

*subseriatis. Coralla superficie stellata et plana, non plicata; oririmis conspicuis, sed cellis nullis; lamellis subintegris, alternis plus minusve minoribus.*

Attached Fungidæ, budding; explanate, glomerate or subramose; polyps obsolescently tentaculate, scattered, rarely transversely subseriate. Coralla having the surface plane and stellate, and not plicate; oririmes distinct, but cells none; lamellæ nearly or quite entire, the alternate somewhat smaller.

The Pavoniæ usually grow in aggregated crest-like folia. Some species consist of leaves, hardly a line thick, gracefully clustered into hemispherical clumps; and others of larger and thicker plates, aggregated so as to intersect and leave angular or polygonal spaces between. The folia usually coalesce by their margins wherever they come in contact.

The animals are like those of the Fungiæ in general character; they are quite small, each seldom exceeding three lines in breadth. When alive and expanded the tentacles appear as mere inflations of the exterior membrane around each polyp-mouth, and are extremely short. In the species examined, the general colour of the zoophyte was some shade of umber or brown, while the mouth and tentacles were the prevailing bright green. The surface of the corallum is covered with neat stars, consisting of minute, nearly entire lamellæ, which pass uninterruptedly from one centre to another, and are often nearly parallel in the intervals. These lamellæ are generally alternately smaller, though sometimes very nearly equal; when the latter, they appear much more crowded and numerous. The number in a breadth of one-fourth of an inch, over the inner part of a folium, varies in different species (excluding the *P. explanulata*), from eighteen to twenty-eight, or generally from twenty-four to twenty-eight. Though commonly bifacial, they are sometimes unifacial.

Besides the foliaceous Pavoniæ described, there are also massive species, which should be properly included in this genus. They have been hitherto united with the genus *Astræa*, yet have all the characteristics of a Pavonia in their stars and polyps. A glomerate form is no ground for a generic separation.

The Pavoniæ have affinities with the *Astræidæ* through the *Tridacophylliæ*, in some species of which, the foliaceous septa are sparsely covered with oririmes closely resembling those of this genus. They