

species of the genus at present known is the typical species *Anacropora forbesi*, Ridley, which was obtained at the Keeling Islands by Mr. H. O. Forbes.

1. *Anacropora gracilis*, n. sp. (Pl. X. figs. 6-6c).

Corallum small, fruticose, much branched, very porous throughout, light and fragile. Branches very coalescent, of nearly equal size throughout, about 4 mm. thick, often less, regularly dichotomous, with a widely opened angle, sometimes divaricate; branchlets of nearly the same thickness as the branches, short, rounded at the ends, and very easily broken away. Calicles very delicate and much raised, about 1 mm. high, subseriate, about 2.5 mm. apart, often much less, round and open nariform, slightly swollen, about 1.25 mm. wide, with a comparatively large aperture. Septa twelve, unequal, two of the primaries rather large. Cœnenchyma extremely loose and porous throughout; surface very finely, closely, and strongly echinulate, especially on the edge of the calicles, harsh to the touch.

This is a much more delicate and fragile species than *Anacropora forbesi*, Ridley. It is smaller and thinner throughout, much more coalescent, with a much harsher and more finely spinulose surface; it is strikingly porous and is destitute of any superficial layer of dense tissue. The calicles are very easily abraded by the touch, and will generally be found to be very slightly prominent on that account in specimens which have been much handled. The clump is about 6 cm. high, and rather more in width.

*Locality*.—Banda.

2. *Anacropora solida*, n. sp. (Pl. X. figs. 7-7a).

Corallum arborescent and slightly ramose, dense, not fragile. Branches originating irregularly at an open angle, sometimes divaricate, somewhat elongated, from about 6 to 7 mm. thick; branchlets thinner, strong, tapering, subacute, rather long, sometimes nearly 2 cm. in length. Calicles very small, slightly raised, round nariform, seriate or subseriate, about 2.5 mm. apart. Septa twelve, six larger and subequal, six very small and sometimes rudimentary. Cœnenchyma very dense and solid, becoming slightly reticulate in the internal portion of the apical parts of the branches and branchlets surface finely echinulate or granulated.

This species, though having much of the habit and size of *Anacropora forbesi*, Ridley, is very distinct in the nature of its cœnenchyma, which is dense and firm, rendering the corallum heavy. The calicles are also smaller and less raised, and the septa less developed. Only two fragments of this species were obtained.

*Locality*.—Kandavu.