

**REVISION OF THE GENERA BELLONELLA, ELEUTHEROBIA,
NIDALIA AND NIDALIOPSIS (OCTOCORALLIA: ALCYONIIDAE AND
NIDALLIIDAE), WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF TWO NEW GENERA**

by

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Verseveldt, J. and F. M. Bayer: Revision of the genera *Bellonella*, *Eleutherobia*, *Nidalia* and *Nidaliopsis* (Octocorallia: Alcyoniidae and Nidaliidae), with descriptions of two new genera.

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Nineteen species of Alcyoniidae formerly assigned to various genera are here placed in the genera *Bellonella* and *Eleutherobia*; three new species are described in *Bellonella*. Sixteen species characterized by an abundance of capstans among their sclerites, formerly assigned to *Alcyonium*, *Bellonella* and *Nidalia* are now transferred as valid species or synonyms to the genus *Eleutherobia*, in which two new species are described making a total of 14 valid species. A new genus *Inflatocalyx* is established for a digitiform subantarctic species having only very few sclerites, in the form of nearly smooth spindles, and polyps retractile within large, inflated calyces. Six species comprising the genus *Cactogorgia* are transferred to *Nidalia*, and three new species are described, bringing the total known for the genus to twelve. The species described by Tixier-Durivault as *Alcyonium altum* and *A. violaceum* are shown to be dimorphic and are transferred to *Nidaliopsis*. J. S. Thomson's *Sinularia unilobata* is redescribed and made the type of a new genus *Pieterfaurea*. The sclerites of most species are illustrated for the first time by scanning electron micrographs. Keys to the genera of Alcyoniidae and Nidaliidae and to the species of *Bellonella*, *Eleutherobia* and *Nidalia* are presented.

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RÉSUMÉ

Dix-neuf espèces d'Alcyoniidae appartenant auparavant à des genres variés sont ici placées sous les genres *Bellonella* et *Eleutherobia*; trois espèces nouvelles sont décrites sous *Bellonella*. Seize espèces caractérisées par une abondance de cabestans parmi leurs sclérites appartenant auparavant à *Alcyonium*, *Bellonella*, et *Nidalia* sont ici reclassées comme espèces valables ou synonymes du genre *Eleutherobia*, dans lequel deux nouvelles espèces sont décrites, rendant au total quatorze espèces valables. Un nouveau genre, *Inflatocalyx*, est établi pour une espèce subantarctique digitiforme n'ayant que quelques sclérites qui prennent la forme de fuseaux presque lisses, et des polypes rétractiles à l'intérieur de calyces larges et renflés. Six espèces formant le genre *Cactogorgia* sont reclassées chez *Nidalia*, et trois nouvelles espèces sont décrites, ce qui amène à douze le total connu dans le genre. Le dimorphisme des espèces décrites par Tixier-Durivault comme *Alcyonium altum* et *A. violaceum* est démontré, et ces espèces sont reclassées chez *Nidaliopsis*. *Sinularia unilobata*, décrite par J. S. Thomson, est redécrite et devient l'espèce-

type du nouveau genre, *Pieterfaurea*. Pour la première fois, les sclérites de la plupart des espèces sont illustrés au M.E.B. Les clés des genres d'Alcyoniidae et de Nidaliidae et des espèces de *Bellonella*, *Eleutherobia*, et *Nidalia* sont présentées.

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INTRODUCTION

Nidalia and *Bellonella*, a short survey

Gray (1835:60) established the genus *Nidalia*, but it was not until 1857 (129, pl. 7) that he published a figure of the type species *N. occidentalis*. Still later he created the genus *Bellonella* (Gray 1862:35) with a single species, *B. granulata* (the figure of the colony was mistakenly placed on p. 34 with *Solenocaulon*). According to Gray (l.c.), *Bellonella* “has some characters in common with my genus *Nidalia* . . . , but differs from it in the surface of the coral being minutely granular and not spiculose.” He stressed the difference in surface of the colonies, but the difference in appearance between “minutely granular” and “spiculose” is far from clear. A “granular” surface might even suggest a rougher and coarser one, if the sclerites are larger and coarser. In reality, *Nidalia occidentalis* has larger coenenchymal sclerites, up to 2.50 mm long, whereas those of *Bellonella granulata* reach 0.40 mm maximally.

In addition to the difference in sclerites there is also a difference in the shape of the colonies of the two type species. In *N. occidentalis* the capitulum is hemispherical; it projects sideways far beyond the cylindrical stalk, like the head of a mushroom. In *B. granulata* it is low, dome-shaped and is only a little wider than the stalk.

For a historical review of the genus *Nidalia* see Kükenthal (1906a:30-31; 1906b:21-22). Following May (1899:100), he united Gray’s genera *Nidalia* and *Bellonella* into one genus *Nidalia*, to which he referred eleven species.

Should we still accept Kükenthal’s conception of *Nidalia* (including *Cactogorgia* Simpson, 1907), the number of species belonging to it would amount to thirty-eight, all showing great differences not only in the shape of the colony but also in the introvert, the anthocodial armature, and the coenenchymal sclerites. This presents the taxonomist with an almost impossible task. The following survey may illustrate this.

I. Four species (*agariciformis*, *deichmannae*, *occidentalis*, *rubripunctata*)

have a hemispherical capitulum; the coenenchymal spicules have a maximum length of 2.45 to 5.00 mm.

II. Three species (*alciformis*, *celosioides*, *expansa*) have the polyparium flattened laterally, and the spicules measure up to 2.20 mm in length.

III. Five species (*borongaensis*, *dissidens*, *granulata*, *lampas*, *simpsoni*) have a funnel-shaped distal end of the stalk surmounted by a low, more or less dome-shaped capitulum; the length of the fusiform coenenchymal sclerites varies from 1.00 to 2.60 mm, but in *granulata* the length is less than 0.40 mm; *lampas* has no sclerites in the introvert, *granulata* has a few, and the three remaining species have many.

IV. All other species (twenty-five) have a finger-like, conical or thread-like (whip-shaped) polyparium.

IVA. Thirteen of these have many sclerites in the introvert; six have spindles in the calyx, and seven have eight-radiates in the calyx.

IVB. Three have some small sclerites only in the proximal part of the introvert, two have spindles in the calyx, and one has eight-radiates in the calyx.

IVC. One has some small sclerites only in the distal part of the introvert.

IVD. Eight have no sclerites in the introvert at all; two of these have spindles in the calyx, and six have eight-radiates or spheroids in the calyx. Among the species referred to this group there are three that do not have an anthocodial armature; in the coenenchyme one of these has capstans, another has tiny eight-radiates, and a third has spheroids.

Apart from the thirty-seven species listed above there is one which has a finger-like polyparium, but it differs so widely from all other species in spiculation and in shape of the calyces, that a new genus must be created; the species is named *Inflatocalyx infirmata* gen. et spec. nov.; see p. 46 for the description of this coral.

Is there any possibility to put things straight here, to prevent the genus *Nidalia* from becoming a catchall for unrelated species?

Utinomi (1958) greatly contributed to the solution of this problem. Mainly on the basis of the dimensions of the sclerites occurring in the outer layer of the colony, he found that *Bellonella* with its small sclerites (length less than 0.50 mm) had to be referred to the Alcyoniidae and *Nidalia* with its large spicules (length 1 mm and more) to the Nidaliidae.

We agree with Utinomi that the latter group of species should be assigned to *Nidalia*. But in *Bellonella* sensu Utinomi a further separation into two groups of species is possible. In his revised diagnosis of *Bellonella*, Utinomi (1958:113) records the presence of "spindles, rods, clubs and capstans." The difference between spindles and rods is negligible, and the club is also a form

allied to the spindle: transitional forms between them are very common. But capstans and eight-radiates are quite different forms. When we group together the species having eight-radiates and capstans in their coenenchyme, and we do the same with the species having small spindles and rods, we attain a surprising result. It appears that all species with capstans, eight-radiates and the like have finger-like or conical polypariums that are rarely split or branched. In this group we count fourteen species, which we refer to the genus *Eleutherobia* Pütter, 1900, with *E. japonica* Pütter, 1900 [= *E. rigida* (Pütter, 1900)] as type-species.

The colonies with small spindles, rods and clubs include ten species. They have cylindrical, whip-shaped (thread-shaped) or differently shaped polypariums; one species (*granulata*) has a low, dome-shaped capitulum. We refer these species to the genus *Bellonella*; the type-species is *B. granulata* Gray, 1862.

The genus *Nidalia* includes twelve species; *N. occidentalis* Gray (1835) is the type-species. The spindles are often more than 2 mm long, but in *dissidens* they are not longer than 1 mm; in *alciformis* and in *expansa* they are up to 1.60 and 1.50 mm respectively. In *Nidalia* we find all colonies with hemispherical or dome-shaped or laterally flattened polypariums; only *macrospina* has a finger-like polyparium.

It appears that there exists a certain correlation between the shape of the colonies and the shape and dimensions of the sclerites. The division into three genera now proposed may only to a limited extent be called a natural one. Based upon the shape of the colony, *granulata* should be referred to *Nidalia*, but the sclerites are less than 0.40 mm long, so we place it among the *Bellonella* species. Thus we now distinguish three genera, *Bellonella*, *Eleutherobia* and *Nidalia*, the diagnoses of which are given with the discussions of the species.

In *Eleutherobia* the calyces contain small eight-radiates and capstans (spheroids in *rotifera*), as well as spindles or slender rods. These longer spicules always occur in the innermost layer of the calyx (see p. 9). Consequently it is not always necessarium to investigate the interior of a polyparium to determine the shape and size of the sclerites in that part of the colony, and it is no longer necessary to seriously damage specimens, especially small and delicate ones in the course of investigation; see also the subsequent chapter.

In this paper three other genera are considered, viz. *Inflatocalyx* gen. nov., *Nidaliopsis* Kükenthal, 1906, and *Pieterfaurea* gen. nov. The genus *Nidaliopsis* was established by Kükenthal (1906a:27) and included one species, *N. pygmaea*. The genus is characterized by a barren stalk, a dome-shaped polyparium, and dimorphic polyps. The autozooids are retractile into stiff calyces. The coenenchymal sclerites are large, warty spindles. To this genus we refer

two other species, viz. *N. alta* (Tixier-Durivault) and *N. violacea* (Tixier-Durivault), collected along the Atlantic coast of Africa, as was the type-species, *N. pygmaea*. They have been referred to the genus *Alcyonium* by Tixier-Durivault (1955b).

The new genus *Inflatocalyx* is closely related to *Bellonella*; it is characterized by its large, inflated calyces and by its scarce, practically smooth spindles. *Pieterfaurea* has been referred to *Sinularia* by J. S. Thomson (1921:172) and to *Bellonella* by Verseveldt (1980:11), albeit with some hesitation. Its polyps, monomorphic, retractile, and devoid of sclerites, are surrounded by a wreath of vertical or slanting, often club-shaped sclerites forming a kind of palisade (see fig. 63). We refer it to the family Nidaliidae on the ground of the sclerites in the palisades. The morphological and anatomical terms used in this paper are in accordance with Bayer et al. (1983).

Contraction and Retraction of the Polyps and critical Remarks on the Calyx

In Octocorallia a polyp consists of a part that projects or may project, above the surface of the colony, and an internal basal part, the continuation of the gastric cavity. The latter part is unimportant both taxonomically and in regard to the contraction and the retraction of the polyp. The more important part is the former, called the polyp for the sake of brevity, in this paper.

In the present chapter we confine ourselves to the contraction and retraction of polyps in the families Alcyoniidae and Nidaliidae. The retraction may happen either into a calyx or into the coenenchyme of the colony.

First of all the question needs to be answered: What is a calyx? According to Bayer et al. (1983:5-6), a calyx is a "cylindrical or wartlike projecting anthostele", and an anthostele is "the proximal, rigid part of some polyps, often stiffened by sclerites, and into which the anthocodia may be withdrawn; equivalent to calyx." A more detailed discussion of the calyx is given by von Marenzeller (1878:373) and especially by Broch (1928:4-6). The latter emphasized two points in his definition of a calyx. First, that the calyx is "thicker and stiffer" than the distal part of the polyp, which part is "thinner, more flexible and contractile." And second, that the calyx "is not retractile into the coenenchyma of the colony."

It is noteworthy that a calyx is always considered the basal part of a polyp. Morphologically this may be right, but in point of fact a calyx is part of the coenenchyme of the polyparium; it is formed by the coenenchyme, it is a

cylindrical or wart-like projection of the coenenchyme, and it contains (this is very important) the same kind of sclerites as the coenenchyme. In studying the sclerites in a great many calyces, it appeared that the outermost layer of the calyx contained the same kind of sclerites as those in the outermost layer of the polyparium, and that the same kind of sclerites are found in the innermost layer of the calyx as in the interior of the polyparium. Pütter (1900:450) already ascertained the presence of two layers with different sclerites in the calyces of *Eleutherobia japonica* (= *Bellonella rigida* Pütter) and he found that the spindles occurring in the innermost layer of the calyx are also present in the interior of the coenenchyme. One can say that the innermost layer of the calyx is a continuation of the interior of the polyparium and that the outer layer of the calyx is the same as the surface layer of the polyparium.

