5. *Anthelia*, Savigny, Lamarck, Hist. Nat. Anim. sans Vertebres, 1816, vol. ii. p. 407, ed. 2, p. 622; Kölliker, Icones histiologicæ, pt. ii. p. 132.

The colony consists of a membranous expansion upon which the non-retractile polyps are carried, their bases are surrounded by a somewhat thickened cœnenchyma, which is penetrated by the nutritive canals. The polyp tentacles are retractile. The spicules of the cœnenchyma and the polyps are spindles, sometimes spiny and warty, of a red colour or colourless.

6. *Gymnosarca*, Saville Kent, Quart. Journ. Micr. Sci., vol. xviii. p. 397, pl. xxi.

The colony contains numerous and thick-walled creeping stolons; these anastomose and give rise to free cylindrical stolons, on which the polyps are found. The polyps are cylindrical, semi-retractile. Spicules, fusiform and echinate spindles, mixed with some arcuate forms.

7. *Cornulariella*, Verrill, Amer. Journ. Sci. and Arts, 1874, ser. 3, vol. vii. p. 40 (footnote).

The colony consists of a series of creeping stolons, from which the tubular polyps arise. The polyps have large tentacles, with short thick pinnæ; the upper portion of each polyp has few spicules and is retractile within the lower portion, which is quite rigid from being well packed with numerous warty spindle-like spicules.

8. *Telesto*, Lamouroux, Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris, 1812; Polypiers flexibles, p. 232, 1816.

Telesco, *Telescella*, *Alexella*, Gray, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 4, vol. iii. p. 21, 1869.
Carijoa, F. Müller, Archiv f. Naturgesch., Jahrg. xxxiii. p. 330, Anm., p. 56, 1867.
Clavularia, v. Koch., Morph. Jahrb., Bd. vii. p. 468.

From a membranous base or from stolons the axial polyps with deep gastral cavities arise; from their body walls, lateral polyps bud forth; the polyp structure is in general like that in *Clavularia*. The walls of the polyp calyces, into which the anterior tentacular portion may be retracted, contain spicules. These are sometimes united together by a horny substance.

9. *Cœlogorgia*, Milne-Edwards, Hist. Nat. des Coralliaires, t. i. p. 191.

In this genus the colony is arborescent; the stem is formed by an axial polyp, which is attached by stolon-like processes; from its body wall branch-like axial polyps of a second order arise, which may again bear lateral polyps. The polyps are not retractile, the tentacles fold down over the oral portion. The whole colony and the polyps