4. In the Madrepora tribe (Madreporacea), all of the Madreporids and Poritids; many of the Dendrophyllia family or Eupsammids.

5. Among Alcyonoids, numerous species of the Alcyonium and Gorgonia tribes, and some of the Pennatulacea.

6. Among Hydroids, the Millepores and Heliopores.

7. Among Algæ, many Nullipores and Corallines.

The corals of *colder* waters, either outside of the coral-reef seas, or at considerable depths within them, comprise, accordingly, the following:—

1. A very few Fungids.

2. Some of the Oculinids; many of the Astrangids and Caryophyllids; many Stylasterids; a few Stylophorids.

3. Many of the Eupsammids.

4. Some of the Gorgonia and Pennatula tribes, and a few of the Alcyonium tribe.

5. A few Milleporids of the genus Pliobothrus.

A large proportion of the cold-water species are solitary polyps.

Through the *torrid* region, in the central and western Pacific, that is, within 15° to 18° of the equator, where the temperature of the surface is never below 74° F. for any month of the year, all the prominent genera of reef-forming species are abundantly represented—those of the Astræacea, Fungacea, Oculinacea, Madreporacea, Alcyonoids, Millepores and Nullipores. The Feejee seas afford magnificent examples of these torrid region productions. Astræas and Mæandrinas grow there in their fullest perfection; Madrepores add flowering shrubbery of many kinds, besides large vases and spreading folia; some of these folia over six feet in expanse. Mussæ and related species produce clumps of larger flowers; Merulinæ, Echinoporæ, Gemmiporæ and Montiporæ form groups of gracefully infolded or spreading leaves; Pavoniæ, Pocilliporæ, Seriatoporæ and Porites, branching tufts of a great variety of forms; Tubipores and Xeniæ, beds or masses of the most delicately-tinted pinks; Sponggodiæ, large pendant clusters of orange and crimson; and Fungiæ display their