

Genus 2. *Trochoseris*, Milne-Edwards and Haime.*Trochoseris*, Milne-Edwards and Haime, Cor., iii. p. 57.

,, Duncan, Rev. Madrep., p. 147.

The recent forms of this genus are closely similar to the young specimens of the genus *Leptoseris*, at the stage in which there is only a single central calicle. The two genera would seem to be distinguished simply by the nature of the scanty columella, which in *Trochoseris* is papillose and trabeculate, and in *Leptoseris* is tuberculate.

Trochoseris stokesi, Milne-Edwards and Haime.*Haloseris crista*, Rousseau (*non* Ehrenberg), Voy. au pôle sud de Dumont d'Urville, Zool., vol. v. pl. xxix. fig. 3.*Trochoseris stokesi*, Milne-Edwards and Haime, Cor., iii. p. 58.

A portion of a corallum was obtained which, from its general structure, and from the absence of radial calicles, seems to be referable to this species. The piece does not show the calicular fossa, and apparently would form about one-third of the complete specimen. In the absence of the characters of the columella it may perhaps be doubted whether the fragment was not broken from a young specimen of a *Leptoseris* in which the radial calicles had not yet developed.

Locality.—Tahiti, from 30 to 70 fathoms.

Genus 3. *Pachyseris*, Milne-Edwards and Haime.*Pachyseris*, Milne-Edwards and Haime, Cor., iii. p. 85.

,, Duncan, Rev. Madrep., p. 162.

Professor Verrill¹ considers that the name *Undaria* should be substituted for *Pachyseris*; but, as used by Oken, *Undaria* is a synonym of *Agaricia* and cannot therefore be adopted for another genus.

Pachyseris speciosa (Dana).*Agaricia speciosa*, Dana, Zoophytes, p. 337, pl. xxi. fig. 7.

Two fragments were obtained which are referable to this species. The ridges are often irregular, rounded, and very slightly elevated. The columella is absent or quite rudimentary.²

The species is very close to *Pachyseris lavicollis*, but is quite different from *Pachyseris speciosa*, Milne-Edwards and Haime, which is evidently a new species, easily distinguished by its very acute and elevated ridges, which throughout the corallum are concave on their sides and very sharp at their margin, and by the abundant columella,

¹ Dana, Coral and Coral Islands, p. 336.² See Dana's figure.