

The polyp whorls are often separated by wide intervals. Large scales, externally smooth and concave, surround the polyp calyx, which seems to possess but slight powers of curving inwards towards the axis. The ventral surface of the polyps is sometimes strengthened by small scales. The spicules of the cœnenchyma are large roundish scales.

7. *Thouarella*, Gray, Cat. Lithophytes Brit. Mus., p. 45, 1870.

The colony is branched. The branches arise at right angles, usually from three sides of the axis. The polyps are club- or cup-shaped, and are placed on the stem in short ascending spirals, which are usually formed of three polyps. Rarely the polyps arise opposite to one another. The scales are different on the dorso-lateral and on the ventral surfaces of the bilateral polyp calyx. The dorso-lateral scales are strongly convex on their upper margin, towards which small protuberances radiate outwards from the centre of each scale. Frequently these protuberances fuse and form elevated ribs, which end in teeth-like projections on the margins of the scales. Sometimes the median rib projects as a long spine. The ventral scales are small, delicate plates, which usually form two longitudinal rows. The new polyp calyces arise on the apices of the twigs.

8. *Amphilaphis*, Wright and Studer, Archiv f. Naturgesch., Jahrg. liii. Bd. i. p. 50.

The colony is branched in one plane. The club-shaped polyps arise at variable intervals from one another around the circumference of the stem, its branches, and twigs, but for the most part from four different sides of the periphery. The scales of the polyp calyx and of the cœnenchyma are thick, and covered with strong wart-like protuberances, which fuse to form ridges on the calyx scales and end on the margin as spines. The operculum, which consists of eight scales, forms a low cone. The young polyps are developed at the apices of the twigs.

9. *Plumarella*, Gray, Cat. Lithophytes Brit. Mus., 1870, p. 36; Studer, Monatsber. d. k. preuss. Akad. d. Wiss. Berlin, 1870, p. 648.

The colony is branched in one plane, plumc-like. The axis is very calcareous and hard. The polyp calyces are small, cylindrical in form, arising in alternate succession from each side of the axis, usually at relatively great intervals from one another. The polyp calyx scales are thin, cycloid, with a central nucleus.

10. *Primnoella*, Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1857, p. 286.

The colony is simple, rod-like, rising from a calcareous base. The polyp calyces arise from the stem in whorls of from four to twenty at more or less distant intervals from one