Milne-Edwards and Haime.*Euphyllia striata*, Milne-Edwards and Haime, Cor., ii. p. 194, pl. D. 2, fig. 1.

A single specimen of this species was obtained. It is very close to the low and stumpy form of *Euphyllia glabrescens*, but the calicles are much larger, more sinuous at the edges, and less frequently divided, and the septa are much more numerous.

*Locality*.—Shore, Somerset, Cape York.

Genus 5. *Physogyra*, Quelch.*Physogyra*, Quelch, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., vol. xiii., 1884, p. 293.

Corallum compound, form massive, of very light structure, having the calicles in long sinuous, more or less mæandroid series, with their walls fused throughout so as to form a simple, very thin line of separation between the series. Calicinal centres generally distinct, indicated by the curving of the septa. Costæ almost entirely absent. Epithecæ very slightly developed. Septa thin, fragile, very prominent, distant; edge entire. Columella absent. Endotheca well developed, vesicular; the dissepiments continuous between the septa from the centre of the calicle to the wall, very convex above, rather far apart above each other, thus forming wide interseptal chambers. Owing to this great