5. *Ellisella*, Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., p. 257, 1857; Cat. Lithophytes Brit. Mus., p. 25, 1870; *emend.* Studer, Monatsber. d. k. preuss. Akad. d. Wiss. Berlin, p. 659, 1878.

The colony is simple or dichotomously branched, with a thick cœnenchyma, and slightly developed verrucæ, which are disposed in two rows on the axis. The cœnenchyma contains both double clubs and spindles.

6. *Verrucella*, Milne-Edwards (*pars*), Hist. Nat. des Coralliaires, t. i. p. 184; Kölliker, Icones histiologicæ, pt. ii. p. 140; Duchassaing and Michelotti, Mem. Corall. des Antilles, p. 33, Suppl. p. 114.

The colony is branched. The axis is lamellar and calcified. The verrucæ are wart-like, on the summits of which the bases of the polyp tentacles form an eight-rayed star-like operculum. The spicules of the cœnenchyma are beset with roundish and conical simple warts, there are also double stars, with transitions to double spindles and simple spindles, and there are also minute spiny double stars.

7. *Gorgonella*, Valenciennes (*pars*), Comptes rendus, t. xli. p. 14; Milne-Edwards, Hist. Nat. des Coralliaires, t. i. p. 183, 1857; Valenciennes (*pars*), Kölliker, Icones histiologicæ, pt. ii. p. 139.

The colony is much branched, in one plane, often forming a network by the anastomosis of the branches. The verrucæ are inconspicuous, wart-like, disposed on two sides of the branches. The axis is lamellar, and radially striated. The cœnenchyma includes warty double spheres and double spindles.

8. *Ctenocella*, Valenciennes, Comptes rendus, t. xli. p. 14; Milne-Edwards, Hist. Nat. des Coralliaires, t. i. p. 185; Ridley, Rep. Zool. Coll. H.M.S. "Alert," p. 348.

The colony is branched in one plane; and so as that all the simple twigs arise in an ascending order from the upper surface of the stem. The verrucæ are short on two sides of the twigs. There are distinct median furrows. The spicules are warty double-clubs; those of the polyp calyces are, according to Ridley, somewhat different from those of the cœnenchyma, being longer and provided with two, often three whorls of tubercles. The inner whorls so approach in the middle of the spicules, that the median naked zone which is characteristic of the spicules of the cœnenchyma, is here absent.