

[8. *Dasygorgia splendens*, Verrill.*Dasygorgia splendens*, Verrill, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl, vol. xi. No. 1, p. 25, 1883.

Off Santa Cruz; depth, 580 fathoms. "Blake" Expedition. No specimen was obtained by the Challenger.

B. *Squamosæ*.9. *Dasygorgia squamata*, Verrill.*Dasygorgia squamata*, Verrill, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl, vol. xi. No. 1, p. 24, 1883.

Off St. Vincent; depth, 573 fathoms. Off Barbados; depth, 237 fathoms. "Blake" Expedition. No specimen was obtained by the Challenger.]

10. *Dasygorgia expansa*, n. sp. (Pl. IV. fig. 4*a*, *b*; Pl. V. fig. 6).

The upright stem is angularly bent at the origin of each branch, so that it assumes a zigzag form. The branches arise from three sides of the stem, richly ramified at different levels, the twigs coming off at right angles. Sometimes the twigs of two branches anastomose. The axis is hard, brittle, yellowish, but a little flexible in the fine twigs. The polyps are short. Polyps and cœnenchyma contain, in the outer layer, broad, minute scales, which overlap, and in the polyp are placed transversely to its long axis. In the tentacles there are longitudinally placed spindles. The lower layer contains irregularly shaped, small, longish, calcareous spicules, with toothed edges, which are firmly connected together.

Of this species only fragments of the stem, with branches, and single torn-off branches were found. The stem is upright, its diameter reaches 1 mm. It gives off branches from three sides, which arise at distances of 2.5 to 3 mm. from one another. The fourth branch always stands in line with the first. At the point of origin of each branch the stem is angularly bent, so that its whole course acquires a zigzag form. The branches, which are angularly bent on different sides, and at the same time undergo a spiral twisting in their course, give off similarly formed twigs at right angles; the further ramification extends to twigs of the fourth order. The thin terminal twigs are relatively short, the internodes up to 8 mm. long. Owing to the ramification in different planes and the relatively close sequence of the branches, it frequently happens that the twigs of two branches cross one another, and then in some cases an anastomosis follows.

The polyps are cup-shaped, and are placed obliquely; usually there is only one on an internode.

The spicules are flat, scale-shaped bodies, with somewhat undulating edges; in the polyp they are placed transversely; the upper edge of the lower ones, which often exhibits