The calyx is not only a shelter for the polyp, it is also a pedestal. It is not a part of the polyp; the thin-walled polyp begins at the edge of the calyx. And this polyp consists of two parts: a distal part, the anthocodia with the tentacles, and a proximal part, the introvert. Verrill (1922:4, footnote) called these parts the stomodeal part (in which the pharynx is found) and the mesenterial part (containing the mesenterial filaments).

The anthocodial wall contains crown and points; sometimes an anthocodial armature is absent. In the introvert sclerites may be absent, they may be restricted to the most distal or the most proximal part of the introvert, or they may be present in the whole introvert. But, when present, they are always small and not too numerous, for they may not hinder the mobility and the retractility of the polyp.

Contraction and retraction of a polyp-with-a-calyx. – In fig. 1 we have tried to show the contraction and retraction of a polyp-with-a-calyx. In fig. 1A the polyp is completely extended. The calyx is thick-walled and contains numerous, often large spicules. Distally it passes into the membranous introvert. This part may be devoid of sclerites, it may contain a few sclerites, mainly in its basal part, or it is filled with many sclerites. But, if present, the sclerites are nearly always small (less than 0.10 or 0.15 mm long), a prerequisite for the ability of the anthocodia to retract within the calyx. Similarly, the *en chevron* arrangement of the sclerites (if present) in the rachis of the tentacles does not inhibit tentacular mobility. The *en chevron* arrangement of the sclerites in the anthocodial wall also plays a part in contraction. If a large number of sclerites is present in this wall, the lowermost sclerites of the points may assume a more or less transverse position, thus becoming crown sclerites.

When a polyp begins to contract and retract, the tentacles bend over the mouth and shorten. The introvert becomes flabby (fig. 1B). In fig. 1C this

process continues. In figs. 1D and 1E, retraction is complete. One can easily observe that the incurved tentacles are joined to the upper edge of the anthocodial wall (see figs. 1D, 1E). When investigating retracted anthocodiae by means of a dissecting microscope it is possible to cut them open longitudinally and to remove the tentacles, beginning at the point of each tentacle.

In case the introvert contains sclerites only in the proximal part it is clear that in the retracted state these sclerites are situated close to the edge of the calyx; see Utinomi, 1958, fig. 1c and our fig. 54 (*N. rubripunctata*).

Contraction and retraction of a polyp-without-a-calyx. — In some genera, such as *Alcyonium*, *Sinularia*, *Sarcophyton*, and *Lobophytum*, a polyp consists of two parts: 1. a distal, usually wider part, the anthocodia; it bears the tentacles and is mostly armed with sclerites, which form crown and points; and 2. a proximal part, the polyp stalk. A calyx is absent.

The Russian investigators Slepko & Seravin (1983) studied the contraction and retraction of the polyps in *Gersemia fruticosa*. Their drawings give a good impression of this action; they are reproduced here (fig. 2). The extended polyp is cylindrical; the distalmost part (I) is usually wider than is shown in the figures. In fig. 2A the polyp wall is transparent; in the interior, pharynx and mesenteries are visible. Fig. 2B shows the same polyp with its sclerites. Part I shows some sclerites in the rachis of each tentacle (no. 1) and chevroned sclerites in the polyp wall just below the tentacles. These chevroned sclerites form the eight anthocodial points (no.2). In part II the sclerites are transversely placed; they form the crown (no.3). Parts I and II together form the anthocodia.

In part III the sclerites are small and irregularly disposed in longitudinal strips. This part can contract and retract into the undermost part IV, the coenenchyme. It is perfectly homologous with the introvert present in a polyp-with-a-calyx, and consequently it should be called introvert.

Utinomi (1961, figs. 1a, 1b) gave drawings of an extended and of a contracted polyp of the same species, *G. fruticosa*, referring to the proximal part as anthostele. In our opinion this terminology is incorrect, for the anthostele is the same as the calyx (see above), and in *G. fruticosa* a calyx is absent. Besides, it strikes us that in Utinomi's figures 1a and 1b the sclerites in the introvert are much larger than those represented by Slepko & Seravin, but most of them are transversely arranged so contraction is possible.

In several genera, especially of the family Nephtheidae (e.g. in *Dendronephthya* and in *Capnella*) the sclerites in the polyp stalk are numerous, large, and usually arranged in a longitudinal direction. Because of this, retraction and introversion is impossible and consequently the term introvert cannot be used. In these cases the common term polyp stalk will serve.

SYSTEMATIC PART

Family Alcyoniidae Lamouroux, 1812

Diagnosis. — More or less fleshy colonies, membranous or massive, bush-like or tree-like, in the last cases with a barren basal part, the stalk, and a distal part bearing anthocodiae, the polyparium. Sclerites small (usually less than 1 mm long but sometimes more), mostly spindle-shaped but occasionally with clubs. Polyps monomorphic or dimorphic, retractile.

Key to the Genera

- 1(16) Polyps monomorphic.
- 2(3) Sclerites are stellate bodies similar to those of didemnid tunicates
 *Asterospicularia* Utinomi, 1951
- 3(2) Sclerites may include spindles, rods, capstans, double heads, and clubs, but never didemnid-like stellate bodies.
- 4(11) Colonies digitiform (“finger-like”).
- 5(6) Vertically placed sclerites form a palisade around each polyp
 *Pieterfaurea* gen. nov.
- 6(5) No palisade of vertically placed sclerites surrounding polyps.
- 7(8) Sclerites in surface layer of colony are octoradiate capstans sometimes developing as double heads *Eleutherobia* Pütter, 1900
- 8(7) Sclerites in surface layer of colony are spindles, needles, rods or clubs.
- 9(10) Sclerites are nearly smooth spindles with low, inconspicuous prickles, few, sparsely distributed in a firm, translucent, gelatinous mesogloea
 *Inflatocalyx* gen. nov.
- 10(9) Sclerites are warty spindles and/or clubs, abundantly distributed in the spiculiferous coenenchyme *Bellonella* Gray, 1862
- 11(12) Colonies lobate; sclerites are spindles and octoradiate capstans
 *Alcyonium* Linnaeus, 1758
- 12(4) Colony mushroom-shaped, polyps large
 *Pseudoanthomastus* Tixier-Durivault & d’Hondt, 1974
- 13(11) Colonies massive, polyps small.
- 14(15) Colonies with distinct stalk, polyparium thrown into folds, lobes or digitate processes; sclerites are spindles and clubs
 *Sinularia* May, 1898
- 15(14) Colonies with short and inconspicuous stalk, polyparium thrown into

- numerous crowded, rounded or conical lobes; sclerites are double heads (dumb-bells, barrels) *Cladiella* Gray, 1869
- 16(1) Polyps dimorphic.
- 17(18) Colonies composed of a single giant autozooid with numerous siphonozooids embedded in the thick coenenchymal wall; sclerites are octoradiate capstans and thorny spindles
..... *Bathyalcyon* Versluys, 1906
- 18(19) Colonies composed of numerous smaller autozooids and accompanying siphonozooids.
- 19(20) Polyps situated on several digitiform lobes at the summit of a stalk into which the lobes can retract at least partially; sclerites are double stars and thorny rods or spindles; anthocodiae without sclerites ...
..... *Carotalcyon* Utinomi, 1952
- 20(17) Polyps situated on a capitulum incapable of retraction into the stalk.
- 21(24) Colonies capitate, mushroom-shaped.
- 22(23) Coenenchyme with numerous sclerites in the form of double stars and spiny rods; margin of the capitulum conspicuously overhanging the stalk; autozooids very large; stalk not covered by horny cuticle ...
..... *Anthomastus* Verrill, 1878
- 23(22) Sclerites completely lacking; margin of capitulum not overhanging stalk; autozooids of moderate size; stalk covered by horny cuticle often overgrown by smaller sessile epizoa
..... *Malacacanthus* J. S. Thomson, 1910
- 24(27) Colonies digitiform, of small to moderate size, with short stalk and tall, tapered polyparium; anthocodiae without sclerites.
- 25(26) Sclerites are capstans, no clubs *Minabea* Utinomi, 1957
- 26(25) Sclerites include numerous stout thorn-clubs. *Acrophytum* Hickson, 1900
- 27(21) Colonies massive, reaching large size.
- 28(29) Colonies with a broadly flared, discoidal capitulum often thrown into deep marginal folds, surmounting a strong but narrower stalk; coenenchymal sclerites are small clubs and strong spindles with irregularly disposed tubercles; polyps commonly with weak armature composed of scattered rods often set *en chevron*, sometimes completely unarmed *Sarcophyton* Lesson, 1834
- 29(28) Colonies with polypiferous upper surface thrown into numerous, often crowded folds or lobes that vary from low and hemispherical to digitiform; stalk wide, short, and often inconspicuous; coenenchymal sclerites are blunt, barrel-like rods with tubercles mostly arranged in transverse girdles; polyps either completely unarmed or, in a few

cases, with weak armature of small rods set *en chevron*
 *Lobophytum* von Marenzeller, 1886

Genus **Bellonella** Gray, 1862

Bellonella Gray, 1862:35. [Type species, *Bellonella granulata* Gray, 1862, by monotypy.]

Cereopsis Saville Kent, 1870:398. [Type species, *Cereopsis bocagei* Saville Kent, 1870, by monotypy.]

Not *Cereopsis* Latham, 1801 (Aves).

Not *Cereopsis* Dejean, 1836 (Insecta).

Cereopsida Strand, 1928:32. [Replacement name for *Cereopsis* Saville Kent, 1870, preoccupied.]

Alcyonium (part); Deichmann 1936: 48.

Nidalia (part); Auctt., non Gray, 1839.

Metalcyonium Pfeffer, 1888:49. [Type species, *Metalcyonium capitatum* Pfeffer, 1888, by subsequent designation: Utinomi, 1964:7.]

Diagnosis. — Alcyoniidae with usually unbranched, finger-like, conical or whipshaped polyparium, sometimes laterally flattened. Polyps monomorphic; anthocodiae retractile within firm calyces. Sclerites in outer layer of calyces and polyparium are spindles and/or clubs not longer than about 0.15 mm.

Key to the species

- 1(5) In calyx wall thorn clubs are numerous, often predominant.
- 2(3) Polyparium cone-shaped; calyces project obliquely upward; anthocodial crown 5-7 rows deep; introvert with many spindles 0.08-0.12 mm long *B. bocagei* (Saville Kent)
- 3(4) Polyparium cylindrical; calyces dome-shaped, less than 0.5 mm high; anthocodial crown 3 rows deep; introvert without sclerites
 *B. conspicua* Tixier-Durivault
- 4(3) Polyparium short, dome-shaped; stalk proportionally long, cylindrical; anthocodial crown 10-15 rows deep; introvert with few small spindles 0.10-0.20 mm long *B. granulata* Gray
- 5(1) Calyx wall with spindles and rods.
- 6(7) Colony squarish, inverted ovoid or pear-shaped, stalk short; anthocodial sclerites arranged *en chevron*, crown absent
 *B. capitata* (Pfeffer)

- 7(8) Colony whip-shaped, tapering to a sharp point; anthocodial crown 10-15 rows deep, points with 6-9 pairs of sclerites *en chevron*; introvert with few tiny spindles *B. petila* spec. nov.
- 8(11) Colony narrow and slender but not tapering to a sharp point.
- 9(10) Expanded polyps usually 8 mm high including calyces; introvert 3-4 mm long; calyx and surface layer of stalk with pointed spindles ...
..... *B. epedana* spec. nov.
- 10(9) Polyps short, introvert short, containing numerous small spindles 0.04-0.07 mm long, each with two median girdles of thorns; calyx and surface layer of stalk with spindles having long, pointed ends
..... *B. molokaiensis* spec. nov.
- 11(8) Colony finger-shaped or conical.
- 12(13) Anthocodial crown hardly distinguishable; introvert devoid of sclerites except in its basalmost part *B. clavata* (Pfeffer)
- 13(14) Anthocodial sclerites densely and longitudinally placed, crown and point hardly distinguishable; introvert with numerous spiny spindles
..... *B. cinerea* (Tixier-Durivault & d'Hondt)
- 14(13) Anthocodial crown distinct, 5-10 rows deep; introvert with few rods
..... *B. rubistella* (Deichmann)

***Bellonella bocagei* (Saville Kent, 1870)**

(figs. 3a-c, 4a-c, 5a-b, 6)

Cereopsis bocagei Saville Kent, 1870:398-399, pl.21 figs. 5-13.

Bellonella bocagei; Wright & Studer, 1889:241-242, pl.37 fig.2, pl.42 fig.7. — Pütter, 1900:445-446. — Utinomi, 1958:107-110, figs. 5, 6. — Tixier-Durivault & d'Hondt, 1975:1389.

Nidalia bocagei; Kükenthal, 1906a:36.

Alcyonium bocagei; Molander, 1915:35-36. — Deichmann, 1936:51.

Cereopsida bocagei; Strand, 1928:32. — Bayer, 1956:F188.

Bellonella madseni Tixier-Durivault, 1961:243-245, figs. 7-9.

?*Nidalia atlantica* Studer, 1878:635, pl.1 figs. 5a-c.

