

(*Herophila*) were the next. These genera were referred to the Gorgonellidæ. Under the name *Chrysogorgia* two corals were diagnosed and figured,<sup>1</sup> but the second is probably to be referred to the Primnoidæ. Verrill has taken the first described form as the type of the amended genus *Chrysogorgia*.

Verrill has described<sup>2</sup> some new forms of Alcyonaria allied to *Chrysogorgia desbonni*, Duch. and Mich., for which he established the genera *Dasygorgia* and *Iridogorgia*, and formed for them and *Chrysogorgia* the family Chrysogorgidæ. The discovery of several new species of *Dasygorgia* in the Challenger collection, and of a new genus characterised by the presence of an unbranched stem (*Strophogorgia*) has induced us to unite all the genera in one family of Dasygorgidæ, with the two subfamilies Strophogorginæ and Chrysogorginæ.

#### Subfamily 1. STROPHOGORGINÆ.

1. *Strophogorgia*, Percival Wright.

#### Subfamily 2. CHRYSOGORGINÆ.

- |  |  |                                  |
|--|--|----------------------------------|
| 2. <i>Chrysogorgia</i> , Duch. and Mich. |  | 4. <i>Dasygorgia</i> , Verrill.  |
| 3. <i>Herophila</i> , Steenstrup.        |  | 5. <i>Iridogorgia</i> , Verrill. |

#### Subfamily 1. STROPHOGORGINÆ.

Axis simple, rod-like, arising from a calcareous base ramifying into root-like processes. The polyps are cylindrical, projecting obliquely upwards from the stem. The spicules are rod-like or lenticular.

1. *Strophogorgia*, Perc. Wright, Narr. Chall. Exp., vol. i. p. 691, 1883.

#### Subfamily 2. CHRYSOGORGINÆ.

*Chrysogorgiina*, Verrill, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., vol. xi. No. 1, p. 21, 1883.

The colony is branched, consisting of a main axis around which the branches are spirally disposed; these may give off secondary twigs. The polyps are relatively large, arising at right angles or obliquely from the branches, flask- or club-shaped. The spicules are semi-opaque, flattened, and irregular in form, scale-like. In many species siphonozooids are present.

2. *Iridogorgia*, Verrill, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., vol. xi. No. 1, pp. 21, 26, 1883.

Branches simple, occurring in spirals round the main axis. Siphono- and autozooids. The latter are flask-shaped. The spicules are smooth and rod-like.

<sup>1</sup> Tom. cit., p. 13, pl. i. figs. 7, 8.

<sup>2</sup> Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., vol. xi. No. 1, p. 21.