chiefly spindles which are not very densely distributed in the cœnenchyma. There is some difficulty in distinguishing this genus from the following.

7. *Lobularia*, Savigny, Lamarck, Hist. Nat. Anim. sans Vert., t. ii. p. 412, 1816; Ehrenb., Corall. des rothen Meeres, p. 57.

The colony like that of the previous genus, but the short, broad stem is furnished with a series of lobes or lappets, the cœnenchyma of which is thickly packed with spicules; these are spindles, clubs and double clubs.

8. *Sarcophyton*, Lesson (*pars*), Voyage de Bellanger aux Indes orientales, and Zool. du Voyage de la Coquille, Zooph., p. 92, 1831; *Sarcophytum, emend.* Marenzeller, Zool. Jahrb., Bd. i. p. 351.

*Halcyonium*, Ehrenb., Corall. des rothen Meeres, p. 56.

The colony is mushroom-shaped; the stem barren, the upper expanse of the colony bearing the polyps, which are dimorphic, and completely retractile. The spicules of the barren stem, polyp bearing portion and polyps are characteristic, being warty spindles, cylinders and club-shaped.

9. *Lobophytum*, Marenzeller, Zool. Jahrb., Bd. i. p. 352.

The colony is not mushroom-shaped. The polyps are dimorphic, occurring only on the lobes of the colony, the base being sterile. The spicules are echinulate spindles and small clubs, with some cylindrical forms with zones of warts.

10. *Anthomastus*, Verrill, Amer. Journ. Sci. and Arts, vol. xvi. p. 376, 1878.

The colony forms a rounded mass, with a short barren peduncle, which is either directly adherent or is fixed in the mud by root-like peduncles. Polyps dimorphic, the autozooids large, few in number. Spicules spiny and branching spindles.

11. *Nannodendron*, Danielssen, Norske Nordhavs-Exped. 1876–1878; Zool. Alcyonida, 1887, p. 74.

The colony is arborescent. The axis is hard and grooved; basal part discoid, coriaceous. The branches arise from base to summit; they are hard, lobate, fitting compactly to one another; they are richly furnished with polyps; these are retractile cylindrical; in addition, siphonozooids are very numerous.