

to the centimetre according to the development of a fourth cycle. Pourtalès, who had ample opportunity of examining numerous specimens in every stage of development, was of opinion that there was but one species of the genus to be found in the West Indian fauna.<sup>1</sup> Excellent figures are given in the Report on the Florida Reefs, plates v., vi.

*Localities.*—(1) St. Thomas, West Indies. A single specimen from shallow water on the reefs.

(2) Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope. A single specimen from 10 to 20 fathoms.

#### Genus 15. *Mæandrina*, Lamarck.

*Meandrina*, Lamarck, Hist. Anim. sans Vert., ii. p. 244, 1816.

*Mæandrina*, Milne-Edwards and Haime, Cor., ii. p. 388.

„ Duncan, Rev. Madrep., p. 88.

Three species of this genus were obtained.

##### 1. *Mæandrina labyrinthica* (Ellis and Solander).

*Madrepora labyrinthica*, Ellis and Solander, Zoophytes, p. 160, pl. xlv. figs. 3, 4.

*Mæandrina labyrinthica*, Dana, Zoophytes, p. 256, pl. xiv. fig. 1.

A single almost hemispherical specimen, about 14 cm. in diameter, was obtained. The ridges are rounded, sometimes slightly truncate, with a slight furrow. The walls are very thick and hard; the septa are rather thick and very broad, nearly meeting those of opposite sides at the bottom of the gyri, and rarely marked with a paliform lobe; at distances of from 3 to 5 mm. along the gyri, paired opposite septa enlarge slightly and apparently separate the calicinal centres. The columella is narrow, subporous or trabeculate. The width of the gyri is from about 7 to 9 mm. and the depth from about 5 to 6 mm.

Apparently the species is subject to great variation, the ridges becoming more or less triangular, the columella abundant, and the paliform lobes distinct.

Very good drawings of the species are given in the Report on the Florida Reefs, plate ix. figs. 10 to 12.

*Locality.*—Bermuda.

##### 2. *Mæandrina sinuosissima*, Milne-Edwards and Haime.

*Mæandrina sinuosissima*, Milne-Edwards and Haime, Cor., ii. p. 393.

A single small specimen of this species was obtained. It is attached to the under side of the "form *f*" of *Mæandrina strigosa*, a species to which it is very closely allied, and

<sup>1</sup> See Pourtalès, Deep-Sea Corals, pp. 72 and 73, where much interesting information will be found.