EXPLANATION OF PLATE VIII.

Fig. 1. *Lycosa albocincta*, ♂ : *a*, palpal organs, left side; *b*, outer aspect of the same; *c*, inner aspect; *d*, sternum in partial profile, to show the long erect hairs on its surface.
Fig. 2. *Salticus petilus*, ♂ : *a*, palpal organs.
Fig. 3. *Thomisus diversus*, ♀ : *a*, cephalothorax; *b*, sexual orifice.
Fig. 4. *Philodromus lepidus*, ♀ : *a*, anterior portion of cephalothorax, represented in a position to show the small pointed process in front of the outer pair of eyes in the anterior row; *b*, sexual orifice.
Fig. 5. *Theridion parvulum*, ♂ : *a*, eyes.
Fig. 6. *Ctenophora monticola*, ♀ : *a*, cephalothorax; *b*, maxillæ and labium; *c*, sexual orifice; *d*, portions of the first and second pairs of legs, more enlarged, to show the rows of spines.
Fig. 7. *Linyphia polita*, ♀ : *a*, eyes.
Fig. 8. Sketch of a left anterior leg of *Galena zonata*, highly magnified, showing the comb-like appendage.

XLVI.—*Notes on some new Genera and Species of Alcyonoid Corals in the British Museum.* By Dr. J. E. Gray, F.R.S., V.P.Z.S., &c.

Busella.

Coral fan-shaped, forming an oblong frond, very much branched and closely reticulated, with a number of short club-shaped branchlets diverging from the sides of the frond; branches and branchlets cylindrical, diverging, furcately branched. Bark thin, granular, smooth. Polype-cells on all sides of the branches and branchlets, sunken, close together, with a small round mouth. Axis continuous, horny, black. (Plexauridæ.)

Busella occatoria=*Rhipidogorgia occatoria*, M.-Edw. & Haime, Corall. i. 179.

Hab. Guadeloupe. B.M.

Muritella.

Coral branched in a plane; stem much compressed, broad; branches and branchlets subcylindrical, apex subclavate. Bark rather thick, granular, with a uniform smooth surface. Polype-cells large, entirely sunken, scattered over the whole surface of the bark, with a very small contracted linear mouth. Axis of the stem and lower branches compressed, horny, of branchlets cylindrical, with a horny external coat, and with soft pith within. (Plexauridæ.)

Muritella fucosa = *Gorgonia palma*, var. *alba*, Esper, t. 11. B.M.
G. albicans, Kölliker.
G. fucosa, Valen. Voy. Vénus, t. 13.
Hab. California. A very variable species.

Boarella.

Coral branched in a plane, fan-shaped, forming an oblong frond with a single stem; branches and branchlets slender, nearly of the same diameter, netted; branches diverging and often inosculating, some of the marginal branchlets free. Bark thin, formed of thin scales or spicules. Polype-cells subcylindrical, elongate, truncate, membranaceous, translucent, with a circular mouth with ten marginal folds and ten short valves in an irregular series on each side of the branches, diverging in different directions, one, sometimes two or three, together. Axis continuous, horny.

Boarella flabellata. B.M.

Menacella.

Coral very much branched, fan-shaped, irregularly reticulated; stem simple. Bark very thin, formed of numerous very slender fusiform spicules in bundles, placed in different directions. Polype-cells short, cylindrical, covered with spicules like the bark, with a smooth, convex, eight-rayed lid, placed close together on the sides of the branchlets, and more scattered and further apart on the sides of the branches. (Muriceadæ.)

Menacella reticularis = *Gorgonia reticularis*, Pallas. B.M.

Phæocella.

Coral branched, fan-like; stem rather compressed; branches irregularly furcate, all in one plane, cylindrical, rarely tapering at the end; branchlets, some subpinnate, others subsecund on the upperside of the branches. Bark thin, formed of abundance of small fusiform opaque spicules placed in groups in different directions. Polype-cells small, on all sides of the stem and branches, ascending, with a rather hood-like outer surface, forming a short cylindrical tubercle, formed of spicules like those of the bark. Axis continuous, horny, black; branches and branchlets tapering. (Muriceadæ.)