Material. — Ghana: off Eviano, depth 40m; ORSTOM, SMF 4944, one specimen. Gold Coast: 4°40'N, 2°8'W, depth 50 m, 24 May 1956; R/V Calypso, Sta. 24; MNHN, one specimen, type of *B. madseni* Tixier-Durivault. South Atlantic Cruise, Sta. 10; MNHN, three specimens; Sta. 193; MNHN, one branched specimen. Portugal: mouth of Sado River, Setubal; 15 fathoms (=27 m); purchased by Mr. Beale; BMNH 1872.2.3.121, syntype. The colony is broken in two; the basal part is still attached to the shell of a species of *Cardium*. The total height was about 20 mm. The colour is white but the few polyps are red. The colony is too small to be investigated in detail.

Description of the specimen from Ghana. – The height of the colony is 25 mm (fig.4a). It is attached to a stony substratum by a membranously expanding holdfast. The stalk is 7 mm wide, the length is 10 mm.

The polyparium tapers distally. The calyces project obliquely upwards. At the outside their length varies from 0.80 to more than 2 mm; at the base the width is about 1.70 mm. Some of the anthocodiae are totally retracted within the calyces, but others project above the edge of the calyx, being 1.10 mm long and 0.80 to 0.90 mm wide. The armature consists of crown and points (fig.5a, b). The crown is composed of five to seven rows of curved rods, 0.40 mm long. Each point consists of two rows of chevroned spicules, about ten in a row; their length is up to 0.55 mm (fig.6i, j). A few sclerites are clavate, their heads consisting of spines directed upwards.

In the proximal part of a tentacle the rachis has more or less clavate sclerites 0.12 to 0.25 mm long. More distally the sclerites are shorter, up to 0.20 mm; they are more flattened, with rounded prominences on the edges. On each side of the rachis there is a row of remarkable sclerites; they consist of two parts: a flat one with scalloped edge and a narrow, smooth, usually curved point. These points are bent outward in the direction of the pinnules. Smaller sclerites are without the flat part. In the introvert there are many spindles 0.08 to 0.12 mm long.

Each calyx consists of two layers. The outer one contains thorn-clubs 0.08 to 0.16 mm long (fig.6a, f) and some spindles. In the surface layer of the polyparium between the calyces the same kind of clubs are found. The inner layer of the calyx has slender rods, covered with blunt thorns; they reach 0.45 mm in length (fig.6g, h).

The surface layer of the stalk is provided with small rods and ovals 0.08 to 0.11 mm long (fig.6k-n). The interior of the stalk contains longer and wider, more or less fusiform or irregular, warty sclerites up to 0.28 mm long (fig.6o-r).

Colour. — The crown-and-point sclerites and those in the distal part of the tentacles and the calyces are red; all the other sclerites are colourless.

Remarks. — Although we have not seen the type specimen, in our opinion it is by no means certain that *Nidalia atlantica* Studer, 1878, can be identified with *B. bocagei* as Kükenthal (1906a:36) did. Doubts are raised especially by Studer's description of the cylindrical "Kelche" (= anthocodiae, his pl.1 fig.5b), the length of these "Kelche" (5 mm), the length of the sclerites in these "Kelche" (up to 1 mm) and the presence of fusiform, longitudinally arranged, spiny spicules in the stalk.

Geographical distribution. — West coast of Africa, Portugal, Azores.

Bellonella capitata (Pfeffer, 1889)
(figs. 3d-f; 5c; 7)

Metalcyonium capitatum Pfeffer, 1889: 50-51. — May, 1899:8.
Alcyonium (Metalcyonium) capitatum; Kükenthal, 1906a: 46-47.

Material. — South Georgia, Polar Committee, leg. v.d. Steinen; ZMH C2453, several colonies ("Types").

Preliminary notes. — Each colony consists of a capitulum and a stalk, which merge into each other without a distinct boundary. In most cases the stalk is broad and short, sometimes measuring half the height of the colony. The capitulum, which is usually slightly flattened laterally, has a round or roughly square, sometimes oval shape (fig.3d-f). The smallest colony has a height of 18 mm, a width of 20 mm and a thickness of 12 mm. The dimensions of the largest colony are 45, 45 and 25 mm respectively (fig.3e).

We designate the medium-sized colony represented in fig.3a as the lectotype. The biggest colony is softer, possibly owing to initial preservation in formalin.

Description of the lectotype. — The colony is 30 mm high and 25 mm wide; it is inverted pear shaped and somewhat flattened laterally. The stalk is very short. Some polyps are expanded, others retracted within the calyces. The anthocodiae proper (i.e., without introvert) are 1.50 mm long, armed with numerous rods and spindles 0.12 to 0.27 mm long. A crown is absent; in the proximal part of the armature the sclerites are arranged *en chevron*. A striking feature is the width of this part (fig.5c). In the comparatively short points the sclerites are longitudinally arranged; between the points there are a few intermediate sclerites.

The rachis of the tentacles is filled with numerous transversely placed, flat sclerites, usually 0.10 to 0.12 mm long. There are about twelve short, cylindrical, blunt pinnules on each side of the tentacles.

The introvert is up to about 3.50 mm long. It is entirely devoid of sclerites, except in the basalmost part, where some of the sclerites resemble those in the surface layer of the polyparium.

The crowded calyces are 1.00 to 1.50 mm high, conical when the anthocodiae are retracted. The wall has eight grooves, which end at the eight-lobed margin. If the anthocodiae are extended, the calyces are cylindrical and 2.50 mm in diameter.

The calyx wall and surface layer of the capitulum contain numerous rods, spindles and needles. The shorter rods and spindles, which are about 0.12 to

0.22 mm long, are closely covered with small, stalked warts and high, truncated spines often with swollen tips (fig. 7a-f). Longer rods, 0.25 mm on the average, have less closely placed processes. Still longer sclerites, almost needle-shaped and up to 0.35 mm long, are ornamented with few, often conical processes.

The surface layer of the stalk is provided with shorter spindles and rods, 0.10-0.19 mm long (fig. 7g-j). In the interior of the stalk, the sclerites are up to 0.40 mm long (fig. 7k-o).

Colour. — Dirty white to brown in alcohol.

Variation. — The shape of the colonies has been discussed above. In the various colonies, the polyps show different degrees of contraction and retraction. The longest anthocodiae (excluding calyx and tentacles) measure 5 to 6 mm in length; the tentacles are up to about 1.75 or 2.00 mm long. In fig. 5c the anthocodia is rather contracted, hence the apparent great width. In polyps less contracted, the anthocodial armature is longer and narrower, and the sclerites are less closely placed.

Remarks. — In nearly all respects, this species agrees with *B. clavata*. The shape and armature of the polyps, the absence of a crown, the sclerites with their remarkably high processes, the shortness of the stalk, all point to a close relationship of the two species. The only difference is the shape of polyparium: colonies of *B. clavata* are digitiform, whereas those of *B. capitata* are rounded, more or less spheroidal or squarish.

Geographical distribution. — South Georgia.

Bellonella cinerea (Tixier-Durivault & d'Hondt, 1974)
(figs. 4g, 8)

Nidalia cinerea Tixier-Durivault & d'Hondt, 1974:256-258, figs. 5-7.

Not *Bellonella cinerea* Brundin, 1896:8, pl.1 fig.3, pl.2 fig.3. [= *Eleutherobia rubra* Brundin, 1896)].

Material. — North of Nosy Bé, NW coast of Madagascar, 12°41.3'S., 48°16'E., depth 308-314 m, 15 april 1971; A. Crosnier, collector; MNHN, one colony, holotype.

Description. — The calyces are 2 mm wide; on the adcauline side they are 0.90 mm high. The retracted anthocodiae are oval, less than 2 mm in length, and about 1 mm wide (the dimensions as given by Tixier-Durivault & d'Hondt cannot be correct). The anthocodial wall is very densely filled with longitudinally placed spiny spindles, up to about 0.25 or 0.30 mm long; it is

difficult, in fact impossible, to distinguish eight points. The crown, too, merges with the points without any distinct boundary. Several rows of spiny spindles are present, but the exact number is difficult to establish; five or six rows may be correct, but it also is possible to count as many as ten rows. The introvert contains numerous spiny spindles, 0.08 to 0.18 mm long.

The colony is very well depicted by Tixier-Durivault & d'Hondt (1974: fig.5). The enlargement is $\times 3.5$; our fig.4g shows the colony at natural size. It is not "subcylindrique" but conical and flattened laterally. The maximal diameters are 11 and 7 mm; the length is 35 mm. The holdfast is attached to a small piece of shell.

The coenenchymal sclerites are distinctly figured by Tixier-Durivault & d'Hondt in their figures 6 and 7; unfortunately the enlargement is not given. Our fig.8 presents SEM micrographs for comparison.

Geographical distribution. — Nosy Bé, NW coast of Madagascar.

Bellonella clavata (Pfeffer, 1889)
(figs. 4e-f, 5d, 9)

Metalcyonium clavatum Pfeffer, 1889:49-50. — May, 1899:8, fig.2.

Not *Metalcyonium clavatum*; J. S. Thomson, 1910:556-559, pl.1 fig.7, pl.2 fig.9, pl.3 fig.17, 19, pl.4 figs. 35-37.

Alcyonium (Metalcyonium) clavatum; Kükenthal, 1906a: 45-46.

Alcyonium clavatum; Molander, 1929:52, pl.4 fig.9.

Not *Alcyonium clavatum* Studer, 1891: 90-91; 1901: 23, pl.2 figs. 1-4. — Deichmann, 1936:51. — Utinomi, 1964:3-7, figs. 1-3, pl.1 fig.1. — Tixier-Durivault & d'Hondt, 1975:1381.

Material. — South Georgia, Polar Commission, leg. v.d. Steinen; ZMH C2452, several colonies.

Description. — The largest colony is here selected as the lectotype (fig.4f). It already has been described by Kükenthal (1906a), but a few additions are necessary.

Each polyp consists of an anthocodia with tentacles, and an introvert. The anthocodiae are 1.10 to 1.40 mm in length and 1.00 to 1.20 mm in width. They are armed with eight points; in the interstices between these are some intermediates (fig.5d). The sclerites of the points are thin, sparingly thorned needles and spindles up to about 0.40 mm long and only 0.03 to 0.04 mm wide. They are numerous and crowded. Usually a crown is absent, but sometimes the lowermost sclerites are arranged transversely, forming an indistinct crown, two to five rows deep. In the tentacles sclerites are absent except in the most

proximal part; here there are some rods and flat sclerites, more or less transversely disposed; their length is up to 0.20 mm.

The introvert, up to 3.40 mm long, has no sclerites, but in the most basal part there are a few spindles, 0.7 to 0.17 mm long.

In consequence of the scarcity of sclerites the calyces are soft. The height varies from 1 to 3 mm, and the basal diameter is 2.25 mm on an average. We do not agree with Kükenthal (1906a:45) in that the calyces may be completely retracted locally into the coenenchyme, as in *Alcyonium*. On closer investigation of all specimens it was found that some calyces are compressed but not contracted and retracted.

The calyces and the surface layer of polyparium and stalk contain narrow, straight or slightly bent rods. They may reach a length of 0.40 mm. The ornamentation consists of typical, stumpy, truncated processes (fig.9a-f).

In the interior of the colony the same kind of sclerites are found and, in addition to these, slender rods and spindles, up to 0.44 mm long, bearing more coneshaped processes (fig.9g-l). Both in the surface layer and in the interior the sclerites are few in number, but May (1899:8) is wrong in saying the spicules are absent in the interior of the coenenchyme.

Remarks. — J. S. Thomson (1910:556) wrongly identified four colonies from the coast of Natal, South Africa, as *M. clavatum* Pfeffer. A glance at Thomson's figs. 35-37 is sufficient to reveal that his colonies cannot be referred to this species; especially the small, capstan-like sclerites are lacking in Pfeffer's type material studied by us. We refer Thomson's *M. clavatum* to *Eleutherobia studeri* (J. S. Thomson), see p. 41.

Utinomi's (1964) specimen cannot be referred to *B. clavata* (Pfeffer) either. The shape of the colonies (his fig. 1a, b), the shape and the arrangement of the anthocodial sclerites (his fig.2b) and the form and dimensions of the coenenchymal sclerites (his fig.3) differ from those in *B. clavata* (Pfeffer).

It is a pity that Studer (1891, 1901) gave the same specific name "*clavatum*" to another, closely related but different species, viz. *Alcyonium clavatum*.

Pfeffer (1889:49) begins the description of his new genus *Metalcyonium* as follows: "Polypenstock eine Keule von nicht bilateralem Bau", so the colony should be club shaped. A few lines further down he speaks of "gestreckte Keule" (= elongated club). But the colonies of *B. clavata* are in no way club-shaped; they are digitiform, just as Molander (1929, pl.4 fig.9) correctly figured them and as our fig.4e, f shows. In fact, the specific name *clavata* is inappropriate. Furthermore Molander (1929: 52) remarked that the colonies examined by him often have clearly formed lobes, so they may be branched. The same phenomenon is observed in other species of *Bellonella*.

Geographical distribution. — South Georgia, Falkland Islands.

Bellonella conspicua Tixier-Durivault, 1961
(figs. 5e, 10)

Bellonella conspicua Tixier-Durivault, 1961:241-243, figs. 4-6.

