

4. *Gersemia*, Marenzeller, Denkschr. math.-nat. Cl. d. k. Akad. Wiss. Wien, Bd. xxxv. 1877, p. 18 (Reprint).

The colony consists of an upright stem with only a few simple branches, which bear tufts of polyps, with non-retractile tentacular regions. Only the body-wall of the polyps, the tentacles, and the cortical layers of the stem are furnished with spicules. The individual polytubes appear to be indirectly continued into the large sap-canals.

5. *Gersemiopsis*, Danielssen, Norske Nordhavs-Exped., Zool. Alcyonida, p. 103.

The colony is branched, the branches again ramifying. The cœnenchyma is feebly developed; canals wide. The polyps are long, cylindrical, and non-retractile. The œsophagus is furnished with two flap-like protuberances. The spicules are chiefly clavates and subclavates.

6. *Drifa*, Danielssen, *loc. cit.*, p. 64.

The colony is arborescent; the main branches are thick and from them proceed numerous branchlets, bearing the polyps. The polyps are closely set, elongate, non-retractile, with well-developed calyces. The spicules, chiefly subclavate forms, are very numerous in the stem, branches, and polyps.

7. *Duva*, Koren and Danielssen, Bergens Museum, Nye Alcyonider, 1883, p. 1; Danielssen, Norske Nordhavs-Exped., 1876-78, Zool. Alcyonida, 1887, p. 37. *Gersemia (pars)*, Marenzeller, *loc. cit.*, p. 18.

The colony is upright and branched; the terminal twigs bear tufts of polyps which are not retractile, and are furnished with long, spindle-shaped spiny spicules. The branches and twigs contain no spicules. In the cortex of the stem, short many-rayed spindles and double stars are to be found.

8. *Eunephthya*, Verrill, Amer. Journ. Sci. and Arts, vol. xlvii. p. 284, 1869; Proc. Essex Inst., vol. vi. p. 81, 1869. *Nephthya*, Saviigny (*pars*), Polyp. Egypt.; Danielssen, *loc. cit.*, p. 87. *Ammothœa*, Marenzeller, *loc. cit.*, p. 16.

The colony forms an upright stem from which accessory branches are given off on all sides. These may again branch, or give origin directly to tufts of polyps. The latter are large, non-retractile, and covered with thorny club-shaped or branched spicules, the ends of which project beyond the surface. These occur only in the cortex of the stem, not on the walls of the canals.