7. *Primnoisis*, Wright and Studer, Archiv f. Naturgesch., Jahrg. liii. Bd. i. p. 46, 1887.

The colony is branched in several planes, the polyps arising at wide intervals and being spirally arranged. In the polyps the calyx scales are large, and the mesenteric folds are crowded with small spicules.

8. *Mopsea*, Lamouroux, Hist. des Corall. flexibles, p. 468, Caen, 1816.

The colony is branched in one plane. The polyps are small, club-like in form, and arranged in dense spirals round about the stem. The calyx scales are small, short, and spiny.

9. *Acanthoisis*, Wright and Studer, Archiv f. Naturgesch., Jahrg. liii. Bd. i. p. 46, 1887.

The colony is branched and expanded, fan-like in one plane. The polyps are inconspicuous, cylindrical in form; when contracted the apical region is truncated. The calyx scales are short and spiny. The internodes are furrowed, with dentated ridges.

Subfamily 3. Isidinæ.

The colonies are branched, with a thick cœnenchyma, within which the polyps can be wholly withdrawn. The spicules are radiately stellate and covered with rough warts, of which there may be six, eight, or twelve on each. Some simple club-like forms also occur. This subfamily contains but the one genus—

10. *Isis*, Linneus.

Family VII. Primnoidæ.

Primnoaceæ (*pars*), Valenciennes, Comptes rendus, t. xli. p. 7, 1855.
Primnoaceæ (*pars*), H. Milne-Edwards, Hist. Nat. des Coralliaires, t. i. p. 188, 1857.
Primnoadæ, Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1857, p. 285; *Op. cit.*, 1859, p. 483.
Primnoaceæ (*pars*), as a division of subfamily Gorgoninæ, Kölliker, Icones histiologicæ, pt. ii., 1865, p. 135.
Primnoidæ (*pars*), Verrill, Trans. Connect. Acad., vol. i., 1869, p. 418; Revis. Polyps East Coast North America, Mem. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., vol. i., 1864, p. 8.
Primnoadæ (*pars*), *Calligorgiadæ* (*pars*), *Calyptrophoridæ*, Gray, Cat. Lithophytes Brit. Mus., 1870, pp. 34, 41, 43.
Primnoadæ (subfamily), Studer, Monatsber. d. k. preuss. Akad. d. Wiss. Berlin, 1878, p. 641.
Primnoidæ (*emend.*), Verrill, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., vol. xi. p. 28, 1883.

Holaxonia with a calcareous and horny axis, basal attachment always calcareous. The polyps with a projecting, usually club-shaped calycine portion, tentacular portion retractile.