

scope the lamellæ appear very thin, with the lateral surface granulous.

The texture of the corallum is more porous than in most of the Pavoniæ, and at the margin it is consequently rather fragile. The thickness is generally about one-eighth of an inch, though two to three lines below. The less crowded lamellæ, large oblong oririmes, and scarcely carinate surface, distinguish this species from the *frondifera*.

13. PAVONIA LATA. (*Dana.*)

P. maxima, foliis pedalibus, planulatis aut paulo undulatis, margine tenuibus et parcè lobatis, basi $\frac{1}{2}$ – $\frac{3}{4}$ " crassis. Corallum margine fragile, superficie non minimè carinatum; lamellis laxis; oririmis sesquilinearibus et raro seriatis.

Very large, folia a foot broad, planulate or slightly undulate; margin thin and sparingly lobed, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch thick at base. Corallum with the margin fragile and surface not at all carinate; lamellæ lax; oririmes a line and a half long, and rarely in transverse series.

Plate 23, fig. 1, outline view of corallum; 1 a, part of the surface, natural size.

Feejee Islands. *Exp. Exp.*

A frond of this species, in the Expedition collections, measures fifteen inches broad and ten inches high; the margin is divided into a few low broad lobes. On one side there is a smaller curved plate attached nearly at right angles with the surface. Two inches from the upper margin the frond is about one-third of an inch thick. As the intermediate lamellæ are much smaller than the others, the stars have a very open appearance, as in the *decussata*, and even more strikingly so. This species has much larger oririmes, more lax lamellæ, and a thinner and a more fragile corallum, than the *crassa*; and besides its larger size, it differs from the *decussata* also in its coarser, stouter, and more open lamellæ, and a broader oririme, with a stony bottom distinctly in view.