

3. *Dasygorgia*, Verrill, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., vol. xi. No. 1, p. 21, 1883.

The colony is branched, and consists of a main axis and of spirally disposed branches, which are branched after the manner of a helicoid cyme. The polyps are thick and distended at their bases. The spicules are scale-like, usually smooth, or slightly dentate at their margins.

4. *Chrysogorgia*, Duchassaing and Michelotti, Mém. Cor. des Antilles, p. 21, pl. iv. figs. 5, 6; *emend.* Verrill, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., vol. xi. No. 1, p. 21.

The branching of the colony as in the preceding genus. The polyps are narrowed at their bases, and covered with rather long spiny spicules, which are at the base of the polyps placed more or less transversely. The spicules of the cœnenchyma are long warty spindles.

5. *Herophila* (in manuscript, *Herophile*, *vide* Lütken); Steenstrup, Oversigt. K. D. Vid. Selsk. Forhandl., 1860, pp. 126-133.

Riisea, Duch. and Mich., *loc. cit.*, p. 18, pl. lxi. figs. 1, 2, 3, 1861.

The colony is branched. The polyps are club-shaped and arise near the ends of the short twigs, beyond which a short, blunt stolon projects. The tentacles bend completely inwards. The spicules are small, warty spindles.

Family VI. ISIDÆ.

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

Mopseadæ, *Acanelladæ*, *Keratoididæ*, and *Isidæ*, Gray, Cat. Lithophytes Brit. Mus., pp. 13, 16-19.

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

Isidinæ et *Melithæacæ*, Kölliker, Icones histiologicæ, pt. ii. pp. 140-142.

In this family we include all the Holaxonia in which the axis consists of alternating horny and calcareous portions. The horny joints (nodes) are composed of a connective-tissue, which is irregularly calcified in delicate threads. The calcareous material is amorphous. The cœnenchyma, the polyps, and the spicules vary much in the different genera. Three subfamilies may be distinguished. The first, that of the Ceratoididinæ, seems closely related to the Strophogorginæ. The polyps are relatively large, and either imperfectly or non-retractile; they rise from a thin cœnenchyma. The spicules are for the most part smooth needles, which extend on into the tentacles. In the second subfamily, the Mopseinæ, the polyps are club-shaped, and the tentacles when at rest are