

differ from the Agariciæ in not having the intervals between transverse series of polyps raised into ridges or folds, nor excavate cells like some of the subgenus Mycedia. The Psammocoræ sometimes resemble the Pavoniæ, but are distinct, in the lamellæ not being so regular and so nearly entire, and the stars much less neat, or even indistinct.

The species of this genus are confined to the warm coral-reef seas, and mostly to the Indian and Pacific Oceans.

The genus Pavonia was instituted by Lamarck for the bifacial foliaceous species here included, together with the Tridacophylliæ, of which Blainville made a distinct genus. Some unifacial species, having the essential characters of the genus, are here restored to it, which have been placed with the Agariciæ. Numerous instances,—the genera Echinopora, Merulina, for example,—evince that the mere fact of the polyp-mouths being confined to one surface or not is comparatively unimportant, as the same species sometimes exemplifies in its different parts the two modes of growth. The glomerate species form part of the group Siderastræa, of Blainville. The Thamnasteriæ of Sauvage, may be in part here included.

The name of the genus alludes to the gracefully spreading forms often presented by the species, and is from the Latin *pavo*, peacock.

Arrangement of the Species.

I. *Unifacial; hypocrateriform.*

*1. *P. explanulata.*

II. *Unifacial; foliaceous.*

2. *P. crispa.*

4. *P. elephantotus.*

*3. *P. papyracea.*

III. *Bifacial; folia crispate.*

5. *P. cactus.*

*8. *P. venusta.*

*6. *P. prætorta.*

*9. *P. divaricata.*

*7. *P. formosa.*

*10. *P. boletiformis.*

IV. *Bifacial; folia nearly flat and not crispate.*

*11. *P. frondifera.*

*13. *P. lata.*

*12. *P. decussata.*

*14. *P. crassa.*

V. *Glomerate or subramose.*

15. *P. siderea.*

*17. *P. clavus.*

16. *P. latistella.*