NOTES ON NEW AND LITTLE KNOWN AUSTRALIAN MADROPORACEÆ.

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Coniopora fruticosa, sp. nor.

Corallum subdendroid, forming small shrubby growths; the branches subdigitate, somewhat complanate, shortly furcate or palmate at their distal extremities; caenenchyma highly porous and trabeculate; calicles uneven, very shallow, not exceeding 2 millimetres in diameter; septa representing 3 cycles, those of the primary cycle frequently developed centrally in a paliform manner and forming an irregular hexadiate star. Polypites highly extensile, with 24 elongate subulate tentacles; oral disk white, tentacles and column clear liver-brown. Height of coralla 6 – 8 centimetres, diameter of branches 1 centimetre.

Hab. Warrior Reef, Torres Straits. Co-type in the Australian Museum, Sydney.

This species differs from previously described members of the genus *Goniopora* in the subdendroid character of the corallum, and which in all other known types is massive or lobate. It was collected by the author at extreme low water on the reef in the neighbourhood of Tud or Warrior Island, Torres Straits.

Alveopora spongiosa, Dana,

This species first described by Dana, Zooph., p. 513, pl. xlviii., fig. 3, is referred by Milne Edwards and Haime to the Alveopora viridis of Quoy and Gaimard, but from which on reference to Quoy and Gaimard's original figures and description it is found to be essentially distinct. The last named species is represented by these authors as forming compound frondose or subdigitate expansions, and the polypites are green and brown. In Dana's type the coralla are represented by solid lobate masses and the polypites, as examined by the author, are clear brown throughout with white tips to the tentacles. A form corresponding with Alreopora viridis has been also obtained by the author in Torres Straits, and the corallites in the two species are found to differ essentially in the character of their component calicles. In