

and more delicate corallum, in its thinner, smaller, and shorter septa, and in the much less distinct costæ, which are finely denticulate, very confluent, and irregularly separated by short fissures.

Locality.—Reefs, Fiji; brought alongside the ship by natives off Kandavu.

Genus 6. *Herpetolitha*, Eschscholtz.

Herpolitha, Eschscholtz, Isis, p. 746, 1825.

Herpetolitha, Milne-Edwards and Haime, Cor., iii. p. 23.

Herpolitha, Duncan, Rev. Madrep., p. 145.

The structure of the corallum in this genus has been investigated in detail by Professor Duncan.¹

Herpetolitha crassa, Dana.

Herpetolithus crassus, Dana, Zoophytes, p. 310, pl. xx. fig. 5.

A single very large specimen of this species was obtained. Though close to the *Herpetolitha limax*, it seems to be fairly distinct. The description and figure given by Dana are very good.

Locality.—Banda.

Genus 7. *Sandalolitha*, Quelch.

Sandalolitha, Quelch, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., vol. xiii., 1884, p. 294.

Corallum compound, flattened, free, much elongated and very thin. Wall sparsely perforated and extremely reduced; costæ distinct, fine, subequal, closely granulated or very finely and bluntly echinulate, curving towards the short axis. Calicles few, in the long diameter of the corallum; parent calicle very large, occupying the centre, forming almost the entire corallum, with very numerous septa, there being about seven complete cycles, a much larger number of cycles being developed in the long axis of the corallum; smaller calicles very few, distinctly radiate, developing in the course of and interrupting the larger septa in the long axis of the parent calicle. The septa are crowded and very long, curving towards the short axis, and of more or less equal vertical extent, very low, giving an even laminate appearance to the corallum. Synapticulæ well developed and forming strong connections at the basal parts of the septa. Columella rudimentary and trabecular.

This genus is related to *Zoopilus*, *Halomitra* and *Podabacia*. With *Podabacia* it closely agrees in the nature of the costæ, though the rays are more continuous owing

¹ Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. (Zool.), vol. xvii. p. 152.