Material. — Senegambia, 12°55.5'N, 17°33'W, depth 65-75 m, 16 May 1956; R/V Calypso, Sta. 4; MNHN, one colony, the holotype.

Description. — The cylindrical colony was figured by Tixier-Durivault (1961:fig.4a). It is also represented in our fig.10a. Our observations differ but little from Tixier-Durivault's. All anthocodiae are retracted within the hemispherical calyces, 0.50 to 0.60 mm in height and 0.70 to 0.90 mm in width. The crown consists of spindles disposed horizontally in about six to eight tiers. In each point the thorny spindles and rods are arranged in converging groups of six to eight pairs. In the introvert there are no sclerites.

The calyces are very low and dome shaped; a common interval between the centers is 1 mm. Their basal part is red, just as the surface between the calyces, but distally they are white. These white spots are a striking character of the species. This difference in colour is due to the sclerites.

The outermost layer of the calyces and the surface layer of the polyparium contain mainly clubs, usually 0.10 to 0.15 mm long, rarely longer. The heads consist of spines directed upwards (fig.10b-f). In the inner layer there are slender rods and spindles, up to 0.23 mm long and covered with thorns (fig.10 g, h).

In the surface layer of the white stalk there are small clubs, 0.08 to 0.10 mm long, and larger, more or less spindle-shaped bodies, 0.10 to 0.18 mm long, with two or three, often indistinct, girdles of prominences. The larger sclerites dominate and the clubs are fewer in number (fig.10i-k). The interior of the stalk is filled with larger, fusiform or irregularly shaped sclerites 0.16 to 0.28 mm long (fig.10l-o).

Geographical distribution. — Senegambia.

Bellonella epedana spec. nov.
(figs. 4d, 5f, g, 11)

Material. — Philippines: Marinduque I., off Tayabas Light (outer), N.43°W., 6 miles: 13°49'40''N, 121°40'15''E, depth 83 fms (= 154 m); USFC Steamer Albatross Sta. D-5371, 24 February 1909; USNM 60446, one colony, the holotype.

Description. — The slender colony measures 165 mm in height. At the base the width is only 6 to 8 mm. The surface is deeply grooved.

The polyps are far apart and expanded; their total height is about 8 mm. The calyx is thin-walled, 2 mm in height. It is packed with sclerites: slender, thorny rods commonly 0.09 to 0.12 mm long, but longer rods and spindles, up to 0.30 mm long, also occur. The introvert, 3 to 4 mm long, is filled with the same kind of sclerites, but here they lie criss-cross. Distally the sclerites of the introvert merge with those of the crown; without a distinct boundary, so the number of rows of crown spicules cannot be determined; an estimate of six to ten transverse rows of curved spindles may be correct. The anthocodial points consist of many spindles and needles arranged en chevron proximally, becoming longitudinal distally. The length of the spicules in crown and points is up to 0.50 mm.

The tentacles are armed with small, spiny spindles. Proximally they are larger and chevroned. A more detailed description is impossible because the tentacles are closely intertwined.

The polyparium and the barren stalk consist of a thin outermost coenenchyme surrounding wide canals separated by membranous canal walls. In consequence of this insubstantial structure, the canals are compressed and the surface of stem and stalk is deeply grooved. The outer layer of the polyparium contains small, spiny rods, mainly 0.12 to 0.16 mm long, together with some larger spicules, rarely longer than 0.50 mm; they are 0.04 to 0.07 mm wide (fig. 11a-h). In the canal walls of the polyparium the small rods are absent; there are only narrow spindles, up to about 0.50 mm long.

In the stalk the sclerites are as long as those in the polyparium, but they are much wider (fig. 11i-t).

Colour. — In alcohol the whole colony is dirty white.

Etymology. — Greek ἡπεδᾶνός, weak or infirm.

Remarks. — As a result of the insubstantial structure, the colony is weak and flaccid.

The species is characterized by the weakness of the colony, by the long, narrow sclerites in all parts of the colony and by the introvert, which is densely packed with sclerites.

Geographical distribution. — Philippines.

***Bellonella granulata* Gray, 1862**
(figs. 12, 13)

Bellonella granulata Gray, 1862:35, 37, figure p. 34. — Pütter, 1900:445. — Utinomi, 1958a:106-107, fig. 4.

Nidalia granulata; Kükenthal, 1906a:34.

Not *Nidalia granulata*; Thomson & Dean 1931:35.

Material. — Australia: Bellona reefs, depth 17 fms (= 31 m); coll. Mr. Warwick; Gray's type specimen, BMNH 1935.8.16.1; two mounted slides with sclerites, from the same specimen, and four newly mounted slides.

Description. — On account of the inclined capitulum the height of the stalk is 12 mm on one side and 19 mm on the other (fig. 12). Just above the holdfast the width is 6 mm; upwards it widens. It is grooved longitudinally. The diameter of the capitulum is about 11 mm.

The polyps are partly or totally retracted within cylindrical calyces about 1.60 mm high and wide. The calyces have eight shallow furrows and their margins are eight lobed. Many of the anthocodiae protrude above the calyces; they are over 1 mm high, 1 mm wide proximally and 1.5 mm distally (fig. 13a).

The armature consists of slender, thorny needles, 0.30 to 0.40 mm long. The crown is about ten to fifteen rows deep, surmounted by eight points each consisting of ten to fifteen pairs of chevroned spicules. The introvert is 0.50 to 0.80 mm wide; it contains few, small, spiny spindles, transversely placed and 0.10 to 0.20 mm long. The tentacles are densely filled with transversely arranged sclerites; their size and shape could not be ascertained.

The calyces and the surface layer of the stalk contain thorn clubs and slender rods and spindles. The clubs (fig. 13b, d, e) are up to 0.28 mm long; the spindles may be longer, up to 0.35 mm (fig. 13c, f, g). In the interior of the stalk there are slender, spiny rods and spindles, up to 0.40 mm long (fig. 13h-m).

Colour. — In alcohol the colony is light grey.

Discussion. — Utinomi (1958:106) investigated only two mounted slides with sclerites of Gray's type specimen. The labels fixed on each of these slides read:

Slide A: "According to Kükenthal an *Erythropodium*? Schizoholotype, 1961.5.18.16 / S. J. Hickson coll. *Bellonella granulata* Gray, Type, P.Z.S. 1862, p. 35, N. Australia, 17 fms, anthostele"; in the corner of one of the labels is the number 48. We remark that: 1. We do not know where Kükenthal has written that Gray's specimen was an *Erythropodium*; 2. 1961.5.18.16 is the register number of the BMNH; 3. the labels have probably been written by Hickson; 4. P.Z.S. means Proceedings Zoological Society, and 5. the sclerites are from a calyx (= anthostele); they are clubs and slender spindles. They are represented in Utinomi's fig. 4b and in our fig. 12b-g.

Slide B. This slide also has two labels. They read: "1935.8.16.1 / purchd. of Mr. Warwick. *Bellonella granulata* Gray, Bellona reefs, figd. by Gray, P.Z.S. 1862, p. 34, L. [?] W.". The part of the colony from which these sclerites have been taken is not given. Utinomi (l.c) apparently thought the sclerites are from the polyps (see his fig. 4A). We found, however, that they are from the interior of the stalk (see our fig. 13h-m). The anthocodial sclerites are slender spindles,

pointed at both ends.

Remarks. — Gray's unique type specimen described above is too small to permit sampling the sclerites from the various parts of the colony for examination by SEM, so we are able to give only drawings.

The small specimen mentioned by Thomson & Dean (1931: 35) cannot be identified with *B. granulata*; see Utinomi, 1958:106-107.

Geographical distribution. — Bellona reef, off NW coast of Australia.

***Bellonella molokaiensis* spec. nov.**

(figs. 14a, b; 15)

Material. — Hawaiian Islands, SW of Molokai: 21°09.7'N., 157°24.9'W., depth 100 fms (= 183 m), NMFS R/V Thomas Cromwell sta. 25, 5 May 1968. USNM 57078, one specimen, holotype.

Description. — The small colony, which is attached to a horny gorgonian axis, is 45 mm in height; basally the width is 4 to 5 mm, distally 2 mm. A label with it reads: "unbranched, 4.5 cm tall, cut in two to examine canal system, canal-wall sclerites; KMM, June 1978" (fig. 14a, b).

On the thin, longitudinally grooved polyparium the calyces are irregularly distributed. In a longitudinal direction the centers of the calyces are 3.0 to 4.5 mm apart. They are more or less conical, 0.90 mm tall and 0.90 mm in diameter at the distal tip. The margin shows eight lobes.

All anthocodiae are retracted within the calyces. The armature consists of weakly thorned spindles less than 0.40 mm long. The crown is 15 rows deep; the spindles in the points radiate fan-shaped from eight places along the upper ridge of the crown. The introvert contains numerous small spindles with two girdles of low thorns; the length in 0.04 to 0.07 mm.

In the calyces and in the surface layer of the polyparium there are short, wide, warty spindles up to 0.42 mm long, covered with thorns and simple, high warts (fig. 15a-f). The surface layer of the stalk has warty spindles and irregularly shaped sclerites less than 0.27 mm long (fig. 15g, m). The interior of the stalk contains thin rods and spindles up to 0.50 mm long, having tiny thorns; the smaller spindles have higher prominences.

Colour. — Light brick red in alcohol.

Etymology. — Named for the island of Molokai in the Hawaiian Islands.

Remarks. — The colony has no spectacular characteristics. The fact that it was found in Hawaii is most remarkable, as this region is so poor in soft corals.

Geographical distribution. — Hawaiian Archipelago.

Bellonella petila spec. nov.
(figs. 5i, j; 14c, 16)

Material. — Philippines, Sombrero Island: 13°52'22"N, 120°46'22"E, depth 118 fms (= 216 m), USFC Steamer Albatross, Sta.D-5117, 21 January 1908; two specimens, the longer one (USNM 57581) is the holotype; the smaller one is paratype (RMNH Coel. 17417). Philippines, Northern Mindanao: 8°45'30"N, 123°33'45"E, depth 169 fms (= 309 m), USFC Steamer Albatross, Sta. D-5517, 9 August 1909; USNM 49851, one colony, paratype; 8°48'N, 123°31'E, depth 200 fms (= 366 m); USFC Steamer Albatross, Sta.D-5518, 9 August 1909; USNM 49887, one colony, paratype. Philippines, Jolo I.: 6°02'55"N., 120°53'E., depth 200 fms (= 366 m), USFC Steamer Albatross, Sta.D-5173, 5 March 1908; USNM 57582, one colony, paratype.

Description of the holotype. — Fig. 14 represents the whip-shaped colony at natural size. The total length measures no less than 450 mm, of which the stalk occupies 30 mm. At the base the stalk is 20 mm wide, but the distal end of the polyparium is only 1.5 mm wide.

The calyces are directed upward, with 8-lobed margins, and arise from longitudinal ridges at irregular distances. At their base they are oval in shape, 0.70×0.40 to 0.80×0.45 mm in cross-section; the height is only 0.30 to 0.40 mm. The calyx wall is rather thick, containing the same kind of sclerites as those in the polyparium.

The wholly retracted anthocodiae are yellowish, oval bodies about 1 mm high and 1 mm in maximum diameter. The anthocodial crown consists of ten to fifteen tiers of transverse spindles. The surmounting eight points are composed at their base of six to nine pairs of chevroned spindles ornamented with small spines; distally the spindles assume a longitudinal arrangement. The length of the spindles is 0.30 to 0.45 mm. They bear tiny spines.

Immediately below the crown the introvert contains some tiny spindles 0.07 to 0.10 mm long; more proximally the introvert seems to be devoid of sclerites. The aboral sides of the tentacles are armed with spiny spindles set *en chevron*; the proximal ones are about 0.25 mm long on the average, diminishing distally to 0.08 to 0.12 mm.

The sclerites in the surface layer of the polyparium are narrow, pointed needles and spindles up to 0.50 mm long (fig.16a-f). In the interior of the polyparium the spindles are narrower and up to 0.55 mm long (fig.16g-j).

The sclerites in the coenenchyme of the stalk are of two types: oval bodies 0.10-0.22 mm long, and wide, pointed spindles up to 0.40 mm long (fig.16k-u). Both types have the same low, rounded or wart-like prominences often arranged in girdles.

Colour. — Polyparium and stalk are dirty white, the margin of the calyces is pinkish.

Variation. — The paratype and the other specimens mentioned above show

all the same characteristics; the colonies are long and slender and the calyces are low and arise from longitudinal ridges; the colour, too, is the same.

Etymology. — Latin *petilus*, thin or slender, in reference to the strikingly tall, slender shape of the colony.

Geographical distribution. — Philippines.

Bellonella rubistella (Deichmann, 1936)

Alcyonium rubistella Deichmann, 1936:49-50, pl.1 fig.2, pl.3 figs. 1-7.

Bellonella rubistella; Verseveldt, 1978a:42-45, figs. 1, 2, pl. 1.

For a description the reader is referred to Verseveldt (1978a).

Geographical distribution. — West Indian region: Lesser Antilles, the Caribbean coast of South America, and southward to Suriname.

Bellonella variabilis (Studer, 1891)

(fig. 17)

Rhodophyton variabile Studer, 1891:89.

