

These bear bundles of from four to six polyp heads. These terminal lobules are united with the others into larger groups, and these again into four lobes which correspond to the four main branches. The polyp heads are small; the dorsal bundle of spicules is only slightly developed, and projects only slightly above the head. Eight groups of spicules form an opercular cover.

*Habitat.*—Enoshima, Japan; collected by Dr. Döderlein.

*Spongodes flabellifera*, Studer.

*Spongodes flabellifera*, Studer, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 6, vol. i. p. 72.

The colony forms an upright stem, 73 mm. high, from which, at a height of 30 mm. and upwards, branches come off on all sides. These, speedily ramifying, form at the end small umbels in which each terminal twig bears a bundle of three to eight polyps, but here and there also single polyps occur. The lowermost branches are flat and their twigs are fused together; they thus form fan-shaped, serrated folia whose margins are beset with rows of polyps. The ramification is loose, so that it can easily be made out everywhere. The polyp heads are pedunculate, free from one another for a short space, and slightly surmounted by bundles of spicules. The heads are surrounded by eight groups of spicules arranged *en chevron*, which project like teeth above the margin.

Height of the sterile stem, . . . . .	30 mm.
Diameter, . . . . .	16 "
Height of the polyp-bearing portion, . . . . .	43 "
Transverse diameter of the same, . . . . .	35 "

The colour of the polyp umbels is dark fleshy-red, the stem and branches are white.

*Habitat.*—Enoshima, Japan; collected by Dr. Döderlein.

*Spongodes klunzingeri*, Studer.

*Spongodes klunzingeri*, Studer, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 6, vol. i. p. 72.

*Spongodes ramulosa*, Klunzinger, Korallenthiere des rothen Meeres, p. 37, pl. iii. fig. 2.

*Non Spongodes ramulosa*, Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1862, pp. 28, 29, figs. 5, 6.

After comparison of the typical specimens of *Spongodes ramulosa*, Klunzinger, from the Red Sea, which Professor von Martens most kindly placed at my disposal from the Berlin Museum, with specimens of Gray's species, it became evident that the two are specifically distinct. Hence the name *Spongodes klunzingeri* might be adopted for the species described by Klunzinger.