Fam. 4. *Halliidæ*:—Septa distinctly twofold in their arrangement :
    Hallia, E. & H. (including *Aulacophyllum*), Sil., Dev.

§ 6. Vesiculosa.

This section includes but one family, that of the *Cystiphyllidæ*, distinguished by the corallite cell being entirely filled with vesicular tissue. Radiating septa absent or quite rudimentary :

Group A.—*Aggregati* : Septa absent or quite rudimentary.

    Cystiphylloides (=aggregated forms of *Cystiphyllum*, typified by *C. aggregatum*, Billings), Dev.

Group B.—*Corniculati* : Septa absent or rudimentary.
    Cystiphyllum, Lons., Sil., Dev.

§ 7. Operculata.

The forms of this section comprise a small number of peculiar types in which the corallite cell is furnished with a cover or operculum composed either of a single valve or of several valves. Radiating septa are mostly rudimentary, but are well developed in one genus. Provisionally, the representatives of the section may be classed in a single family, with subdivisions as shown below :

Fam   *Calceolidæ*.

Group A.—*Arundinacei* : Corallum made up of cylindrical or reed-like corallites. Septa rudimentary.

    Fletcheria, E. & H., Sil.
    Rhizopora, de Kon., Carb.

Group B.—*Univalvati* : Operculum composed of a single valve.   Septa rudimentary.

    Calceola, Lam., Dev
    Rhizophyllum, Linds., Sil.

Group C.—*Tetravalvati* : Operculum composed of four valves.   Septa well developed.

    Goniophyllum, E. & H., Sil.

§ 8. Integri-Stellata.

In the representatives of this section, the internal tabulæ, so characteristic of palæozoic corals generally. and the vesicular tissues which frequently accompany or replace the tabulæ, are practically unknown. Radiated septa, on the other hand, are well developed. The known genera present collectively, two distinct types of configuration—a disciform, and a coniform type, respectively. A central columella is present in some representatives of the coniform type, and is absent in others. Hence the *Integri-Stellata* admit of a separation into three well characterized families, as in the following distribution :