Subfamily ANTIPATHIN.E, Brook.

Zooids not dimorphic, each possessing six tentacles, which may be radiately arranged, or in two rows of three each. There is a tendency for the transverse axis of the zooid to become much elongated in the direction of the horny basis.

This subfamily corresponds to the family Antipathidæ of Verrill, and includes all the species of Antipathidæ previously described, of which the zooids are known. It includes the following genera:—

Cirripathes (Blainv.), emend.
Stichopathes, n. gen.
Leiopathes (Gray), M.-Edw. (emend.).
Antipathes (Pall.), emend.

Antipathella, n. gen.
Aphanipathes, n. gen.
Tylopathes, n. gen.
Pteropathes, n. gen.

Parantipathes, n. gen.

Subfamily Schizopathinæ, Brook.

Zooids dimorphic, each with two tentacles. Of the three individuals morphologically comparable with the unspecialised zooid of Antipathinæ, two are reproductive (genezooids) and one is nutritive in function (gastrozooid).

The following genera belong to this group:—

Schizopathes, n. gen. Bathypathes, n. gen.

Taxipathes, n. gen. Cladopathes, n. gen.

Family III. DENDROBRACHIIDÆ, Brook.

Antipatharia the zooids of which have branched "retractile" tentacles. The sclerenchyma is apparently without a central canal and is distinctly spinose. In the younger portions of a colony the sclerenchyma forms irregular plate-like longitudinal ridges varying in number, the angles between which are filled up by a further secretion of sclerenchyma, so that ultimately the axis becomes cylindrical as in the Antipathidæ.

Dendrobrachia, n. gen.

In seeking to establish new genera I have, with one exception, made a microscopic examination of the polyps of the type species. There are, however, so many species of which the polyps are not known that it is impossible at present to refer all to their proper position. Structural characters have not previously been taken into consideration, and authors have