Ridley) found it at Port Denison, Queensland; Alert and West Islands, Torres Strait (Pacific Ocean). The present record extends its distribution into the Pacific Ocean.

It is evidently a shallow-water form, with a range of from 5 to 50 fathoms in depth.

Habitat.—Off the Admiralty Islands; depth, 16 to 25 fathoms.

2. *Suberogorgia verriculata* (Esper).

Gorgonia reticulata, Ellis and Solander (?), Nat. Hist. Zooph., pl. 17.
Gorgonia verriculata, Esper, Die Pflanzenthiere, t. xxxv. p. 124.
Rhipidigorgia verriculata, Milne-Edwards, Hist. Nat. des Coralliaires, t. i. p. 176.
Sclerogorgia suberosa, Kölliker, Icones Histiologicæ, Abth. ii.
Rhipidella verticillata, Gray, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 4, vol. v. p. 407.

Portions of a specimen of this species are in the collection from Japan.

Esper, who was indebted to "Garnisonprediger Chemnitz" for the example he has figured, thinks it came from the West Indies; Studer found it on the north-west coast of Australia. Dr. Gray (*loc. cit.*) strangely misunderstands this species.

Habitat.—Station 232, *Hyalonema*-ground, off Japan; depth, 345 fathoms; bottom, green mud.

3. *Suberogorgia köllikeri*, n. sp. (Pl. XL. fig. 2).

Some large pieces of an Alcyonarian occur in the collection which, from their sclerogorgic central axis, we refer to this genus; they form part of an extraordinarily fertile gathering made on the site of the "*Hyalonema*-ground" at Japan.

The colony, so far as can be judged from the fragments, is branched, one of the pieces measures 165 mm. in height, with a diameter of 3 mm. at its base; the branches tapering to an average diameter of 2 mm. The main branches proceed from the stem in the one plane; but a secondary series of twigs grows forwards, and then grows up parallel with, but at some distance from the parent stem; but these secondary branches again give origin to smaller branches, which proceed in the same plane. There is no trace of any anastomosis.

The polyps arise from all parts of the stem and its branches with the exception of a narrow, often wavy portion on either side of the cylindrical axis, which is occupied by the nutrient canals; they are completely retractile, within well-marked verrucæ, which are from 2 to 3 mm. in diameter.

The sclerogorgic central axis is cylindrical, it is somewhat dense, and is composed of a series of interlacing and agglutinated calcareous spindle-shaped spicules, which seem to form a denser mesh or network than that met with in either of the other two species. The outer portion is marked on opposite sides by two shallow winding grooves for the nutrient canals.