TURBINOLIA (*Wond.* p. 307.).—Polyparium turbinated, detached, base acute, not adhering; cell single, radiated.

This genus occurs in all the fossiliferous deposits: a small, well-marked species (*Turb. Königi*, G. A. M.), from the Galt, of which subdivision of the cretaceous strata it is a very characteristic fossil, is figured *Wond.* Tab. 50, figs. 1, 2.

CARYOPHYLLIA (*Lign.* 64, figs. 1, 2.; *Lign.* 68, fig. 5.). — Polyparium turbinated, or cylindrical, simple or branched, fixed by the base; cells lamellated.

A small recent species of this genus (*C. cyathus*), is common in the Mediterranean, and very frequently seen in collections; it is of a wine-glass form, and the base by which it is attached to other bodies, is broad and spreading. The newer tertiary deposits in Sicily contain this species in abundance. A fossil Caryophyllia, common in the chalk, bears a general resemblance to this species (*Wond.* Tab. 50, fig. 3.); a small specimen is figured *Lign.* 64, figs. 1, 2. Branched Caryophylliæ occur in the Coralline Oolite (*Wond.* p. 571. *Ly.* II. p. 42.), and also in the Dudley limestones (*Murch. Sil. Syst.* pl. 16.). A large proportion of the Coral-rag of the Middle Oolite, is composed of a ramose coral (*C. annularis*) of this genus. *Lign.* 68, fig. 5, represents a specimen from near Faringdon.