Bellonella variabilis; Studer, 1901:25, 26, pl. 2 figs. 5-9, pl. 10 figs. 4-6.

Nidalia variabilis = *Gersemia variabilis*; Kükenthal, 1906a:37; 1906b: 59.

Gersemia variabilis; J. A. Thomson, 1927:13, pl.4 fig. 9. — Pax & Müller, 1954:19, 20.

Alcyonium clavatum Studer, 1891:90; 1901:23, 24, pl. 2 figs. 1-4. — Deichmann, 1936: 5. — Tixier-Durivault & d'Hondt, 1974:1381.

Not *Alcyonium clavatum*; Kükenthal, 1906a:45. — Molander, 1929:52, pl.4 fig. 9. — Utinomi, 1964:3-7, figs. 1-3.

Material. — All specimens were collected at various stations by "l'Hirondelle" and are preserved in the Monaco Museum. North coast of Spain, Sta.57, 43°44'30"N., 6°12'15"W., depth 240 m; three specimens; Sta.58, depth 134 m; several specimens, the largest ones about 25 mm high, most of them ramified. Azores, east of Pico, Sta.247, depth 318 m; several small colonies and fragments. Azores, Sta. 866, depth 599 m; one unbranched colony 13 mm high. Near Monaco, Sta. 633, depth 69 m; 12 May 1896; only a holdfast is present.

Description. — Two of the specimens collected at Sta.57 have been figured by Studer, 1901, pl.2 figs. 6 and 7; the enlargement is upwards of $\times 2.5$. The specimen represented in Studer's fig. 7 is 27 mm tall. At half the height it has a short outgrowth, perhaps a rudimentary branch. We designate this specimen as the lectotype. All other colonies are paralectotypes.

For a detailed description the reader is referred to Studer (1901), but a few remarks may be made here. A striking feature is the shape of the closely set

calyces: their adcauline side is completely fused with the polyparium. The anthocodiae are retracted within the calyces. The anthocodial wall contains numerous thorny spindles about 0.40 mm long, densely arranged *en chevron*.

In the calyx wall, thorn clubs predominate; they are up to 0.22 mm long (fig. 17a-h; see also Studer's pl.22 fig.9, the two spiny clubs to the left below). They are conspicuous because of their high, pointed prominences. In addition to these clubs, the calyx wall contains some slender, thorny spindles up to 0.40 mm long (fig. 17i, j; Studer's pl.2 fig.9, the two slender spindles to the left above). They presumably occur mainly in the inner layer of the calyx.

The stalk contains rods and spindles up to 0.20 mm long, in the interior up to 0.27 mm (fig. 17 k-q). Especially in the shorter sclerites (fig. 17k-m) the blunt prominences are arranged in girdles.

Variation. — In the conical paralectotype (Studer, 1901, pl.2, fig. 6) the calyces are more contracted; the diameter is about 2 mm. The third sample collected at Sta.57 (the label reads, among other data, 5 Août) consists of only two fragments, about 11 mm long and 4 mm wide. The sclerites are identical with those of the other specimens. The colour is dark grey, while in the lectotype and in all paralectotypes the colonies are light coral-red with white calyces.

Studer (1901:90) considered the small specimens from the Azores to be a new species, which he named *Alcyonium clavatum*. A re-examination of this material showed us that the specimens agree in all characters with those from the Bay of Biscay.

Discussion. — Studer (1891) originally described this species as *Rhodophyton variable*, but later (Studer, 1901) referred it to *Bellonella*. Kükenthal (1906a:37) and J. A. Thomson (1927:13) assigned it to *Gersemia* von Marenzeller, in the family Nephtheidae. It is, however, impossible to include the unbranched or scarcely branched colonies of *B. variabilis*, with their retractile polyps and distinct calyces, in the family Nephtheidae. The species is closely related to other species of *Bellonella* and consequently belongs to the Alcyoniidae.

Possibly von Marenzeller (1878:374) himself caused some confusion by writing in his diagnosis of *Gersemia*: “Zoanthodem aufrecht, ästig oder knollig, *univerästelt*” (italics ours). That means: the colonies are either branched or unbranched — both possibilities in a single genus!

This does not mean that colonies in *Bellonella* are never branched (see fig.3c). In the related genus *Eleutherobia* ramified forms also occur (see fig.17g, h). However, this branching is not tree-like, with numerous branches and even small twigs as is usual in Nephtheidae.

Geographical distribution. — Bay of Biscay; Mediterranean Sea; Azores.

Genus **Eleutherobia** Pütter, 1900

Eleutherobia Pütter, 1900:449. [Type species, *Eleutherobia japonica* Pütter, 1900, by monotypy.]
Nidalia (part); Auctt. non Gray, 1835.
Bellonella (part); Auctt. non Gray, 1862.
Metalcyonium (part); Auctt. non Pfeffer, 1883.

Diagnosis. — Alcyoniidae with cylindrical polyparium, rarely branched. Polyps monomorphic. Anthocodiae retractile within calyces. Sclerites of polyparium, calyces, and stalk are eight-radiates, capstans and other double heads, rarely tuberculate spheroids, all less than 0.15 mm in length or diameter; spindles and/or rods also present.

Key to the species

- 1(23) Colony cylindrical or digitiform, polyparium sometimes divided into a few thick branches, never strongly flattened.
- 2(6) No armature in anthocodiae.
- 3(4) All parts of colony with tuberculate spheroids 0.05-0.08 mm in diameter *E. rotifera* (J. S. Thomson).
- 4(5) Interior of polyparium and stalk with very small 8-radiates 0.03-0.04 mm long, ornamented with prominences having star-like heads; calyces with 8-radiates 0.05-0.06 mm long . . . *E. albiflora* (Utinomi).
- 5(4) Interior of colony with branched rods 0.12-0.18 mm long, together with other forms including spindles and capstans *E. grayi* (Thomson & Dean).
- 6(2) Anthocodiae with crown and points.
- 7(10) No spindle-like sclerites in stalk.
- 8(9) Double stars, 0.08-0.12 mm long, predominate in interior of stalk *E. flava* (Nutting).
- 9(8) Interior of stalk with capstans, barrels, rectangular forms and crosses, usually less than 0.15 mm long *E. sumbawaensis* spec. nov.
- 10(7) Sclerites in interior of stalk usually pointed, girdled spindles.
- 11(12) Interior of stalk with thin spindles and needles up to 0.35 mm long, with sparse girdled spines; introvert without sclerites *E. studeri* (J. S. Thomson).
- 12(15) Interior of stalk with warty, often girdled spindles, the warts joined in the wide middle part of the spindle; ends of spindles are sharp, nearly smooth points.

- 13(14) Anthocodiae bell-shaped; anthocodial points consists of 5-6 pairs of spindles; introvert with few spindles 0.10-0.35 mm long; calyces with double heads and double cones with distinct waist
 *E. dofleini* (Kükenthal).
- 14(13) Anthocodiae dome-shaped; anthocodial points consist of 2-3 pairs of wide spindles; introvert with many spindles 0.05-0.10 mm long; calyces with double heads and rectangular forms with very short waist
 *E. duriuscula* (Thomson & Dean).
- 15(18) Interior of stalk with warty spindles, the warts scattered over the whole sclerite, not concentrated in its middle part.
- 16(17) Calyces on abcauline side 1.20 mm high, cylindrical, 0.80-1.00 mm wide; anthocodial crown about 10 rows deep; sclerites of calyces 8-radiates 0.06-0.09 mm long, and spindles less than 0.48 mm long, with two girdles of higher prominences at midlength
 *E. somaliensis* spec. nov.
- 17(16) Calyces up to 4.5 mm tall; anthocodiae bulb-shaped, 2.10 mm tall and 1.90 mm wide; anthocodial crown 20 or more rows deep; calyces with many clubs up to 0.15 mm long
 *E. splendens* (Thomson & Dean).
- 18(19) Coenenchymal sclerites, especially those in the interior of the stalk, are branched spindles and other forms (see Bayer et al., 1983, Trilingual Glossary: fig. 151).
- 19(20) Introvert with many spindles 0.08-0.14 mm long; calyces 1.2 mm tall; anthocodial points consist of 8-10 pairs of spindles *en chevron*; crown 6-8 rows deep; interior of stalk with branched spindles up to 0.32 mm long, and numerous flattened, branched, double star-like sclerites 0.13-0.25 mm long
 *E. unicolor* (Kükenthal).
- 20(19) Introvert with no sclerites or only a few in the basal part.
- 21(22) Calyces 2-3 mm tall and wide, usually slightly swollen; introvert devoid of sclerites
 *E. rigida* (Pütter).
- 22(21) Calyces low, dome-shaped, less than 1 mm tall but 2 mm wide; introvert devoid of sclerites except the basalmost part where clubs up to 0.10 mm long are present
 *E. rubra* (Brundin).
- 23(1) Colony strongly flattened laterally, stalk short; polyps large, extending up to 11 mm beyond the eight-lobed edge of the calyx; introvert transparent owing to the sparseness of red sclerites
 *E. grandiflora* (Kükenthal).

Eleutherobia albiflora (Utinomi, 1957)

Bellonella albiflora Utinomi, 1957a:159-161, fig.6, pl.10, fig.8. — Imahara, 1977:33-34, fig.2.

Material of this species was not available, but the descriptions by the above authors are sufficient to convey a good idea of its characteristics.

The absence of sclerites in the transparent white polyps and the presence of small capstans and 8-radiates in all parts of the coenenchyme are important.

In comparing the dimensions of the sclerites as shown in Utinomi's fig.6 and Imahara's fig. 2, a discrepancy immediately becomes evident. In a private letter, Imahara wrote that the enlargement of his drawings must be $\times 500$ instead of $\times 200$. This clarification solves the problem.

Eleutherobia dofleini (Kükenthal, 1906)
(figs. 19, 20)

Nidalia dofleini Kükenthal, 1906a: 27, figs. 18-19, pl. 2 figs. 8-9; 1906b: 35. — Utinomi, 1954: 45, fig. 2.

Bellonella dofleini; Utinomi, 1957: 161-162, pl. 10 fig. 12; 1958c: 100; 1960: 5, pl. 1 figs. 3-4; 1962: 106 (listed only). — Utinomi & Harada, 1958: 388 (listed only).

Not *Nidalia dofleini*; Thomson & Dean, 1931: 34-35, pl. 5 fig. 5, pl. 25 fig. 5. [= *Eleutherobia sumbawaensis* sp. nov. See p. 43.]

Material. — Japan: Sagami Bay, depth 150 m, leg. Doflein, 1906; MZW. 61. The lectotype.

Description of the lectotype. — The colony has been illustrated by Kükenthal (1906: pl. 2, fig. 8), enlarged slightly over three times. Our fig. 19a shows it at natural size. It is a small colony, only about 27 mm high. It is branched, like the specimens described by Utinomi (1954: 45). We designate this specimen as the lectotype.

Regarding the distribution of polyps, we refer to the illustrations given by Kükenthal (1906a) and Utinomi (1954). The calyces (Kükenthal's "Kelche" or "Polypenkelche") are rather distant. They are directed obliquely upward; on the abcauline side the height is 2 mm, and on the adcauline side 0.08 to 0.12 mm; the distal part, slightly swollen, is 1.80 mm wide.

When expanded, the anthocodiae are cup-shaped, widening toward the margin and thus more bell- or beaker-shaped (fig. 20a). The armature consists of a crown about 10 rows deep, and points each consisting of 5-6 pairs of curved spindles up to 0.60 mm long and 0.05 mm wide. Between the points there are two intermediates. The neck zone below the crown contains few spindles, 0.10 to 0.35 mm long, transversely placed.

The calyx walls contain warty ovals, capstans and capstan-like double heads 0.10-0.14 mm long, and double cones and spindles with a thick middle part and tapering, pointed ends; they measure up to 0.27 mm in length (fig. 19b-j, 20b-e). The majority have a median waist. The surface layer of the polyparium contains the same kind of sclerites.

In the surface layer of the stalk are small oval bodies and rectangular, warty sclerites 0.08-0.11 mm long (figs. 20f-h), double heads, double stars up to 0.16 mm long, and short, thick spindles up to 0.19 mm long, the larger ones usually with a median constriction.

In the interior of the stalk there are warty double heads, double cones and girdled spindles with a median waist; the latter are up to 0.24 mm long (fig. 19k, 1, fig. 20i, j).

Colour. — Creamy in alcohol.

Remarks. — The specimens identified as *Nidalia dofleini* by Thomson & Dean (1931: 34-35) appear to belong to a new species, *E. sumbawaensis* (see p. 43).

Geographical distribution. — Japan.

***Eleutherobia duriuscula* (Thomson & Dean, 1931)**
(figs. 18b, 21, 22c, d)

Nidalia duriuscula Thomson & Dean, 1931: 36, pl. 1 fig. 8, pl. 25 fig. 6.

Material. — Kei Islands, off Kur Island: 5°28.4'S, 132°0.2'E, 204 m; Siboga Expedition Sta. 251, 8 december 1899. ZMA Coel. 2974, one colony, the holotype. Molo Strait, Flores, 69-91 m; Siboga Expedition Sta. 51, 19 April 1899. ZMA Coel. 2974 (with the holotype). This small specimen was only tentatively included in the species, hence is ineligible for type status.

