

the margin with polyps, a number of conical branches. These branches together form a rounded head, the middle branches being higher than the lower ones. Each branch is covered with relatively large polyp heads, each of which is surmounted by a bundle of spicules. These heads are arranged on the branches in close spirals, the branches thus acquiring the form of spikes. The colony is rigid, the wall of the trunk is encrusted with large spindle-shaped spicules.

Colour in spirit, greyish-white.

*Habitat.*—Philippine Islands; collected by Professor Semper.

*Spongodes glomerata*, Studer.

*Spongodes glomerata*, Studer, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 6, vol. i. p. 70.

The colony forms a low stock, which appears to be divided into several spherical lobes. It is of a whitish colour with reddish polyp heads. Height 12 mm., breadth 45 mm. The short stem divides shortly above the base into diverging branches, which are covered from the commencement with polyp-bearing lobules. These arise from a very rapid ramification of the twigs which bear bundles of polyps at the ends. The lobules are spherical, 6 to 9 mm. in diameter, and contain up to twenty polyp heads, each surmounted by a stout spicule 2 mm. long. The folded tentacles, armed with small spicules arranged *en chevron*, form an eight-lobed operculum. The consistence of the whole is soft and yielding. The species is most nearly related to *Spongodes savignyi* (Ehrbg.), which also it most resembles in external habit.

*Habitat.*—Japan; collected by Dr. Döderlein.

*Spongodes punicea*, Studer.

*Spongodes punicea*, Studer, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 6, vol. i. p. 70.

An upright, branched colony, 50 mm. high and 40 mm. in diameter, with a short stem and a lobose head crowded with polyps. Colour purplish-red with yellowish-white polyp heads. The stem rises from an incrusting base. It has a thickness of 10 mm., and a height of 10 mm., and then divides into thick branches which, after a short course, terminate in somewhat flattened twigs. Previous to the final ramification they give off also several small branchlets, which come off at right angles. The ramification of the terminal twigs, which are about 2 mm. thick, takes place in a corymbose manner, in which the three to six terminal twigs bear the polyp heads laterally, the polyp heads being surmounted by bundles of spicules. The terminal twigs diverging, form separate lobes 5 to 10 mm. in diameter, which bear ten to twenty calyces. The two large spicules at the base of the tentacles converge  $\Lambda$ -like and form an operculum.

*Habitat.*—Japan; collected by Dr. Döderlein.