

very small, trabeculate. Endotheca low down in the cup, very abundant; dissepiments very thin.

This species resembles *Symphylia agaricia* in many of its characters, but differs considerably in the width and depth of the valleys and in the size and number of its septa. The characters of its septa will readily distinguish it from *Symphylia radians*.

A small broken specimen was collected.

*Locality*.—Banda.

#### Genus 10. *Isophyllia*, Milne-Edwards and Haime.

*Isophyllia*, Milne-Edwards and Haime, Cor., ii. p. 374.

Some of the opinions which have been held as to the affinities of this genus by different authors have been noticed under *Symphylia*.

The genus is essentially separated from *Symphylia* by the characters of its septa. In *Symphylia* the septa are strictly of the type of *Mussa*, being very thin near the centre of the calicle and increasing in thickness outwards, till at the margin they are very thick; and correspondingly the teeth of the septa are very thick and long at the margin, becoming very thin and small or rudimentary within. In *Isophyllia*, on the other hand, the septa are subequal within and without, being never markedly and distinctly thickened at the margin of the calicle, although very prominent; while correspondingly the teeth are subequal throughout, and do not take on the *Mussa* type.

Eight species of the genus were collected.

##### 1. *Isophyllia strigosa* (Duchassaing and Michelotti).

*Symphylia strigosa*, Duchassaing and Michelotti, Mém. Cor. des Antilles, p. 70, pl. x. fig. 16.

A large and fine series of specimens of this species was obtained. Many of the specimens are very small and show somewhat irregularly the six lobes into which the simple calicle becomes at first divided, while others attain to a size of 12 cm. in diameter. They are nearly hemispherical, sometimes slightly concave at the base, with an epitheca unequally developed; the walls are wholly fused and thin, sometimes marked with a very narrow furrow above; the costæ on the outer wall are generally well developed, lamellar and spinulose; the calicles may be isolated or in series of from two to six centres, being from 15 to 25 mm. wide, and from 10 to 16 mm. deep; the septa are very thin in the young specimen, becoming thicker and more exsert in older ones; they are perpendicular or nearly so, more or less truncate and wide above and bear throughout their whole length subequal, long, acute teeth, which give a bristling appearance to the corallum; the columella is well developed; and the number of septa to the centimetre is very variable even in the same specimen, being from seven to thirteen according as the last cycle is developed or not.