Description of the holotype. — The slightly curved, finger-shaped colony is 30 mm tall and 6-7 mm wide, including the calyces (fig. 18b). A distinct stalk is absent. The calyces are somewhat distant from one another; they are low, 0.70-0.90 mm high measured along the adcauline side. They are not club-shaped as Thomson & Dean's figure (1931: pl. 1, fig. 8) may suggest. Most anthocodiae are retracted within the calyces. The anthocodial crown is composed of 7-11 rows of curved spindles. Each anthocodial point consists of 2-4 pairs of rather straight, thick spindles, up to 0.40-0.50 mm long and 0.09 mm wide; they are covered with a few small thorns (fig. 22c). The introvert contains many small, spiny spindles 0.05-0.10 mm long.

The calyces and the surface layer of the polyparium contain tuberculate ovals and spheroids up to 0.19 mm in length or diameter and provided with a

usually short waist (fig. 21b, h). In addition to these, there are some more or less rectangular or capstan-like sclerites (fig. 21i, j). In the surface layer of the stalk there are capstans and rectangular forms about 0.15 mm long (fig. 21k, m). The majority of the sclerites in the thin, translucent canal walls consist of curious sclerites of which the shorter ones are oval, with a longer point at one end of the sclerite; they measure on the average 0.15 mm in length. The longer, more fusiform sclerites are up to 0.30 mm long, wide in the middle and tapering to a long, sharp point at each end (fig. 21n-p); the pointed ends have a few small prominences, but the wider median part bears warts often arranged in transverse zones.

Colour. — Grey in alcohol, the anthocodiae brownish red.

Variation. — Thomson & Dean's figure (1931: pl. 1, fig. 8) shows the small specimen from Sta. 51; it is only 8 mm in height.

Remarks. — As Thomson & Dean (1931: 36) mentioned, the sclerites of the outer layer of the colony "resemble those figured by Kükenthal [1906: text-figs. 18,19] for *N. dofleini*" (= *Eleutherobia dofleini*). The remarkable pointed spindles in the interior of *E. dofleini* and *E. duriuscula* (our fig. 21s-w) have been recorded neither by Kükenthal nor by Thomson & Dean; Utinomi (1954: fig. 2j, k, m) gave a few, albeit indistinct, drawings of them, as they are found in *E. dofleini*.

Geographical distribution. — Indonesia.

***Eleutherobia flava* (Nutting, 1912)**
(figs. 18d, 23, 33c)

Bellonella flava Nutting, 1912: 23, pl. 2 fig. 4, 4a; pl. 18 fig. 3.

Material. — Japan: Ose Zaki Light, N. 41°E, 5 miles, 95 fathoms (= 174 m), USFC steamer Albatross Sta. 4894, 9 August 1906. USNM 30089, one specimen, Nutting's holotype.

Description of the holotype. — The colony is shown at natural size in fig. 18d. The stalk is very short, about 5 mm high. The surface of the stalk and the narrow spaces between the calyces have thin longitudinal and transverse grooves producing a pattern of small squares. The calyces are low, dome-shaped, 2.10-2.50 mm in diameter at the base and 1.10 mm high; their margins are eight-lobed.

The small anthocodiae (fig. 33c), which are completely retracted within the calyces, are more or less dome-shaped; at the base they are 1.00-1.20 mm in diameter; the height is also 1.00-1.20 mm. The introvert contains numerous small spindles 0.06-0.08 mm long, with two whorls of spines at the middle. The

crown consists of about 10-12 rows of transversely placed spindles. It is superposed by eight points each consisting proximally of 10-12 pairs of spindles set closely *en chevron*; at first sight the spindles seem to radiate fan-wise; distally they are longitudinally arranged. The spindles of the crown and points, up to 0.40 mm long, are sculptured with small thorns. In the basal part of the tentacles the flat, curved sclerites are closely set *en chevron*. Their length is 0.15-0.20 mm, becoming smaller distally.

The walls of the calyces and the surface layer of the polyparium and stalk contain capstans, 8-radiates and dumb-bells, 0.06-0.10 mm long (fig. 23a-f). In addition to these there are, especially in the polyparium, narrow, pointed spindles up to 0.20 mm long, provided with two girdles of higher prominences (fig. 23g-i).

The thin canal walls of stem and stalk are armed with small, wide bodies 0.08-0.13 mm long, with two whorls of pointed prominences separated by a long waist, and at the ends a terminal point or small wart (fig. 23o, p, r, s). In addition, the interior of the polyparium contains some slender, pointed spindles, which also have two whorls of spines separated by a long waist (fig. 23n, q, t). In the interior of the stalk, typical spindles are practically absent.

Colour. — In alcohol the colony is grey; the sclerites of the anthocodiae are reddish brown.

Geographical distribution. — Japan.

***Eleutherobia grandiflora* (Kükenthal, 1906)**

Nidalia grandiflora Kükenthal, 1906b: 24-26, figs. 13, 14; pl. 1 figs. 6, 7.

Bellonella grandiflora; Utinomi, 1957a: 152-153, fig. 2; pl. 9 figs. 5, 6.

Remarks. — For a description of this species we refer to the authors cited above. In particular, Kükenthal's coloured illustrations (1906b: pl. 1 figs. 6,7) are beautiful and informative.

According to Kükenthal (l.c.), the calyces contain numerous small clubs and 8-radiates 0.06 mm long. Utinomi (1957a: figs. 2b, c) gave more drawings of the sclerites from the calyces. Especially in his fig. 2b a few capstans and 8-radiates can be seen in addition to more spindle-shaped forms. Sometimes the latter are slightly wider at one end, as Kükenthal shows in his fig. 13, but they can scarcely be called real clubs. The main types of sclerites in the calyces are warty 8-radiates and spindles, ranging in length from 0.06 to 0.13 mm.

Geographical distribution. — Japan.

Eleutherobia grayi (Thomson & Dean, 1931)
(figs. 24, 25)

Nidalia grayi Thomson & Dean, 1931: 37, pl. 2 fig. 2.

Material. — Between Misool and Irian, New Guinea: 1°42.5' S, 130°47.5' E, 32 m, Siboga Expedition Sta. 164, 20 August 1899. ZMA Coel. 2976, one specimen, lectotype. Off western end of Sumbawa: 8°30' S, 119°7.5' E, 73 m, Siboga Expedition Sta. 310, 12 February 1900. ZMA Coel. 2976, one specimen, paralectotype (stored with the lectotype). Ryukyu Islands: Mifuga, Kume, 26°23.5' N., 126°45.5' E., depth 30 m, 21 April 1983; coll. Dr. Katherine Muzik. USNM 75589.

Description of the lectotype. — We here designate the syntype from Sta. 164 as lectotype. According to a label with the specimen, this colony is represented in Thomson & Dean's plate 2 fig. 2. It is not clear what happened to the specimen, for it is not at all like the figure. In our fig. 24a we give a drawing of it in its present condition. It is now strongly shrivelled, showing deep irregular furrows. Furthermore, in Thomson & Dean's illustration, the polyps are placed too close together and the colour is different; it is now light brown. The paralectotype is somewhat smaller, also shrivelled and its colour is light brown as well.

The small anthocodiae do not contain sclerites, as Thomson & Dean already ascertained.

As to the sclerites in the other parts of the colony, Thomson & Dean distinguished six types. Unfortunately, they neither illustrated these nor stated exactly in which parts of the colony they occur. They only mention: "The canal-walls show a large number of small spicules". From this one would infer that spicules are found only in the canal walls, but this is not so.

The outer layer of calyces and polyparium (the surface between the calyces) contains 8-radiates 0.06-0.08 mm long (figs. 24i-k, 25a-h). Other forms are (1) triradiates, 0.03-0.04 mm in diameter (fig. 24b, c); (2) quadriradiates of which the tubercles lie in one plane (i.e., crosses; fig. 24g) or with three tubercles in one plane and the fourth arising vertically from the center (fig. 24d-f); and (3) rods with some high processes (fig. 24n-p). In fig. 25a-h, sclerites from the calyx wall are also represented. In the surface layer of the stalk, the same kinds of sclerites are found, although they usually are slightly larger.

The interior of the colony contains Thomson & Dean's type 6: "irregularly branched, relatively smooth rodlets" (fig. 25i-r) reaching 0.18 mm in length.

Variation. — In the paralectotype, the irregularly branched rodlets just mentioned are scarce and smaller, but we agree with Thomson & Dean that "no systematic importance can be attached to the relative numbers of different types of spicule, especially when they are nearly related in their main structure".

The specimen collected by Dr. Muzik in the neighbourhood of Okinawa is a red, curved colony 45 mm high, 12 mm wide at the base, and tapering upwards. The calyces are so low, hardly 0.5 mm high, that the surface appears smooth. The polyps are from 1.70 to 2.60 mm apart. Their transparent anthocodiae extend for a distance of up to 3 mm beyond the surface. The tentacles may be short and curved, but usually they are extremely elongated, even thread-like, 2.50 mm long. On either side there is one row of 12 or 13 oblong pinnules. The sclerites closely resemble those of the lectotype. In the surface layer of the colony, the 8-radiates are the commonest sclerites, and in the interior the branched spindles predominate.

Geographical distribution. — Indonesian Archipelago; Ryukyu Islands.

***Eleutherobia rigida* (Pütter, 1900)**
(figs. 26, 27, 28)

Bellonella rigida Pütter, 1900: 448-449, pl. 29, fig. 1. — Utinomi, 1957: 156-157, pl. 10 fig. 9; 1960: 4-5, pl. 1, figs. 1, 2; 1962: 106 (listed only). — Utinomi & Harada, 1958: 388 (listed only). — Jun-Im Song, 1976: 53-54, pl. 1, figs. 10-17.

Eleutherobia japonica Pütter, 1900: 449-500, pl. 29, figs. 2, 11.

Nidalia rigida; Kükenthal, 1906a: 33; 1906b: 29-30. — Utinomi, 1954: 43-45, fig. 1.

Nidalia pellucida Kükenthal, 1906a: 35; 1906b: 27-29, figs. 20-22, pl. 2 fig. 10.

Bellonella pellucida; Utinomi, 1957: 157-159, fig. 5, pl. 10, fig. 7; 1962: 106 (listed only).

Nidalia gracilis Nutting, 1912: 22, pl. 3, fig. 3, 3a; pl. 18 fig. 2a-c. — Utinomi, 1957: 147 (no description).

Material. — Japan (?), ZMH C2456, one colony. We designate this specimen as the lectotype (fig. 26). Japan: Fukuura, Sagami Bay, 150 m, leg. Dr. Haberer, 1-2 March 1903. ZMW no. 4695, one colony; Okiko Jima N.31°E., 4 miles (label reads "Kagoshima Gulf"), 39 fath. (=71 m), U.S.F.C. steamer Albatross Sta. 4946, 20 August 1906, USNM 30101, two (of seven) syntypes of *Nidalia gracilis* Nutting; Diakoku Saki, N.63°W. 4.25 miles, 25-27 fath. (=45-49), USFC steamer Albatross Sta. 3768, 5 June 1900, nine specimens, 7 USNM 76996, 2 RMNH Coel. 17435; Kinkwansen Light, Honshu, N.81°W. 5.4 miles, 81 fath. (=146 m), USFC steamer Albatross Sta. 3774, 5 June 1900, eight specimens, 7 USNM 76997, 1 RMNH Coel. 17436; Noma Saki, N.18°E., 8.8 miles, 13 fathoms (=24 m), USFC steamer Albatross Sta. 3725, 15 May 1900, USNM 49817, one small colony; Japan, leg. Drasche. NHMW 2342, three specimens.

Description of the lectotype. — The colony has a total height of about 90 mm. The grooved stalk is 10-15 mm long; its holdfast is oblique and membranously expanded. The polyparium is bent and hook-shaped, widest a little below the middle where it measures 11 mm including the calyces (fig. 26).

The crowded calyces are 1.60 to 2.00 mm wide and 2 mm high. Their outer surface sometimes shows a few longitudinal furrows, and the margin is eight lobed (fig. 27c).

The anthocodiae may be completely retracted within the calyces or more or

less extended, in which case the total length of introvert, anthocodia and the partly extended tentacles may be as much as 4 mm, of which 2.20 mm is occupied by the introvert. The anthocodiae proper are 1.00-1.20 mm long and 0.80-1.00 wide. They are armed with needles up to 0.50 mm long and 0.03 mm wide bearing inconspicuous thorns. Occasionally the basalmost needles lie transversely, forming a crown about 6 rows deep (fig. 27b), but sometimes all are arranged *en chevron* so a crown is not formed (fig. 27a).

The spiculation of stem and stalk agrees well with the descriptions and figures given by Pütter (1900), Kükenthal (1906) and Utinomi (1957, 1960). As in other species of *Eleutherobia*, the thin calyx wall consists of two layers having different kinds of sclerites. The outermost layer (and the outermost layer of polyparium and stalk) contains 8-radiates and girdled spindles 0.06-0.11 mm long (fig. 28a-e, h-j). The layer just beneath it (and also the interior of the polyparium) has spiny spindles up to 0.34 mm long; some are slender, others wider (fig. 28f, g). In addition to these sclerites, the interior of the stalk contains branched spindles, irregular in shape, with high, often bilobed prominences; they are up to 0.40 mm long (fig. 28k, l).

