

glass. These lamellæ are extremely neat, more finely granulous on the lateral surface than in the *formosa*, and much thinner than in the *prætorata*. The specimen affording the description belongs to the collections of the Boston Natural History Society.

9. PAVONIA DIVARICATA. (*Lamarck.*)

P. cespitosa, plano-hemispherica; foliis bifrontibus, valde subdivisis, lobis carinato-angulatis, flexuoso-divaricatis, crebris et crassis, ¼–½" latis. Corallum lamellis subconfertis, oririmis sæpe linearibus.

Cespitose, plano-hemispherical; folia bifacial, very much subdivided, lobes carinato-angular, and flexuoso-divaricate, crowded and stout, ¼ to ½ an inch broad. Corallum with the lamellæ rather crowded, oririmes often a line long.

Plate 22, fig. 6, natural size.

Indian Ocean. *Lamarck.*—Feejee Islands. *Exp. Exp.*

The upper surface of a clump of this species, presents closely crowded angular lobes, with sharp edges and summits. A branch separated from the clump appears irregularly short-palmate and much crisped, the lobes twisting in every direction. The clumps are often a foot or more in diameter.

Pavonia divaricata, Lamk. ii. 378, No. 5. *Pavonia divaricata*, Blainv., Man. 365.
—, Deslongchamps, Encyc. 605.

10. PAVONIA BOLETIFORMIS. (*Lamarck.*)

P. subhemispherica; foliis bifrontibus, tenuibus, lobatis, undulatis, subcrispis, lobis 1" raro superantibus, margine acutis et sæpius sinuosis. Corallum superficie non carinata; lamellis laxis; oririmis sæpe sesquilinearibus.

Subhemispherical; folia bifacial, thin, undulate or somewhat crispate, lobed, lobes rarely exceeding an inch in breadth, with the margin acute and usually sinuous. Corallum with the surface even and not carinate; lamellæ lax; oririmes often 1½ lines long.