Phæocella tuberculata = *Gorgonia tuberculata*, Esper, i. t. 37.
Mediterranean.

Bovella.

Coral branched, fan-shaped, expanded into an oblong frond; stem simple; branches and branchlets slender, of the same diameter throughout, branches radiating and irregularly furcately divided, with abundance of short branchlets arranged rather pinnately and diverging at nearly right angles, forming a more or less regular network; many of the branchlets, especially the marginal ones, free. Bark furfuraceous, formed of very small soft spicules or thin scales. Polype-cells circular, prominent, with a sunken centre and a furfuraceous surface, placed on all sides of the branchlets and on the internal surface of the branches. Axis continuous, horny, black.

B. ramulosa, n. sp. B.M.

Menella.

Coral cylindrical, end (of the branches?) clavate, rounded, surface spiculose. Polype-cells on all sides of the cylindrical stem (and branches), close together, forming a rough spiculose surface with hexagonal areolæ. Polypes retractile; when retracted, convex, with an oblong concavity, surrounded with spicules. Axis horny, black.

The only specimen I have seen is simple, cylindrical, and clavate; it is known from all the others by the spiculose surface.

Menella indica.

Coral simple, elongate, cylindrical; end subclavate, white. Axis black.

Hab. Bombay, Back Bay (Captain Thompson). From Mus. Liverpool. B.M.

Rhipidella.

Coral flabellate, netted. Polypes regular, scattered, in small prominent warts. Axis cork-like, with scattered nodules.

Rhipidella verticillata, Solander, Zoophytes, tab. 17.

Gorgonia verticillata, Esper, t. 35.
Rhipidogorgia verticillata, M.-Edw. & Haime, Corall. i. 176.
Suberigorgia verticillata, Kölliker, Icon. Hist. 142, t. 17. f. 9, t. 19. f. 12, 15, 27.

Hab. ——?

Lignella.

Coral branched; stem cylindrical, tapering; branches fan-like, in one plane, angularly diverging. Bark thin, pliable. Polype-cells elongate, prominent, scattered on the stem, and

rather far apart on the two sides of the branches. Polypes with eight tentacles. Axis cylindrical, or rather compressed, soft, wood-like, and white, spiculose.

Lignella Richardi.

Bark dark fulvous.

Gorgonia Richardi, Lamx. Pol. flex. 407; Duchass. & Michel. Corall. Antilles, 29, tab. 4. fig. 1.

Hab. West Indies.

LEUCOELLA.

Coral branched, fan-like, in the same plane, compressed; branches furcate, upper side convex or angular, lower side concave, smooth, barren, with a more or less wide central groove. Bark thin and smooth. Polype-cells large and spherical, scattered or in lines on the upper surface and margin of the stem and branches. Axis white, wood-like, soft, with fusiform warty spicules, which are generally slender and elongate, but some are thicker and more ventricose.

Leucoella cervicornis.

Coral irregularly branched; branchlets furcate, crowded. Bark dark brown.

Hab. ——? B.M.

VIOA.

Coral branched, cylindrical, or slightly compressed; branches subacute. Polype-cells occupying the whole surface, sunken. Spicules of the red bark scattered, yellow. Axis placed longitudinally.

Vioa, Nardo, Isis, 1832. Type, *Alcyonium asbestinum.*

Vioa asbestina.

Porus spongioides, Petiver, Gazoph. t. 22. f. 22.
Alcyonium asbestinum, Pallas, Zooph. 344; Esper, ii. tab. 5.
Vioa asbestina, Nardo, Isis, 1832.
Lobularia asbestina, Ehrenb. Coral. 59.
Briareum asbestinum, Verrill.
Briareum suberosum (part.), Kölliker, Icones, p. 141.
Briarea asbestina, Duchass. & Michel. Corall. Antilles, 15.

Hab. West Indies. B.M.