

Marisastridae n.fam. and *Marisastrum* n.gen. (Devonian corals)

Maria Rózkowska

Acta Palaeontologica Polonica 10 (2), 1965: 261-266

The Phillipsastraeacea, characterized by a tendency to a vertical growth of septa and dissepimentarium, fan-like disposition of trabeculae and presence or absence of horse-shoes, comprise the following families: 1) The Macgeidae (Rózkowska, 1951, subfam.) Schoupe, 1958, with a type genus *Macgea* Webster, 1889, mostly singular, very seldom as massive colonies, similarly as in Marisastridae, have the epitheca and horse-shoes which are lacking in the new family; 2) The Phillipsastraeidae (Roemer, 1883) sensu Schoupe, 1958, includes forms with massive colonies and have the pseudotheca, which disappears in some places and, therefore, a tendency is here shown to integration of the colony. Two groups of species have been distinguished among them: a) genus *Phillipsastraea* d'Orbigny, 1849 with its type species *Astraea hennahi* Lonsdale, 1840, having the pseudotheca and horse-shoes, which are situated on the boundary between the tabularium and dissepimentarium, b) genus "Phillipsastraea" of most authors, including such species as *P. pentagona* (Goldfuss) and *P. goldfussi* (de Verneuil & Haime). This group has the pseudotheca, but has not the horse-shoes. Accordingly, there is no family among the Phillipsastraeacea in which the new genus - *Marisastrum* - with massive colonies, as well as singular forms, assigned to *Ceratophyllum* Gürich, 1896, might be included.

This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (for details please see creativecommons.org), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.