6. *Clathraria*, Gray, Cat. Lithophytes Brit. Mus., 1870, p. 11; Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1859, p. 486.

Cylindrical, manifoldly curved branches, often anastomosing, and of uniform thickness throughout. The polyps are sunk into the cœnenchyma. The axis includes no nutritive canals. Spicules in cortex, broad and short foliaceous clubs.

7. *Parisis*, Verrill, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., 1864, No. 3, p. 37.

In contrast to the general rule among the Melitodidæ, the branches here arise from the internodes. The protruding calyces arise on the smaller branches over the entire margin. The spicules remind one of those of *Isis*; they are thick, irregular, often constricted in the middle and beset with warts. *Trinella swinhoei*, Gray, for which Gray established his genus *Trinella*, was based on the axis of a *Parisis*, overgrown by a siliceous Sponge, and bearing the polyps of a *Palythoa*, which Gray mistook for Alcyonarian polyps.

Family IV. CORALLIDÆ.

Corallidæ, Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1857, p. 286; Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., 1859, ser. 3, vol. iv. p. 444; Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1859, p. 480; Cat. Lithophytes Brit. Mus., 1870, p. 22; Ridley, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1882, p. 221.
Corallinæ, Dana, U.S. Explor. Exped., 1846, p. 639; Milne-Edwards, Hist. Nat. des Coralliaires, t. i. p. 201.

The axis consists of a dense calcareous mass the result of spicules fused together. Both auto- and siphonozooids occur.

Ridley[1] has pointed out the close relationship between the Corallidæ and Melitodidæ.

1. *Corallium*, Lamarck. | 2. *Pleurocorallium*, Gray.

1. *Corallium*, Lamarck, Hist. Nat. Anim. sans Vert., ed. 1, 1816, t. ii., p. 295; Lacaze Duthiers, Hist. Nat. du Corail, Paris, 1864; Ridley, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1882.

The genus *Corallium*, represented by the precious coral (*Corallium rubrum*), has only one kind of spicule, and the calyces of the polyps occur over the entire surface of the colony.

[1] *Loc. cit., supra*, pp. 221–233.