

*ramosa*, Milne-Edwards and Haime, seems to be very close to this species, and appears to correspond with the upright, narrow foliated form which results from the flexure of the frond, and the coalescence and upgrowth of the opposed surfaces.

*Locality*.—Banda.

2. *Merulina prolifera*, n. sp. (Pl. V. figs. 1-1a).

Corallum small, ramose, with the branches very slender, much divided, closely crowded, and very coalescent; forming dense, intricate clumps, covered above with dense clusters of small branchlets, which are angular, irregular, and often much flattened, alate, palmated and divaricate; the branches are from 3 to 5 mm. thick, widening at the point of origin of the branchlets. The ridges are very small, narrow and elongated on the branches, and almost obsolete; more distinct on the branchlets where they are much raised and very acute. The calicinal centres are very indistinct; the septa are narrow, closely placed and short on the branches, less crowded, long and broad on the branchlets, especially on the extreme apical parts, where they are very prominent.

This species is close to the *Merulina laxa*, Dana, but differs in many characters. The specimen forms a clump about 11 cm. in height and about the same in diameter.

*Locality*.—Ternate.

Family CYATHOPHYLLIDÆ.

Genus *Moseleya*, Quelch.

*Moseleya*, Quelch, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., vol. xiii., 1884, p. 292.

Corallum compound, flattened, or slightly and broadly convex. Young calicles developing by calicinal marginal budding around a very large median calicle, which has very numerous septal orders, the calicles becoming polygonal and deep at the centre. Epitheca very slight, wall very thin and almost rudimentary, but developed so as to give a distinct, simple line of separation to the calicles on the surface, often interrupted, seen in section in a very rudimentary state separating the calicinal centres. Costæ very distinct, thin, and finely denticulate. Septa often confluent and continuous from centre to centre in the line of union between adjoining calicles, very thin and close, finely toothed above, and having the teeth subequal or slightly larger near the centre. Endothecal dissepiments vesicular, very abundantly developed, leaving but a very small portion of the septa free exteriorly, except at the centre of the cup, which is thus much depressed; they are often arranged in concentric circles, which are very distinct at the central portion, where by fusion and consequent thickening they form well-marked sub-infundibuliform tabulæ. A false columella is present, seen exteriorly to be formed