Colour. — Grey in alcohol; the anthocodial sclerites light red.

Remarks. — Pütter (1900: 449) correctly observed that *E. rigida* is related to *E. rubra* (*E. cinerea* has been synonymized with *E. rubra*) but, as Pütter found, the calyces are different: in *E. rubra* they are low and dome-shaped, but in *E. rigida* they are taller and wider, with a thin flabby wall, and appear to be inflated. The sclerites in the stalk are also different.

Variation. — There is a close resemblance to *Nidalia pellucida* Kükenthal, 1906, to such a degree that we decided to synonymize it with *E. rigida*. The most important difference is the distribution of the calyces, closer together in *E. rigida* than in *E. pellucida*. But, in the material at our disposal, it is impossible to decide to which of these species a given specimen belongs in respect to the distribution of calyces; intermediate forms are common, and the degree of contraction of colony and calyces also plays a part.

In the U.S. National Museum of Natural History there are several colonies labelled "*Bellonella* sp.", which we assign to *E. rigida*. The same is true for the specimens from Kagoshima Gulf, Japan (USNM 30101), which were described as *Nidalia gracilis* Nutting, 1912; however, that species, like *N. pellucida*, also must be synonymized with *E. rigida*.

A striking feature in most colonies examined is the uniformity of colour. In practically all specimens the stalk is white, the polyparium and calyces pink with white margins; the anthocodial needles are pink as well.

Geographical distribution. — Japan.

Eleutherobia rotifera (J. S. Thomson, 1910)
(figs. 18c, 29)

Alcyonium rotiferum J. S. Thomson, 1910: 573-575, pl. 1 figs. 3, 4, pl. 4 fig. 38.

Nidalia morifera Tixier-Durivault, 1954: 128-129, figs. 3, 4. — Utinomi, 1958a: 112.

Material. — NNE of Durban, South Africa; 28°28'S, 32°25.8'E, depth 27m, R/V Africana 1028 I, 15 May 1948; MNHN, one colony.

Remarks on Thomson's type specimen of *Alcyonium rotiferum*. — The depository of that type specimen could not be discovered. Fortunately Thomson's description reveals characteristics enough to give a good idea of the morphology and anatomy of the species. The typical characteristics are the absence of sclerites in the anthocodiae, the slender pinnules of the tentacles, and in the coenenchyme the uncommonly minute, round sclerites called "double wheels" by Thomson (see his pl. 4, fig. 38). Moreover the stalk is short, the colony is tough and leathery, and the calyces have a diameter of 2 mm.

The colonies described by Thomson were collected at "Kuskamma Point, NE by E 5 miles" (SW of East London, see J. S. Thomson, 1924, map), at a depth of 33 fms (= 61 m).

Remarks on Tixier-Durivault's (1954) type specimen of *Nidalia morifera*. — The colony was also collected at the east coast of South Africa slightly NNE of Durban, so about 550 km from Kuskamma Point. It is represented by Tixier-Durivault, fig. 3a (enlargement $\times 2$) and natural size in our fig. 18c. In most respects it agrees with Thomson's *A. rotiferum*: (1) in the anthocodiae sclerites are absent; (2) presence of the minute, round sclerites called "double wheels" by Thomson (see fig. 29); (3) the stalk is short, the colony is tough and leathery; (4) the calyces have a diameter of 2 mm; (5) the tentacles have long, narrow pinnules; their number could not be ascertained, but probably they are fewer in number, longer and more distant than is shown in Tixier-Durivault's fig. 3c.

In a few respects the colony differs from Thomson's *A. rotiferum*. The colony is wider and unbranched; Thomson's "complete" colony "consists of a number of slender cylindrical lobes, the stalks of which unite slightly together at their base". This description creates the impression that the specimen is not one colony with a number of lobes, but a group of colonies each with its own short stalk. However, the difference is of no consequence.

According to Thomson the calyces of *A. rotifera* are about 1.90 mm high; according to our own observation they are in *N. morifera* only 0.50 mm high, though Tixier-Durivault mentions that the calyces are protruding. But in both

species the diameter of the calyces is 2 mm.

Summarizing, we state that the differences do not justify maintaining these two species as distinct and that the junior name *morifera* must be dropped.

Geographical distribution. — East coast of South Africa.

Eleutherobia rubra (Brundin, 1896)

(figs. 18e, f, 30, 31, 32e-h)

Bellonella rubra Brundin, 1896: 6-8, pl. 1 fig. 2, pl. 2 fig. 2. — Pütter, 1900: 447. — Utinomi, 1957: 149-152, fig. 1, pl. 9 figs. 1, 2; 1962: 106 (listed only). — Song, 1976: 53, pl. 1 figs. 1-9. — Imahara, 1977: 32-33, fig. 1c.

Nidalia rubra; Kükenthal, 1906a: 32-33, 1906b: 22-24, figs. 10-12, pl. 1 fig. 5, pl. 5 figs. 29, 30. — Nutting, 1912: 21-22.

Bellonella cinerea Brundin, 1896: 8-9, pl. 1 fig. 3, pl. 2 fig. 3. — Pütter, 1900: 447-448.

Nidalia cinerea; Kükenthal, 1906a: 33; 1906b: 32.

Not *Nidalia cinerea*; Tixier-Durivault & d'Hondt, 1974: 256-259, figs. 5-7.

Not *Bellonella rubra*; J. S. Thomson, 1910: 554-556, pl. 2 fig. 13, pl. 3 figs. 21a-c, pl. 4 fig. 43. — Thomson & Dean, 1931: 35-36, pl. 23 fig. 6. — ?Tixier-Durivault, 1954: 127-128.

Material. — Japan: Hirado Strait, 35°5'N, 128°16'E. UUZM 72a, one specimen, the lectotype; Hirado Strait, UUZM 63, three type-specimens of *Bellonella cinerea* Brundin; Cape Tsiuka, 41°36'12"N, 140°36'45"E, 44-47 fms (=80-86m), USFC steamer Albatross, Sta. D4807, 16 July 1906. USNM 76995, eight specimens, RNMH Coel. 17418, two specimens. California: off Pt. Pinos Lighthouse, Monterey, 70 fms. (=128 m), USFC steamer Albatross, Sta. 4515, 23 May 1906. USNM 30068, two young colonies. Western Australia: West of Port Headland, 19°04.3'S, 118°50.5'E, 83 m, bottom: sand and gravel, Sta. N.W.S. 14; coll. J. Hoover, 27 April 1983. NTMD C5080, two specimens; RNMH Coel. 17434, one specimen; 19°03.5'S, 119°03.6'E, 81 m, bottom: sand and gravel, Sta. N.W.S. 15; coll. J. Hoover, 28 April 1983. NTMD C5075, two specimens.

Description of the lectotype. — We select as lectotype the colony UUZM no. 72a, which was illustrated at natural size by Brundin (1896: pl. 1 fig. 2).

The colony (fig. 32e) is conical, slightly flattened laterally, with rounded apex. Brundin's drawing creates the impression that there are no calyces, the surface of the capitulum appearing quite smooth. However this is not the case: dome shaped calyces are present. They measure about 2 mm in diameter at the base and 1 mm in height. The opening of the calyces is slightly offset toward the top of the colony. The margin is 8-lobed (fig. 30y).

All anthocodiae are retracted within the calyces. The armature of the anthocodia consists of crown and points (fig. 30a). The sclerites in these are not distinguishable from each other (fig. 30 l-m); the length is up to 0.45 mm. The crown is eight to twelve rows deep. The points are wide, so the interstices between the points are narrow. In each point the proximal sclerites are sloping; more distally they are longitudinally arranged. Arrangement *en chevron* of all point sclerites as shown in Imahara's (1977) fig. 1c is not correct.

In the tentacles there are different types of sclerites: (1) thin, transparent, sometimes antler like scales, 0.08 to 0.16 mm long (fig. 30f, g); (2) clubs, 0.10 to 0.27 mm long (fig. 30h-j) and (3) thorny, often curved rods, up to 0.34 mm long (fig. 30k). Of course, the longer sclerites lie in the rachis of the tentacle.

The distal part of the introvert is devoid of sclerites. The most proximal part contains some capstan like rods (fig. 30r) but the majority are clubs, up to about 0.10 mm long (fig. 30n-g). This accumulation of sclerites in the basalmost part of the introvert is clearly visible in Imahara's fig. 1c.

The calyces consist of two layers. The outermost one contains (1) eight-radiates, often oval and 0.06-0.08 mm long (figs. 30b, e; 31a, b), and (2) slightly larger sclerites, sometimes double cones, measuring up to about 0.15 mm in length (figs. 30c, d; 31c-e). In the inner layer of the calyces, longer spiny spindles are found, up to 0.30 mm long (fig. 31f, g). They are transitional forms to the still longer spindles in the interior of the polyparium; they may reach a length of 0.40 mm (fig. 31h-j).

In the surface layer of the short stalk the sclerites are somewhat larger than those in the outer layer of the calyx. The dumb bells and 8-radiates are 0.07 to 0.11 mm long (figs. 30s-u, 31k-m); the spindles and the numerous irregular forms measure up to 0.18 mm in length (figs. 31n-q).

The interior of the colony contains slender spindles, up to 0.40 mm long (figs. 28h-j, 30v, x); they are ornamented with high projections, which may be either truncated or branched and split at the top. In addition there are thorny bodies. In the interior of the stalk forms such as spiny, rod-like sclerites predominate; the length is up to 0.15 mm. There are also spindles up to 0.32 mm long, provided with high prominences (fig. 31s).

Colour. — In alcohol the surface of the polyparium and stalk is light brick red, the tips of the calyces are darker red; in fig. 30y an attempt has been made to show this by means of darker stippling.

Variation. — Fig. 18e, f, illustrates two colonies collected at Albatross Sta. D-4807.

Remarks. — Kükenthal (1906a, 1906b) included Brundin's *Bellonella cinerea* (Kükenthal's *Nidalia cinerea*) within *B. (N.) rubra*. He regarded the difference in colour as an insufficient reason for establishing a new species. The study of the three type specimens of *B. cinerea* Brundin revealed that Kükenthal was correct. No distinct anatomical difference could be ascertained; only the greyish colour is different.

Thomson & Dean (1931: 35-36) recorded the presence of two specimens in the collection of the Siboga Expedition, Sta.289. They did so "with some hesitancy". Investigation of the very poor material and comparison with the present specimens show that it cannot be assigned to *E. rubra*: calyces are

absent and the sclerites are different. Further determination of the specimens was impossible.

Geographical distribution. — Japan; N.W. Australia.

***Eleutherobia somaliensis* spec. nov.**

(figs. 18g, h; 33b; 34)

Material. — Indian Ocean off coast of Somalia, vicinity of Ras Maber: 09°33'N., 50°59'E., depth 70-80 m; R/V Anton Bruun Sta.9-442, 16 December 1964; USNM 77003, one colony, the holotype; 09°25'N., 50°54'E., depth 85-95m; R/V Anton Bruun Sta.9-437, 16 December 1964; two paratype colonies, one USNM 77004, the other RMNH Coel.17419; 09°36'N., 51°01'E., depth about 80m; R/V Anton Bruun Sta.9-444, 16 December 1964; three paratype colonies, two in USNM 77005, one in RMNH Coel.17420.

Description of the holotype. — The stiff colony attached to a stone is 67 mm high (fig. 18h). The stalk is about 10 mm long and 14 mm wide, surmounted by the branched polyparium. The stem reaches its greatest width of 22 mm at a height of 20 mm, where it bears a branch 20 mm long; somewhat higher up it divides into two branches, which slightly taper distally.

The calyces are conical with a rounded or pointed eight-lobed top, irregularly scattered on stem and branches, but in some places more or less longitudinally arranged in rows, between which there are deep grooves. In a vertical direction they are rather far apart; the intervals between the centres of the calyces are 2.40 to 2.70 mm, but sometimes as much as 3.20 mm.

Most of the anthocodiae are retracted within the calyces; when projecting, they are 1 mm wide and 1.00 to 1.20 mm high. The armature consists of crown and points. The crown consists of horizontally placed spindles, about 10 rows deep (fig. 33b). It is superposed by eight points of converging spindles; each row has eight to ten spicules. The latter are 0.33 to 0.42 mm, sometimes up to 0.50 mm long, and covered with loosely arranged thorns. The tentacles are retracted; they are 1.20 mm long and armed with two rows of distally diverging, flat, marginally toothed sclerites at the base of the tentacle 0.25 mm long. In the introvert many small spindles 0.06-0.10 mm long are present.

The thick walled calyces and the outermost layer of stem and branches contain small eight-radiates about 0.10 mm long (fig. 34a-d). Slightly deeper in the coenenchyme and also in the distal parts of the calyces, the spicules are larger and more fusiform, 0.16 to 0.37 mm in length, sometimes approaching the shape of clubs (fig. 34e, f); they bear numerous high warts. The thin canal walls of the branches contain long, narrow spindles and needles up to 0.58 mm long and provided with high thorns and wart-like processes (fig. 34g-i). A few

short, wide, irregularly shaped forms also occur.

