

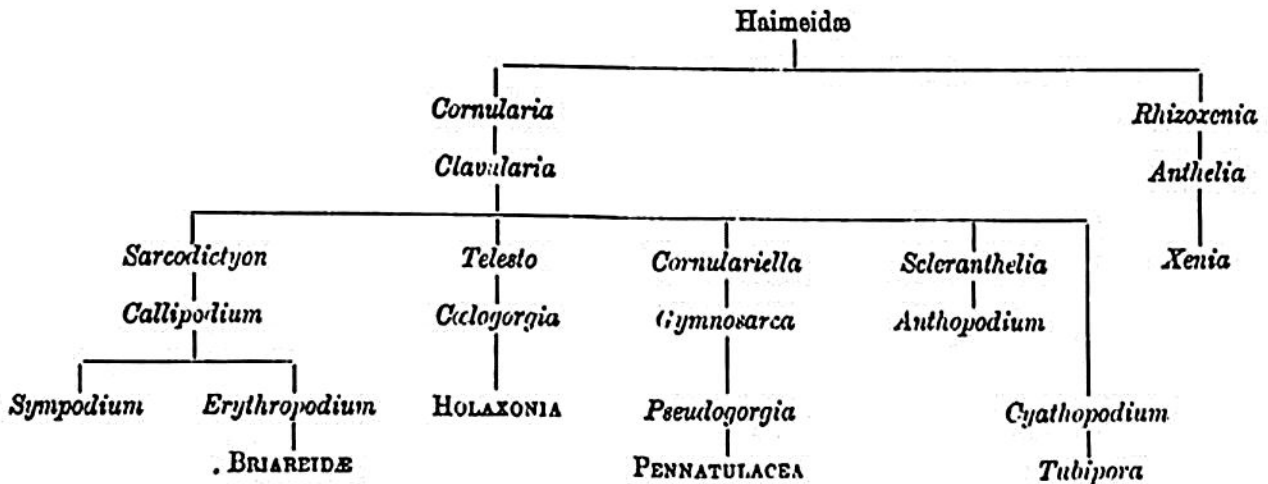
15. *Callipodium*, Verrill, Trans. Connect. Acad., vol. i., 1868, pt. 2, No. 6, p. 455.

The colony has a firm, more or less thickened cœnenchyma, either broadly expanded or in narrow stolons. Polyyps rather large, with rounded verrucæ sometimes scattered, sometimes crowded; wholly retractile, in contraction forming an eight-rayed figure. Spicules irregular, some short spindles, others double clubs and crosses.

16. *Pseudogorgia*, Kölliker, Verh. d. phys.-med. Ges. Würzburg, N. F., Bd. ii. Heft. i. p. 12.

The colony in this very remarkable form is upright; nearly one-half of the main axis is destitute of polyyps, while on the upper portion these are arranged in two rows on either side of the stem, which is flattened about its centre and becomes cylindrical towards the summit. The polyyps are completely retractile within the cœnenchyma, leaving but slight verrucæ. The main axis itself is formed by an axial polyp, around the sides of which the lateral polyyps have budded. The spicules are broad warty spindles.

The natural relationships of some of these forms may be indicated in the following scheme, without, however, claiming for it any great value from a phylogenetic point of view.



Family III. TUBIPORIDÆ.

Tubiporidæ, Verrill, Proc. Essex. Inst., vol. iv., 1865, p. 148

Tubiporina, Ehrenberg, Corall. des rothen Meeres, p. 55.

Tubiporinæ, Milne-Edwards, Hist. Nat. des Coralliaires, t. i. p. 130.

Tubiporida, v. Koch, Morph. Jahrb., pp. 474, 475.

The colonies form series of completely calcified coral stocks, consisting of numerous, approximately parallel, calcareous tubes; these tubes arise from the coalescence of the