Turin. But, according to the precedence of Pourtalès and Verrill, in future only the species described and figured in the Coralliaires des Antilles, Supplement, p. 21, can be recognised as *Chrysogorgia desbonni*.

1. Chrysogorgia desbonni, Duchassaing and Michelotti.

Chrysogorgia desbonni, Duch. and Mich., Mem. Corall. des Antilles, Suppl., p. 21, pl. iv. fig. 4.

Verrill, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., vol. xi. No. 1, p. 25, pl. ii. figs. 6, 6a, 6b.

ii torrai, burn react compr boon; ton more a, pr an, pr miles a,

Antilles and Caribbean Sea, 88 to 163 fathoms. Off Cuba, 288 fathoms.

2. Chrysogorgia fewkesii, Verrill.

Chrysogorgia fewkesii, Verrill, loc. cit., p. 26. Chrysogorgia desbonni, Pourtalès, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., vol. i. No. 7, p. 131.

Off St. Vincent, 573 fathoms.

Genus 4. Riisea, Duchassaing and Michelotti.

Riisea paniculata, Duchassaing and Michelotti.

Riisea paniculata, Duch. and Mich., Mem. Corall. des Antilles, p. 18, pl. ii. figs. 1, 2, 3.

Kölliker places this next to Verrucella. The examination of the type in the Turin Museum, and of specimens from Jamaica, shows it to be closely related to Dasygorgia.]

Family II. ISID Æ.

Isidinæ (pars), Milne-Edwards, Hist. Nat. des Coralliaires, vol. i. p. 192.

Mopseadæ, Acanelladæ, Keratoisidæ, and Isidæ, Gray, Cat. Lithophytes, pp. 13, 16, 18, 19.

Isidæ (pars), Studer, Monatsber. d. k. preuss. Akad. d. Wiss. Berlin, 1878, p. 661.

Ceratoisidæ, Verrill, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., vol. xi. p. 9.

Isidinæ and Melithæaceæ (pars), Kölliker, Icones Histiol., vol. i. pp. 140, 142.

The genus *Isis*, as established by Linnæus in 1737, contained an assemblage of several very different generic types; Lamarck would seem to have been the first to properly define it (1801), and in 1816² he separated the species of *Melitea* from those of *Isis* proper. Lamouroux added the genus *Mopsea*, and united all three genera into a family, Isidæ (1816). This arrangement was followed by Ehrenberg, Dana, and Milne-Edwards. Gray in 1870 divided his suborder Lithophyta into four groups, of which the second, though established on an eminently artificial basis, is almost the same

¹ Icones Histiol., p. 140.

² Hist. Anim. sans Vert., t. ii. p. 298.