

13. *Menacella*, Gray, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 4, vol. v. p. 406; *emend.*  
Ridley, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vol. x. p. 191, 1882.

The colony is in habit like the preceding. The spicules are simple warty spindles with many tuberculated warts.

14. *Heterogorgia*, Verrill, Amer. Journ. Sci. and Arts, vol. xlv. p. 413, 1868.

The colony is branched. The cœnenchyma is thin, with a smooth or finely granular surface. The small spicules occur as rough, warty, short spindles, clubs, double-clubs, double-stars, crosses or irregular forms. The polyp calyces are rounded warts with a marginal fringe of long sharp spindles projecting around the oral region.

15. *Astrogorgia*, Verrill, Amer. Journ. Sci. and Arts, vol. xlv. p. 413, 1868.

The colony is branched, with irregularly distributed projecting polyp calyces, on which the spicules occur in eight longitudinal rows. There is a well-marked tentacular operculum. The spicules are small spindles with double and simple clubs.

16. *Bebryce*, Philippi, Archiv f. Naturgesch., Bd. i. p. 35, 1842; Kölliker, Icones histiologicæ, pt. ii. p. 137; v. Koch, Fauna und Flora d. Golfes v. Neapel, xv. 1887, p. 54.

The colony is branched, with a very thin cœnenchyma, and relatively high, sub-cylindrical calyces, which are alternately arranged on the axis. The spicules of the cœnenchyma form externally a layer of scales which exhibit more or less dentate or irregular margins, one or more, longer or shorter, warty processes being given off from each centre. Beneath these, there is a layer of warty irregular spindles including tri- and hexradiate forms. Spicules of the same shapes are found in the polyp calyces.

17. *Acamptogorgia*, n. gen.

*Perisceles*, Wright and Studer, Archiv f. Naturgesch., Jahrg. liii. Bl. i. p. 57 (name already in use for a Coleopteron).

The colony is branched, with tubular, cylindrical, short polyp calyces, which are usually given off alternately from each side of the axis. The spicules are foliaceous clubs, the folia project beyond the cœnenchyma, but the triradiate bases are embedded in the cœnenchyma. In most cases bidentate folia, at right angles to one another, originate from a tripartite base. Besides these there are also warty curved spindles and clubs. The tentacular opercula are well developed.