

1. *Acanthogorgia*, Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1857, p. 128; Verrill, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., vol. xi. No. 1, fig. 30.

*Blepharogorgia*, Duch. and Mich., Supp. Mem. Corall. des Antilles, 1864-66, p. 109.

The colony is branched. The polyp calyces are large, cylindrical, elongated. The calcine spicules are often expanded terminally, into eight long spines projecting over the oral region. On the sides of the calyces the spicules are disposed in eight rows. The cœnenchyma is thin, containing long spindle-shaped spicules.

2. *Paramuricea*, Kölliker, Icones histiologicæ, pt. ii. p. 136, 1865.

*Villogorgia*, Duch. and Mich., *emend.* Ridley, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., vol. ix. p. 187, 1882.  
*Paramuricea*, Verrill, *emend.*, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., vol. xi. p. 34, 1883.

The colony is branched. The cœnenchyma is thick, with longish rough spindle-shaped and irregular spicules. The polyp calyces are short, cylindrical, or wart-like, they are furnished with a circlet of short projecting needles, which are the apices of large spicules. The spicules of the calyces are disposed in eight rows; they are for the most part spiny discs, with an elongated smooth spine from the base of which stellate processes radiate. The bases of the contracted tentacles form an eight-rayed operculum, the spicules are disposed *en chevron* on each ray.

3. *Hypnogorgia*, Duchassaing and Michelotti, Supp. Mem. Corall. des Antilles, 1864, p. 21.

*Hypnogorgiades*, Gray; *Hypnogorgia*, Gray, Cat. Lithophytes Brit. Mus., 1870, p. 33.

The colony is upright and branched; branches pendulous. The polyp calyces arise from two sides of the axis; they are opposite, or alternate. Their inner surface is attached to the axis of growth. The operculum is elevated and conical. The spicules of the calyx are long spindles, in shape similar to those of the cœnenchyma.

4. *Muriceides*, Wright and Studer, Archiv f. Naturgesch., Jahrg. liii. Bd. i. p. 54.

The colony is but slightly branched. The large projecting polyps spring for the most part from one side of the axis. The operculum formed from the bases of the tentacles is elevated and conical. The spicules in the cœnenchyma and calyx are irregularly disposed spiny spindles, and triple or multiple stellate forms. Of these latter one ray is generally to be found protruding beyond the cœnenchyma. The axis is horny and flexible.