

apex of the projections very sinuous and often discontinuous. Columella well developed, rather compressed and tuberculate.

Two specimens of this species were obtained, the larger of which forms a thin, uneven, contorted plate, about 9 cm. long and 6 cm. wide, which has grown partly incrusting over a dead specimen of the same kind. At the margin it is less than 1 mm. thick, and between two of the projections the thickness is scarcely more than 2 or 3 mm. in the more central parts.

Locality.—Tahiti.

Genus 5. *Domoseris*, n. gen.

Corallum compound, consisting of broad, irregularly explanate plates, fixed at the centre, and often attached laterally by one or more irregular pedicels, which are especially developed in old specimens. The under surface imperforate, very uneven owing to irregular depressions, marked with distinct, but fine, costal striations. The upper surface very uneven, owing to numerous irregular projections, which correspond to the small depressions of the under surface; these projections are irregularly scattered and are arranged neither in longitudinal crests nor in transverse ridges. The calicles are numerous, scattered, developing singly both in the upper angle of the projections and on the extremities and sides of the larger ones; the parent calicle nearly or quite indistinguishable. Septo-costæ very uneven and distinct, continued nearly straight to the margin from adjoining calicles, but on the projections on the lower sides of the calicles, and throughout nearly the entire portion of the rest of the corallum, and more especially on the older parts, they become very irregularly thickened and swollen, shortly discontinuous, twisted, bent and contorted. Columella tuberculate, nearly inconspicuous.

This peculiar genus is well characterised by the nature of the septo-costæ, which present a decided approach to the structure found in the genus *Psammocora*. Owing to this peculiar structure, the projections are very different from those of the genus *Cyloseris*. The presence of the elevated projections, and the nature of the septo-costæ separate the genus from *Leptoseris*, which it somewhat resembles at the extreme marginal parts, where the projections are less marked and the septo-costæ more uniform.

Three species of the genus are in the collection.

1. *Domoseris porosa*, n. sp. (Pl. V. figs. 4-4c).

Corallum broad, explanate, thick, being about 15 mm. thick towards the centre, and from 5 to 8 mm. at about a distance of 3 cm. from the margin, slightly concave and irregularly shallow-vasiform above, chiefly composed of an abundant, trabeculate tissue derived from the perforated septa and the crowded synapticulæ; fixed below by many