

18. *Thesea*, Duchassaing and Michelotti, Suppl. Mem. Corall. des Antilles, p. 12, 1864; Kölliker, Icones histiologicæ, pt. ii. p. 137.

This genus should probably be included here, as having affinities to *Acis*. The colony is upright, ramified, with a horny and calcareous axis. The polyps arise from either side of the flattened branches; they are short.

19. *Acis*, Duchassaing and Michelotti, Mem. Corall. des Antilles, p. 19, 1860; Suppl. Mem., p. 14, 1864; Kölliker, Icones histiologicæ, pt. ii. p. 136, 1865; Ridley, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vol. x. p. 126, 1882.

The colony is branched, the polyps are small, with wart-like verrucæ, usually placed at considerable intervals on the sides of the main stem and branches. The cœnenchyma is armed with immense spicules in the form of either smooth or warty spindles, those on the stem often reach to a length of from 1 to 3 mm. The polyp spicules are smaller scales or discs. The spicules on the basal portions of the tentacles form an operculum over the retracted polyp.

20. *Elasmogorgia*, n. gen.

*Elasma*, Wright and Studer, Archiv f. Naturgesch., Jahrg. liii. Bd. i. p. 58 (*Elasma* having been already utilised for a reptile, *Elasmogorgia* is substituted).

A simple or slightly branched colony with thin cœnenchyma. The polyp calyces project as inconspicuous warts. The calyx margins are infolded over the tentacles when retracted, so that the latter appears to be invaginated. The spicules are warty spindles, which lie thickly in the cœnenchyma, forming a uniform layer.

21. *Muricella*, Verrill, Trans. Connect. Acad., vol. i. p. 450, 1869.

The colony is branched, with a thin cœnenchyma. The polyps are short, subconical wart-like and usually arise at right angles from their bases. The spicules of the cœnenchyma are long warty spindles; shorter forms occur in the calyces.

22. *Eumuricea*, Verrill, Trans. Connect. Acad., vol. i. p. 449, 1869.

The colony is branched, the polyps form tubular warts, exhibiting when retracted an eight-rayed figure. The spicules in the cœnenchyma and calyces are elongated sharp-pointed spindles.