

25. *Spongodes bicolor*, n. sp.; Torres Strait, 3 to 11 fathoms; Samboangan, 10 fathoms.
 26. „ *collaris*, n. sp.; Arafura Sea, 140 fathoms.
 27. „ *flabellifera*, Studer; Enoshima, Japan.
 28. „ *spinulosa*, Gray; Indian Ocean.
 29. „ *heterocyathus*, n. sp.; Torres Strait, 3 to 11 fathoms.

C. *Divaricatæ*.

a. *Umbellatæ*.

30. *Spongodes coronata*, n. sp.; Torres Strait, 8 to 10 fathoms.
 31. „ *pustulosa*, n. sp.; Tahiti, 30 to 40 fathoms.
 32. „ *monticulosa*, n. sp.; Torres Strait, 28 fathoms.
 33. „ *divaricata*, Gray; New Guinea.
 34. „ *ramulosa*, Gray; Bellona Reef, 17 fathoms.
 35. „ *klunzingeri*, Studer (*ramulosa*, Klunz.); Red Sea.

β. *Laxæ*.

36. *Spongodes laxa*, n. sp.; Arafura Sea, 140 fathoms.
 37. „ *rhodosticta*, n. sp.; Arafura Sea, 140 fathoms.
 38. „ *cervicornis*, n. sp.; Tahiti, 30 to 40 fathoms.
 39. ? „ *unicolor*, Gray; Bellona Reef, 17 fathoms.
 40. „ *gracilis*, Verrill; Loo Choo Islands.

Subfamily 2. SIPHONOGORGINÆ.

In this subfamily we include all the *Nephtyidæ* in which the partition walls, bounding the canals of the stem and branches, are rigid and filled with spicules. Hence the species of this subfamily have a firmer and more rigid consistence than the species of *Spongodinæ* exhibit. The general form of the colony sometimes still recalls species of *Nephtya* and *Ammothea*, and sometimes, in the most extreme cases, it calls to mind species of the *Gorgonidæ*. The thicker the spicules are packed in the internal dividing walls of the canals the more can the colony develop in height and in the extent of its ramifications, which thus allows of an advantageous arrangement and distribution of the polyps.

The subfamily is understood here in a wider sense than Kölliker's subfamily *Siphonogorgiæ*, in that we include here quite new forms which would not come within the