

The *Lichenopora*, according to Blainville, have a subturbinate form, with minute angular cells over the upper surface; this surface is concave, and covered with small, ridge-like prominences, stellately arranged, as in the *Pelagia*. Blainville, after an examination of the fossils upon which the genus was founded by DeFrance, suggests that they are probably young forms of *Retepores*. He added a Mediterranean species (*L. Mediterranea*) to the genus, but without describing it, only mentioning that it was a *Retepore* in structure, and near the genus *Froncipora*.

Michelin has described an incrusting species, of uncertain locality, which, from the character of the cells, and its small stars of verrucæ, he has referred to DeFrance's genus, calling it *Lichenopora glomerata*. It occurred around the axis of a dead *Antipathes*, forming an incrustation three-fourths of an inch long, and nearly half an inch thick; the stars of verrucæ are two to three lines in diameter, and the whole surface is covered with minute, contiguous, subangular cells, which, according to the figure, are hardly a twenty-fifth of a line in diameter. Michelin states that the cells are prolonged to the axis of the group. From this last character, and the size and appearance of the cells, it is possible that the species may be congeneric with the fossils of the genus *Constellaria*, mentioned under *Favosites*.

Lichenopora, DeFrance, Dict. des Sci. Nat.
xxvi. 257.

—, Blainville, Man. 407, pl. 68, fig. 4.

Lichenopora, Lamk. 2d ed. ii. 284.

L. glomerata, Michelin, Guer. Mad. de Zool.

1840, Zooph. pl. 1.

TRIBE IV.—ANTIPATHACEA.

Actinaria sex-tentaculata; *gemmipara*, *gemma-tione inferiore*.

Actinaria having 6 equal tentacles; gemmiparous, with the gemmation inferior.

FAMILY I.—ANTIPATHIDÆ.

Zoophyta affixa, *caulescentia et sæpius ramosa*; *secretiones corallicas internas nullas, sed basi epidermicas ramorum axem elaborantia*.