

*Acis nutans* is described as follows, "Polyparium in plano ramosum, ramis gracilibus crebre ramosis nec anastomosantibus, subalternis, irregulariter digestis; statura 5-7 pollicaris; ramuli cellulis prominulis subnodosis evanescentibus; axis fuscus, cortex miniceus, cellularum ore atro-nigrescente." It is also added that the large spicules, which form the "bark," seem to be covered with "une couche animale très-mince et très fugace."

The enlarged figure given by Duchassaing and Michelotti of the polyps of this species resembles in a very striking manner the same portions of the species we now describe, while the phenomena of the animal matter covering the cœnenchyma, and the red coral colour are in common with our species. We further think we can recognise a sclerogorgic form of central axis in the drawing of the colony of *Acis nutans*. While, therefore, there can be no doubt as to the necessity of a new genus, to receive the species taken during the Challenger Expedition, some doubt must remain as to whether it may not be the same species as the form from Santa Cruz. Fresh specimens from this island would enable the question to be determined.

*Keroeides koreni*, n. sp. (Pl. XL. fig. 3).

No perfect colony was found, but from a large tin filled with a tangled mass of Alcyonarians, from Station 232, Japan, several broken fragments of this pretty new form were taken.

Judging from the broken fragments, the colony was attached, with stem erect, and branches proceeding at nearly right angles to the main axis, and from these smaller branches again proceeded after the same fashion, these possibly slightly pendulous. The polyps are found over the main stem and branches, but with a marked tendency towards a bilateral arrangement; on some of the smaller branches the lateral arrangement of the polyps with a central groove between them is very clearly seen.

The polyps are placed within somewhat flattened verrucæ, the twigs appear to terminate in two polyps, of which one is somewhat in advance of the other; there appears to be a slight tendency to a pendulous habit in the terminal twigs.

The colour in spirits is a bright red, like wax coloured with vermilion, which has suggested the generic title.

The central axis of this species is composed of a dense bundle of elongated calcareous spicules, strongly resembling in contour the prosenchymatous cells in the bundle-tissue of plants, they are smooth spindles, pointed at both ends, and slightly inflated in the middle, differing but little from those figured by Kölliker, as found in "*Sclerogorgia verriculata*," but much larger, measuring 0.40-0.05; 0.36-0.04; 0.34-0.04; 0.28-0.05; while to some extent they form a network, yet they would appear more generally to be agglutinated to one another, side by side, slightly intercalating with each other by their acute ends,