makes a new genus, *Trinella*, for a form which on examination proves to be but one of Verrill's species overgrown with a *Palythoa* and a Sponge, and establishes the family Trinellidæ for the two genera *Trinella* and *Parisis*. Verrill describes two species—*Parisis fruticosa* from the Sulu Sea, and *Parisis laxa* from Hong Kong.

The rough hispid surface mentioned by Verrill as characteristic of the outer layer of the cœnenchyma is possibly due to the siliceous spicules of a Sponge, for we find in all the specimens in the Challenger collection, when free from parasites, that the spicules form a more or less tesselated pavement, which lies in an even layer over the whole of the cœnenchyma and extends up to the edge of the verrucæ. From the sclerogorgic nature of the nodes and internodes when young, we place this genus here instead of with the Isidæ.

This genus seems to approach *Clathraria*, Gray, in the form of the spicules.

*Parisis fruticosa*, Verrill (Pl. XLI. fig. 2).

*Parisis fruticosa*, Verrill, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., vol. i. p. 37, 1865.
„ *mauritiensis*, Ridley, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vol. x. p. 131, 1882.
*Trinella swinhoei*, Gray, Cat. Lithophytes, p. 12, fig. 4.

This interesting form—the type species of Verrill's genus—was described from a specimen taken in the Sulu Sea. The diagnosis is as follows—"Large, flabelliform; the principal branches arising irregularly along the sides of the trunk, divide and subdivide rapidly into other smaller branches and branchlets, producing a densely ramulous frond. The branches ascend and diverge usually at an angle of about 50°; the branchlets often spread at right angles, and do not coalesce. Papillæ numerous, crowded on the branchlets, elongated, conical. Colour grayish-yellow; axis white; internodes yellowish-brown."

No measurements are given and the cœnenchyma and spicules are not described; still the species seems to us to be well represented by a form in the collection from the Banda Sea which unfortunately exists only in fragments.

The colony, of which the fragments would seem to represent two separate specimens, are unattached. The largest measures about 130 mm. in height, with a basal diameter of 3·5 mm. It branches irregularly, but all the branches are in the one plane; many of them again branching. There is no anastomosing of the branches. Owing to the lateral arrangement of the polyps the branches have a flattened appearance.

The axis consists of a series of hard calcareous internodes, of from 6 to 10 mm. in length; these are cylindrical, somewhat rough on their surfaces, and markedly grooved. The nodal regions are in the spirit specimens about the same diameter as the internodes, but are not more than from 0·5 to 1 mm. in length; in these latter the sclerogorgic tissue is but feebly calcareous, and it is seen on cross section to assume a radiate form; on the surface it is grooved, like that of the internodes.