

consisting of lobed folia, sometimes subpalmate, intersecting one another so as to leave between polygonal areas. This structure distinguishes it from the preceding species, and its small size, form, and vertically carinate surface, from the following. The carinæ are most prominent at or near the summit of the folia.

β. brevicristata (Plate 24, figs. 3, 3 a). A specimen, possibly a young state of the above, has the folia merely short crests a fourth of an inch high or less, arising from a solid base. The crests are carinate as above. The oririmes are very minute, and the stars scarcely half a line in diameter. The specimen is from the Feejee Islands.

12. PAVONIA DECUSSATA. (*Dana.*)

P. subhemispherica, foliis bifrontibus, subtenuibus, latè paucilobatis ($\frac{1}{2}$ –4"), *planulatis et erectis, sæpe transversim sese intersecantibus* (*decussatim aggregatis*); *umbrina, polypis obsoletè tentaculatis, tentaculis, lætè virentibus. Corallum subfragile, superficie obsoletè carinatâ; lamellis laxis; oririmis sesquilinearibus, subseriatis.*

Subhemispherical, folia bifacial, rather thin, broadly lobed ($\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches), planulate and erect, often transversely coalescent or intersecting one another (decussately aggregated): colour umber, polyps with the tentacles obsolete, bright green. Corallum rather fragile, with the surface obsoletely carinate; lamellæ lax; oririmes $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, subseriate.

Plate 22, fig. 4, corallum, natural size; 4 a, animals, enlarged; 4 b, section of a plate.

Feejee Islands. *Exp. Exp.*

The folia are nearly flat and few-lobed, and are so aggregated and united transversely by others, as to form an open cellular clump with subquadrangular spaces among the plates, from half an inch to two inches broad. The largest plate in the specimens obtained was four inches broad and nearly as high, sparingly lobed, with the margin a little curved. The carinæ of the surface are barely distinguishable, and rarely reach the upper margin; they are seldom seen in young specimens. Small, nearly circular plates or folia often grow out as processes from the surface of a large plate. Under the micro-