

APPENDIX.

Dasygorgia melanotrichos, n. sp. (*vide* p. 15).

Since the original description of this species was printed off, several additional and almost perfect specimens were found in a jar with a species of *Antipathes*. They were dredged at the same station as the type (Station 343). The more perfect of these prove this species to be the largest of the described forms.

The slender and beautifully iridescent stem arises to a height of over 700 mm. At this height, in one specimen, it gives origin to two branches, which proceed at right angles to the main axis. This latter arises from an irregular spreading calcareous base, which measures 40 mm. by 25 mm. It spreads over several volcanic pebbles. The diameter of the basal portion of the axis is 4 mm., and this gradually tapers to one of 2 mm. just before the origin of the branches. There are some slight evidences of a few small branches on the lower portion of the stem; those on the summit appear at first to form a regular dichotomy, otherwise the description of one such on page 15 is sufficiently exact. The spicular covering on the stem is very easily rubbed off.

Melitodes fragilis, n. sp. (*vide* p. 180).

Since the description of this species was printed, a nearly complete specimen was found in a case containing species of *Alcyonaria* from the Bay of Amboina.

The species proves to be of larger dimensions than, from the fragments first discovered, had been surmised.

The colony, of which a portion only has been preserved, arises from a much branched base probably attached to dead corals; from it numerous branches proceed in an irregularly dichotomous manner, forming a series of somewhat parallel fan-shaped structures, which anastomose with one another and which arise at an acute angle from the basal part.

The internodes are short and stumpy at the base, gradually becoming longer towards the free extremities.