

laid together so as to close over the oral cavity as with an operculum. The cœnenchyma and polyps are covered with a layer of scales, the margins of which are dentate. In the third subfamily, the Isidinæ, the polyps are sunk into a thick cœnenchyma, and no external calyces have been developed.

Subfamily 1. CERATOISIDINÆ.

- |  |  |                               |
|--|--|-------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Bathygorgia</i> , Perceval Wright. |  | 4. <i>Acanella</i> , Gray.    |
| 2. <i>Ceratoisis</i> , Perceval Wright.  |  | 5. <i>Isidella</i> , Gray.    |
| 3. <i>Callisis</i> , Verrill.            |  | 6. <i>Sclerisis</i> , Studer. |

Subfamily 2. MOPSEINÆ.

- |  |  |                               |
|--|--|-------------------------------|
| 7. <i>Primnoisis</i> , Wright and Studer.  |  | 8. <i>Mopsea</i> , Lamouroux. |
| 9. <i>Acanthoisis</i> , Wright and Studer. |  |                               |

Subfamily 3. ISIDINÆ.

10. *Isis*, Linneus.

Subfamily 1. CERATOISIDINÆ.

*Keratoisidæ*, Gray, Cat. Lithophytes Brit. Mus., 1870, p. 18.

*Acanelladæ*, Gray, *tom. cit.*, p. 16.

*Mopseadæ*, Gray, *tom. cit.*, p. 13.

*Ceratoisidæ*, Verrill, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., vol. xi. p. 9, July 1883.

The colonies are simple, rod-like, or branched; they rise from a calcareous base usually ramified into root-like processes. The calcareous internodes are very long in comparison with the horny nodes, and in the younger portions are penetrated by a canal. The cœnenchyma is thin; the polyps are long, and imperfectly or non-retractile. The tentacles when at rest are folded over the oral disc or sometimes partially invaginated. The cœnenchyma and polyps, and sometimes also the polyp tentacles, are covered with large, smooth, needle- or spindle-shaped spicules.

1. *Bathygorgia*, Perceval Wright, Narr. Chall. Exp., vol. i. p. 691, fig. 236.

The colony is unbranched, the axis consists of very long calcareous internodes, and short horny nodes. The polyps arise only on one side, are large in size, somewhat constricted medianly, and thickened towards base and apex. The tentacles at rest lie folded horizontally over the oral disc. Cœnenchyma and polyps are covered with flat smooth spicules of a long oval form. These lie transversely in the tentacles, one or two occupying the breadth of each. On the polyps, over the layer of small spicules, some large, obliquely or longitudinal placed spicules, club- or biscuit-like in shape, are to be found.