

7. *Gorgonia*, Linneus, *emend.* Verrill, Amer. Journ. Sci. and Arts, vol. xlviii. p. 424, 1869.

*Rhipidogorgia (para)*, Verrill, *loc. cit.*

*Pterogorgia*, Verrill, Trans. Connect. Acad., vol. i. p. 386, 1869.

The colony is branched, but varies greatly in form, sometimes with anastomosing branches, sometimes plume-shaped. The polyps project more or less, and are disposed in two rows on either side of the branches and twigs. The cœnenchyma contains spindles and scaphoid spicules.

8. *Eugorgia*, Verrill, Amer. Journ. Sci. and Arts, vol. xlv. p. 414, 1868; Trans. Connect. Acad., vol. i. p. 406, 1869.

The colonies are branched, branches compressed or cylindrical. The polyps with or without verrucæ. They are chiefly grouped on either side of the branches. In the cœnenchyma there are minute, warty, double spindles and double wheels; in the calyces there are small, slender spicules.

9. *Danielssenia*, Grieg, Bergens Museums Aarsberetning for 1886; Bidrag til de Norske Alcyonariumer, p. 8, pl. iii. fig. 33, iv. vi.

Colony unbranched; base adherent; axis horny, cylindrical. Polyps in a single row on both sides of the stem; polyps with low, broad enlarged bases. Cœnenchyma somewhat thick; spicules, spindles, clubs and double stars.

10. *Xiphigorgia*, Milne-Edwards, Hist. Nat. des Coralliaires, t. i. p. 171.

*Gorgonia*, Div. E, Verrill, Amer. Journ. Sci. and Arts, vol. xlviii. p. 425.

The colony is more or less ramified; the axis is horny; the stem is cylindrical, but the branches are much compressed, forming at either edge small wing-like longitudinal ridges, which are formed from the cœnenchyma and bear the polyp openings disposed in rows. The smaller longitudinal canals run peripherally along the axis; a large, broad canal lies within each of the wing-like expansions. The spicules are like those in *Gorgonia*.

11. *Hymenogorgia*, Valenciennes, Comptes rendus, t. xli. p. 13; Milne-Edwards, Hist. Nat. des Coralliaires, t. i. p. 181.

Incl. *Phyllogorgia*, Milne-Edw. and Haime, Brit. Foss. Corals, Introd., pl. lxxx., 1850; Milne-Edwards, Hist. Nat. des Coralliaires, t. i. p. 180.

*Gorgonia*, Div. F and G, Verrill, Amer. Journ. Sci. and Arts, vol. xlviii. p. 425.

An upright colony with a horny axis ramified in one plane. The branches some-