Subfamily SIPHONOGORGINÆ.

Siphonogorgiacea, Kölliker, Festschr. phys.-med. Ges. Würzburg, 1874, p. 22; Klunzinger, Korall. des rothen Meeres, pt. i., 1877, p. 48.

12. *Paranephthya*, Wright and Studer, Archiv f. Naturgesch., Jahrg. liii. Bd. 1, p. 20.

The whole colony is upright and branched, and consists of a stem and branches. The latter are again branched, and their terminal portions are covered over with the polyp-heads, of which the tentacular portions are non-retractile. The canals of the stock are narrow, numerous, and separated by partition-walls of relative thickness. There are small foliaceous clubs in the polyps, in the cortical portions of the stem, and in the walls of the canals.

13. *Scleronephthya*, Wright and Studer, Archiv f. Naturgesch., Jahrg. liii. Bd. 1, p. 20.

The form of the colony and the nature of the canalicular system resemble the above, but simple polyp-heads frequently occur scattered over the stem and branches. The calyces are furnished with large spindle-shaped spicules, which also occur in the cortex.

14. *Chironephthya*, Wright and Studer, Archiv f. Naturgesch., Jahrg. liii. Bd. 1, p. 20.

The simple stem, which remains of uniform thickness throughout its course, gives off terminally simple finger-shaped rigid branches. These bear isolated polyps at some distance from one another, and but rarely give off secondary branches. Polyps and stem are covered with large spindle-shaped spicules. Stem and branches are penetrated by canals, the thick walls of which contain numerous spicules.

15. *Siphonogorgia*, Kölliker, Festschr. phys.-med. Ges. Würzburg, 1874, pp. 18–23; Klunzinger, Korall. des rothen Meeres, pt. i. p. 48, 1877.

The colony is upright, branched; on the branches and twigs the polyp-heads are distributed or are terminal. The whole mesoderm of the axis and of the thick walls of the canals is packed with numerous large spicules. The polyps are partially retractile.

Family VIII. HELIOPORIDÆ.

Helioporidæ, Moseley, Zool. Chall. Exp., vol. ii. pt. vii. pp. 102, 123.

The compact corallum consists of a fibro-crystalline calcareous mass. This is formed from a cœnenchyma composed of numerous tubes, and from calyces with an