- 9. Calogorgia, Milne-Edwards.
- 10. Cyathopodium, Verrill.
- 11. Scleranthelia, Studer.
- 12. Anthopodium, Verrill.

- 13. Sympodium, Ehrenberg.
- 14. Erythropodium, Kölliker.
- 15. Callipodium, Verrill.
- 16. Pseudogorgia, Kölliker.
- 1. Cornularia, Lamarck, Hist. Nat. Anim. sans Vertebres, t. ii. p. 3, 1816, ed. 2, p. 127; Milne-Edwards, Hist. Nat. des Coralliaires, t. i. p. 105.

The colony consists of a number of free polyps, united, however, to one another by root-like stolons, which latter creep over various foreign bodies. Spicules are not met with, but a horny substance gives some rigidity to the polyp tubes.

 Rhizoxenia, Ehrenberg, Corallenth. d. rothen Mecres, p. 55, 1834; Milne-Edwards, Hist. Nat. des Coralliaires, t. i. p. 107; Dana, U.S. Explor. Exped. Zooph., p. 606.

Evayora, Phillipi, Archiv f. Naturgesch., Jahrg. viii. p. 36, 1842.

In this genus the colony resembles that of Cornularia, but the polyps are well furnished with spicules; the polyps are not retractile.

 Clavularia, Quoy and Gaimard, cf. Blainville, Dict. d. Sci. Nat., t. x. p. 499, 1830; and Voyage de l'Astrolabe, t. iv. p. 260; Studer, Monatsber. d. k. preuss. Akad. d. Wiss. Berlin, 1878, p. 632.

The species of this genus resemble much those of *Cornularia*, but are easily distinguished from them by the presence of spicules, while the polyps being retractile can thus be separated from those of *Rhizoxenia*.

4. Surcodictyon, Forbes, in Johnston's Hist. of Brit. Zooph., ed. 2, 1847, vol. i. p. 179; Herdman, Proc. Roy. Phys. Soc. Edin., vol. viii. p. 31.

The colony presents the appearance of a narrow band, the stolon, which is adherent and bears at intervals the retractile polyps. The stolon is flattened, tape-like, sometimes anastomosing; the polyps are mostly but not always in single series. The spicules are spiny spindles and irregular stellate and disc-like forms.