

On the terminal twigs the polyps are distributed over the whole periphery; on the larger branches they are ranged more laterally. The larger longitudinal vessels are distributed over the flattened portions of the axis but are placed peripherally on the cylindrical twigs. The spicules are warty and needle-shaped spindles.

In general habit and in the nature of the cœnenchyma this genus is closely allied to the former one, but it differs considerably in the nature of the spicules. *Gorgonia flammaea*, Ellis and Solander, and *Lophogorgia cristata*, Möbius, are representative forms.

3. *Leptogorgia*, Milne-Edwards, *emend.* Verrill. Milne-Edwards, Hist. Nat. des Coralliaires, t. i. p. 163 (*ex parte*); *emend.* Verrill, Trans. Connect. Acad., vol. i. p. 387.

The colony varies greatly in form, but is more or less ramified in one plane. It often exhibits a net-like structure from an anastomosis of the branches. The polyps sometimes form short verrucæ, and sometimes are completely retracted into the cœnenchyma. They are usually disposed in two lateral rows, having between them the naked cœnenchyma. Upon the surface of the latter the courses of the larger tubes are indicated by longitudinal depressions.

The spicules are usually minute double spindles of variable length.

4. *Stenogorgia*, Verrill, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., vol. xi. p. 29, No. 1, 1883.

The colony is branched, axis horny. Cœnenchyma thin, with small warty spindle-shaped spicules, and on the surface a few smaller, short, irregular, rough, granular spicules, which do not form a complete layer. The polyps are scattered or disposed in two rows; they project from the surface. The polyp spicules are like those of the cœnenchyma, but in the tentacles spindle-shaped spicules occur. The polyps are retractile and are bent inwards when at rest.

5. *Callistephanus*, n. gen.

The colony is feebly branched, branches arising in the one plane at right angles, axis horny and calcareous. Polyps very prominent, retractile within dome-like verrucæ, arising for the most part from the sides of the stem and branches. The cœnenchyma is thick, granular. The spicules of the cœnenchyma are spiny spindles, clubs, and half-sided warty clubs. At the base of the polyps the spicules are needle-shaped.

6. *Swiftia*, Duchassaing and Michelotti, Suppl. Mem. Corall. des Antilles, 1864, p. 13.

The colony is upright, ramified with a horny, calcareous axis (?). Polyps at either side of the branches, within verrucæ. The tentacles have spindle-shaped spicules, and the spicules of the cœnenchyma are scales.