

the remark of the authors that it is nearly related to *Blepharogorgia* = *Acanthogorgia*. Similarly *Brandella intricata*, Gray, is a Muriceid, and *Wrightella*, Gray, belongs to the Melitodidæ.

The following genera have been as yet distinguished :—

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| 1. <i>Nicella</i> , Gray. | 5. <i>Ellisella</i> , Gray, <i>emend.</i> Studer. |
| 2. <i>Scirpearia</i> , Cuvier, <i>emend.</i> Studer. | 6. <i>Verrucella</i> , Milne-Edwards. |
| 3. <i>Scirpearella</i> , n. gen. | 7. <i>Gorgonella</i> , Milne-Edwards. |
| 4. <i>Juncella</i> , Valenciennes, <i>emend.</i> Studer. | 8. <i>Ctenocella</i> , Valenciennes. |
| | 9. <i>Phenilia</i> , Gray. |
| 10. <i>Heliana</i> , Gray. | |

1. *Nicella*, Gray, Cat. Lithophytes Brit. Mus., p. 40.

The colony is upright, branched, with a thin cœnenchyma and protruding verrucæ, which arise perpendicularly and appear to be terminally truncated. The polyps arise from either side of the stem and branches leaving a middle space free. The spicules form a cortical layer of small double clubs and an internal layer of long, densely warty spindles.

2. *Scirpearia*, Cuvier, Règne Anim., Nouv. Éd., t. iii. p. 319, 1830.

The colony is simple, with a cylindrical calcified axis and thin cœnenchyma. The polyps are seated in two longitudinal rows on each side of the stem. The spicules are double clubs and spindles. The genus may include *Scirpearia mirabilis*, Cuvier, and *Viminella flagellum*, Gray.

3. *Scirpearella*, n. gen.

Colony simple or very feebly branched. Axis calcareous, brittle, smooth or grooved. Polyps arranged in rows or spirals, retractile with rather more or less prominent verrucæ. The cœnenchyma is moderately thick and finely granular. The spicules are spiny spindles and double clubs.

4. *Juncella*, Valenciennes, *ex parte*, Comptes rendus, t. xli. p. 14; Kölliker, Icones histiologicæ, pt. ii. p. 140; Studer, Monatsber. d. k. preuss. Akad. d. Wiss. Berlin, p. 659, 1878.

The colony is simple or branched, the polyps are sometimes small, disposed in two lateral rows, sometimes with well-developed and elongated verrucæ. The cœnenchyma is thick, with an external layer which contains simple and double clubs.