

5. *Anthomuricea*, Wright and Studer, Archiv f. Naturgesch., Jahrg. liii. Bd. i. p. 55.

The colony is branched; the polyps occur at tolerably wide intervals from one another, and are disposed in spirals round the stem and branches. In general structure they resemble those of the genus *Paramuricea*. The spicules of the polyps are spinose spindles, and curved thorny clubs, which form eight rows on the polyp-wall, where the spicules are disposed *en chevron*.

6. *Clematissa*, Wright and Studer, Archiv f. Naturgesch., Jahrg. liii. Bd. i. p. 55.

The colonies are branched, with the habit of *Paramuricea*, with a thick cœnenchyma. The polyp calyces are cylindrical, the oral regions of which are usually overarched by an elevated tentacular operculum. The spicules in the calyx wall are thick warty clubs and spinose discs, which are sometimes ramified, but never exhibit any very definite form.

7. *Villogorgia*, Duch. and Mich., Mem. Corall. des Antilles, p. 32, pl. iv. fig. 2, 1860; *emend.* Ridley, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. (*pars*), ser. 5, vol. ix. p. 187, 1882.
Brandella, Gray, Cat. Lithophytes Brit. Mus., p. 30.

The colonies are branched, and are of delicate graceful forms, with thin cœnenchyma. The polyp calyces are of a cylindrical form; they have a slightly protruding, sometimes horizontally disposed, tentacular operculum. Each of the eight opercular coverings consists of three spicules, two converging towards the apex, and one situated medianly between these. The spicules of the calyces are spinose discs like those of *Paramuricea*; those of the cœnenchyma are for the most part quadruple or multiradiate stars.

8. *Anthogorgia*, Verrill, Amer. Journ. Sci. and Arts, vol. xlv. p. 412, May 1868.

The colony is branched, with slender elongated branches. The polyp calyces are strongly projected, of a tubular form, with an eight-rayed operculum consisting of a thin ectoderm, in which large long spindles are embedded at various angles. The cœnenchyma is thin, with large warty spicules.

9. *Menella*, Gray, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 4, vol. v. p. 407.

According to Gray's diagnosis the colony is unbranched, and thickened terminally. The polyp calyces are thickly set on all sides of the cylindrical stem, and form a rough spiny surface showing hexagonal areas. The polyps are retractile, and form when contracted convex elevations which are surrounded by spicules. The only species, *Menella indica*, Gray, has a cylindrical, terminally thickened stem.