

The septa are generally quite indistinct, but are seen within as lines of fine spinules. The columella is well developed, compressed and pointed, minutely spinulose. The surface throughout is very abundantly spinulose, the little spines being often arranged in angular areas around the calices; at the extreme apical parts of the branchlets the surface is generally more or less pitted and cellular.

This species has, like the *Seriatopora spinosa*, spine-like branchlets, but the two species differ altogether in the form and relation of the branches and branchlets, and in the form and characters of the calices. In this species the short, sharp, and thick branchlets may be described as being more or less terminal, while in *Seriatopora spinosa* they are very numerous placed along the long axis of the branches and are small and thin. A single small specimen was obtained. Many of its branches are fistular, being bored throughout by one or more canals.

*Locality.*—Ternate.

12. *Seriatopora conferta*, n. sp. (Pl. II. figs. 1-1c).

Corallum forming a rather light, much ramified, intimately coalescent, densely crowded and rather broad clump, in which the branches are divaricately divided at very short intervals. Branches about 5 mm. thick at their widest part, rounded and lessening slightly towards the apical parts; branchlets quite short, about 3 mm. thick at their base, obtusely rounded and not winged at the apex. Calices generally circular, often oval towards the base, small, about 0.5 mm. wide, extremely deep especially towards the upper part of the corallum, distinctly seriate and crowded except towards the base; the upper wall usually prominent and rounded, arched forwards so as to make the fossa very deep and curved within, finely ribbed on its upper surface, and closely fringed at the margin with fine long spinules. Septa usually distinct and well developed, especially conspicuous in the shallower cups at the base, where they often form six slightly exsert, rather broad and thick lamellæ with rudimentary secondaries irregularly developed; towards the apical parts, the septa are much less distinct, the six primaries becoming quite small and often rudimentary, visible only as small markings deep down in the fossa, while the edge of the calicle becomes very distinctly margined by very fine and sharp elongated spinules. Columella well developed, compressed and pointed, but not conspicuous except in the basal calices, being situated far down in the deep fossa in the other calices. Lateral pits large and very deep, situated close to the proximal end of the fossa in the deep calices; towards the basal parts they become more median. Surface delicately spinulose, the spinules being long and very fine.

The general habit and mode of branching, the nature of the branches and branchlets, and the essential structure of the calices will easily serve to distinguish this species. Two rather large specimens were collected, in one of which the septa are much more