

of the calyx, the ventral surface forming a narrow space, which is either naked or is covered with small scales. The cœnenchyma usually contains small elongated scales.

3. *Primnoa*, Lamouroux, Hist. des polyp. flexibles, p. 440, 1816; Expos. méthod. de l'Ordre des polypiers, p. 37; Milne-Edwards, Hist. Nat. des Coralliaires, t. i. p. 139 (*pars*); Gray, Cat. Lithophytes Brit. Mus., 1870, p. 44.

*Primnoa*, Ehrbg., Corallou. des rothon Meeres, 1834, p. 133.

*Lithoprímnoa*, Grube, Abhandl. d. schles. Ges. Naturw. u. Med., 1861, p. 165.

The colony is branched. The polyps occur in close spirals over the entire periphery of the stem and branches. Each polyp calyx is enclosed dorsally and laterally by two large scales, of which there are two longitudinal overlapping rows, the upper margin of one scale always overlapping the lower border of the next. There is a ventral space destitute of scales, except at the calyx margin, where four are present, forming with the two pairs of dorso-lateral scales an operculum. The calyces can be turned downwards from the stem.

4. *Stachyodes*, Wright and Studer, Archiv f. Naturgesch., Jahrg. liii. Bd. i. p. 49.

The colony is but feebly branched. The calyces arise in regular whorls of five from the stem and branches. The scales of the polyp calyces are disposed in a manner analogous to that observed in the preceding genus. The polyp calyces when at rest are turned downwards.

5. *Calypterinus*, Wright and Studer, Archiv f. Naturgesch., Jahrg. liii. Bd. i. p. 49.

The colony is simple and rod-like. The polyp calyces occur in whorls of five to seven around the stem. The polyps do not, however, surround the whole stem, but leave on one side a space free from polyps. Since this occurs in the same position in all the whorls, a region comparable to that in *Cillozostron* occurs along the entire stem. In contrast to the portion containing the polyps, the space appears as a deep groove, which is formed into a canal by the curvature round it of the expanded margins of a scale from the adjacent polyp calyces on either side. The polyp calyces are covered by dorsal and lateral scales arranged in two longitudinal rows. The two basal scales of these rows are very large and wing-like, above these are two median scales, and then the superior pair which support the opercular scales.

6. *Stenella*, Gray, Cat. Lithophytes Brit. Mus., p. 48, 1870.

The colony is sometimes simple, but usually branched; the polyp calyces are large, and arise from the axis at right angles either in opposite pairs or in whorls of three.