

formed by the coalescent branches and branchlets are often as much as 5 cm. wide, and the thickness of the fronds and branches throughout is uniformly about 5 mm. The broadened extremities of the branches trend horizontally, and become divided vertically into parallel branchlets, which often remain laterally fused, and give a ribbed appearance to the lower part of the frond. The branchlets in their free portion are sometimes as much as 2 cm. long, though they are generally much shorter and irregular, somewhat compressed, about 3 mm. thick, slightly tapering, and rounded at the end; in developing, these branchlets elongate, curve outwards, become horizontally directed, and broadened out into thin, compressed, vertical fronds, from 2 to 5 cm. wide, which become in turn divided vertically into numerous irregular, small, parallel branchlets; these fronds either coalesce laterally with other fronds, or fuse with opposite ones at their extremity, thus forming bridge-like pieces. The surface of the cœnosteum is nearly smooth, being finely and evenly reticulated. The pores are small and scattered irregularly, often scarcely distinguishable over large areas of the cœnosteum; the gastropores are about 0.25 mm. in diameter, and rather wide apart; the dactylopores are very minute and generally very numerous, less abundant on the apical parts of the branchlets and on the basal parts of the colony. Ampullæ developing as special cavities in the superficial meshwork of the cœenchyma; often crowded, about 0.75 mm. in diameter within, scarcely raised above the general surface, on which they are seen as small white spots or vesicles, which are about 0.5 mm. in diameter, the centre being generally pierced by a small pore.

This species is close to the *Millepora tortuosa*, from the Fiji Islands, but can easily be distinguished from it. I have named it in honour of Mr. John Murray, whose observations on the living zooids of *Millepora* so materially aided Professor Moseley in his researches on the genus.

On dry specimens which have been kept for some time, and on which ampullæ occur, it is easy to demonstrate their presence by the comparatively large pits which are formed over the surface by the abrasion of the thin, upper layer which covers them, and which are easily distinguishable from the minute pores of the cyclosystems.

*Locality*.—Samboangan, Philippines.

#### 4. *Millepora ramosa*, Pallas.

*Millepora alcicornis*, var. *ramosa*, Pallas, Elench. Zooph., p. 261.

*Millepora ramosa*, Dana, Zoophytes, p. 544.

Two specimens of this species are in the collection. The main stems are large and strong, being as much as 2.5 cm. in diameter at the base, and the branches rise to a comparatively great height. The cyclosystems are generally well marked; the gastropores are slightly larger than the dactylopores, but both are small.