In the surface layer of the stalk there are 8-radiates, which resemble those in the stem (fig. 34k-m), but slightly deeper most of the sclerites are thick-set capstans and more rounded bodies 0.13 to 0.17 mm long (fig. 34j,n); also many crosses are present. The thin canal walls in the stalk contain warty spindles resembling the spindle in fig. 34f, but usually they are wider; they are 0.21 to 0.30 mm long, a few as long as 0.40 mm.

Colour. — In alcohol the colony is creamy light brown.

Variation. — In one of the colonies from Sta. 9-437 the crooked stem bears three branches which lie in one plane (fig. 18g). Two of the colonies from Sta. 9-444 are unbranched, but the third has one lateral branch. One colony is yellowish and another is brownish red instead of the prevalent light brown.

Remarks. — The new species is characterized by the anthocodial armature, the intervals between the calyces and the typical coenenchymal sclerites.

Geographical distribution. — Coast of Somalia.

***Eleutherobia splendens* (Thomson & Dean, 1931)**

(figs. 18a, 33a, 35, 36c)

Nidalia splendens Thomson & Dean, 1931: 38, pl. 1 fig. 7, pl. 6 fig. 9, pl. 25 fig. 8.

Material. — Kei Islands: 5°28.4'S, 132°0.2'E., depth 204 m on hard coral sand; Siboga Expedition, Sta.251, 8 December 1899; ZMA Coel. 2980, holotype. Philippines: between Negros and Siquijor; 9°15'45"N., 123°22'00"E., depth 279 fms (= 511 m); USFC steamer Albatross, Sta. D-5536, 19 August 1909; two specimens, one USNM 60411, the other RMNH Coel. 17421.

Description of the holotype. — Thomson & Dean (1931: pl. 6 fig. 9) gave a handsome picture of this beautiful colony; our fig. 18a shows the same colony at natural size. Rather striking is the height of the calyces; on their abaxial side they are 3.50 to 4.50 mm in height; their width is 3.50 to 3.80 mm.

The anthocodiae project beyond the calyces for a distance of up to 4 mm. The height of the anthocodiae is 3.50 mm; the width varies from 3.00 to 3.40 mm. In the comparatively large anthocodiae the armature is strongly developed. The crown is comprised of more than 20 rows. The points are more than 2 mm high (fig. 33a) and consist of numerous closely placed spiny spindles up to 0.60 mm long, arranged *en chevron*. In the contracted state of the polyps, the introverts are densely filled with brick-red thorny clubs, spiny rods and spindles, usually 0.12-0.17 mm long.

The tentacles are curved inward and in this condition are slightly more than 1 mm long. The rachis contains many warty rods more or less longitudinally

arranged. On both sides of the rachis numerous curved, stout, flattened sclerites diverge toward the pinnules; the length of these sclerites is less than 0.40 mm, the width 0.05-0.06 mm.

In the outer layer of the calyces the majority of the sclerites are thorn clubs, 0.10-0.15 mm long, their handles with two or three girdles of warts; in addition there are 8-radiates (fig. 35a-k). Spindles and rods about 0.20 mm long are transitional forms to the sclerites in the inner layer of the calyx. The latter are narrow, pointed spindles up to 0.40 mm long, covered with girdles of high spines (fig. 35 l-s).

The surface layer of the polyparium has the same kind of sclerites as the calyces, but the spindles may be wider.

As contrasted with the spiculation of the calyces, the majority of the sclerites in the outer layer of the stalk are 8-radiates 0.06-0.08 mm long. Somewhat longer sclerites have one end wider owing to an accumulation of warts; such sclerites can be considered as forms intermediate between 8-radiates and clubs. The interior of the stalk contains warty spindles up to 0.3 mm long; they resemble the spindle shown in fig. 35n; their width varies from 0.05 to 0.08 mm.

Colour. — The polyparium, stalk, and proximal parts of the calyces are white; distally the calyces are light red. The anthocodial spindles also are red, but the tentacles are white.

Variation. — The specimens collected by the Albatross are rather small; they differ from the holotype also in colour: one of the specimens is brown, the other light greyish brown, but the margins of the calyces and the anthocodiae are browner.

Geographical distribution. — Indonesia, Philippines.

***Eleutherobia studeri* (J. S. Thomson, 1910)**

(figs. 33e; 36a, b; 37)

Bellonella studeri J. S. Thomson, 1910: 550-554; pl. 1 fig. 1; pl. 3 fig. 23; figs. 45a-e; 1921: 171; 1924: 48, 50, 71.

Metalcyonium clavatum; J. S. Thomson, 1910: 556-559, pl. 1 fig. 7; pl. 2 fig. 9; pl. 3 figs. 17, 19; pl. 4, figs. 35-37; 1924: 52.

Material. — St. Francis Bay, Cape Province, South Africa, R/V Pieter Faure Sta. P.F.18831, 3 May 1906; SAM H1249; Thomson (1910: 554) gave the following additional data: Noors Kloof Point, NW by W 1/4 W to NW by W 1/2 W, 8-10 miles, depth 23-35 fms (= 42-64 m); one specimen, the holotype; The same locality and depth, P.F.12479; BMNH 1962.7.20.31, "cotype".

Description of the holotype. — As Thomson (1910) explicitly stated to have based his original description on a single specimen (1910: 551), which was

illustrated (1910: pl. 1, fig. 1), and mentioned no other material, this specimen can only be the holotype. Our figure illustrates the same colony. The specimen in the British Museum (Natural History) designated as "cotype" therefore can have no legal status as either syntype or paratype.

Thomson's description needs some additions. The closely set calyces are cylindrical or slightly conical, the largest measuring 3 mm in diameter at their base and 1.20 to 1.70 mm in height. Between the larger calyces there are smaller ones, which differ distinctly from each other in size, so they cannot be regarded as siphonozooids.

The retracted anthocodiae are visible in the apertures of the calyces as eight lobed, small hummocks formed by the tentacles, which are curved inward. Extended polyps measure up to about 7 mm in length.

The number of pinnules on each side of a tentacle presumably amounts to eight or ten but the exact number could not be established; in the contracted state they are conical, 0.11 mm high and 0.09 mm wide at their base. The rachis contains numerous chevroned, thorny sclerites.

The anthocodiae are 1.60 to 1.90 mm high, armed with crown and points. The crown consists of loosely arranged, transversely placed spindles, about 6-10 rows deep. In the points the basalmost spicules are arranged *en chevron*, distally becoming longitudinal. They are narrow, pointed spindles, up to about 0.40 mm long, and red in colour. It stands to reason that the sclerites lie closer together in retracted anthocodiae, and that the number of rows in the crown may be more than 10.

The introvert is transparent, destitute of sclerites, 3.50 to 4.50 mm long. Basally it passes into the calyx, which has a weakly eight lobed margin.

The outer layer of the calyces, the surface layer of the coenenchyme between them, and the surface layer of the stalk contain small, brownish 8-radiates and capstans, 0.07-0.10 mm long (fig. 37a-e, h, i, m-r). In addition, in the calyces there are a few clubs about 0.11 mm long (fig. 37f, g). The inner layer of the calyces and the interior of the colony are provided with some thorny rods, in the calyx up to 0.20 mm long (fig. 37j-l), in the stalk up to 0.27 mm long (fig. 37u-v). In addition, in the stalk there are some needles, often almost smooth, up to 0.35 mm long, but the majority of the sclerites are slender, pointed spindles with girdles of distant, high spines at the middle, up to 0.30 mm long (fig. 37s, t).

Colour. — In alcohol the specimen is light red.

Variation. — The cylindrical colony of the "cotype" mentioned above (fig. 36b) measures 45 mm in total height, of which 20 mm comprise the stalk; the width is 11 mm. The walls of the low calyces are a little bulb-shaped. Otherwise it agrees with the holotype.

Discussion. — The following measurements given in Thomson's (1910: 551, 552) description were found to be wrong. The "minute, yellow, irregular spicules" occurring in the tentacles cannot measure "0.085 mm in length by 0.165 mm in breadth", for in that case the width would be almost twice the length. The spicules occurring in the "crown and tentacles" (the anthocodial sclerites are meant) are not 0.49 by 0.05 mm to 0.75 by 0.06 mm, and the dimensions of the spicules in the internal part of the calyx wall are not 0.50 by 0.03 to 0.75 by 0.03 mm. We found that the spindles in crown, points, calyces and interior of stalk are not longer than 0.40 mm.

Thomson's (1910) pl. 1 fig. 7, which illustrates a polyp of "*M. clavatum*" is a convincing representation of a polyp of *E. studeri*, but pl. 3 fig. 23, with its very small anthocodial sclerites, does not agree with the text.

Thomson (1910: 556) described four specimens of "*Metalcyonium clavatum* Pfeffer" from the South African east coast and enumerated (1910: 558-559) points of similarity and points of difference with Pfeffer's South American specimens. After our examination of Pfeffer's colonies it appears that the most striking differences between specimens from the two regions exist in the sclerites. In Pfeffer's species small capstans and capstan-like sclerites are lacking, but in Thomson's specimens they are numerous in calyces and stalk surface; cf. fig. 9 and fig. 37. The similarity in shape between the "cotype" of *E. studeri* and the colonies of Thomson's "*M. clavatum*" (1910, fig. 9) is surprising. The sclerites also are nearly the same. See also the discussion of *B. clavata* in this paper (p. 18).

Geographical distribution. — East coast of South Africa.

***Eleutherobia sumbawaensis* spec. nov.**

(fig. 32d, 33d, 38)

Nidalia dofleini; Thomson & Dean, 1931: 34, pl. 5 fig. 5; pl. 25 fig. 5.
Not *Nidalia dofleini*; Kükenthal, 1906a: 27, figs. 18-19; pl. 2 figs. 8, 9.

Material. — Sapeh Strait between Sumbawa and Komodo: 8°23.5'S, 119°4.6'E, 69 m, coral and shells; Siboga Expedition Sta. 49a, 14 April 1899. ZMA Coel. 2973, one colony (holotype) and several smaller complete colonies and fragments (paratypes). ?China Sea. Itzerodt . . . , Kükenthal 1917; depth and date unrecorded, locality uncertain. ZMH C1648, three colonies.

Description of the holotype. — The conical colony is 45 mm in height (fig. 32d), of which the stalk occupies 7 mm. The colony is widest immediately above the stalk, where it is 12 mm wide and laterally flattened. The polyparium is grooved longitudinally and has fine cross-lines. Polyps arise on the ridges between the grooves. The anthocodiae are retracted within dome-shaped

calyces less than 1 mm high, with eight-lobed margins; the centers are 1.90-4.40 mm apart.

The anthocodial armature consists of a crown, 12-14 rows deep, and eight points. Proximally each point consists of 4-6 pairs of spiny spindles up to 0.40 mm long (fig. 38a, b), arranged *en chevron*. Distally the spindles are arranged longitudinally (fig. 33b). Between the points there are two intermediates. The introvert contains many spindles 0.08-0.10 mm long.

The walls of the calyces, surface layer of the polyparium and stalk, and the thin canal-walls contain warty capstans, double heads ("barrels"), rectangular bodies and crosses, usually 0.13-0.15 mm long (fig. 38c-f, r-v), but smaller sclerites of the same forms are also common (fig. 38g-k). Sometimes the latter have a longer waist, more closely approaching dumb-bells and double stars (fig. 38n-q). In the calyces and outer layer of the polyparium there are a few double cones up to 0.20 mm in length (fig. 38 l-m).

Colour. — The colony is brick red, the distal parts of the calyces dirty white.

Variation. — The other colonies vary in colour from brick red to dirty white; some have a whitish polyparium and reddish stalk. Sometimes the double-headed sclerites are covered with stalked warts, in which case the waist is less distinct.

The colonies kept in the Hamburg Museum have the same shape and colour. Their calyces are somewhat closer together, but in spiculation there are no distinct differences.

Remarks. — Thomson & Dean (1931: 34) identified their specimens as *Nidalia dofleini* Kükenthal, 1906 (= *Eleutherobia dofleini*). A re-examination of the type specimen of *E. dofleini* revealed the incorrectness of that identification. Differences are: (1) In *E. sambawaensis* the calyces contain few double cones, which are up to 0.18 mm long; in *E. dofleini* such sclerites are up to 0.27 mm long. (2) In *E. sambawaensis* the surface layer of the stalk and the canal walls have no double cones, whereas in *E. dofleini* they have. (3) In *E. sambawaensis* the introvert of the polyps contains many small spindles, whereas in *E. dofleini* it has few but longer spindles. (4) In *E. sambawaensis* the anthocodiae are oval in shape, whereas in *E. dofleini* they have the shape of church bells.

Geographical distribution. — Indonesia.

Eleutherobia unicolor (Kükenthal, 1906)
(figs. 22a, b; 32c; 39)

Nidalia unicolor Kükenthal, 1906a: 34; 1906b: 26-27, figs. 15-17, pl. 1 fig. 4.

Bellonella unicolor; Utinomi, 1957: 153-156, figs. 3, 4, pl. 9 figs. 3, 4; 1962: 106 (listed only). —
Song, 1976: 54-55, pl. 1 figs. 18-25. — Imahara, 1977: 33.

Material. — Hakodate, Japan, leg. Hilgendorf, 1906; MZW 51, one colony, lectotype.

Description of the lectotype. — The straight, rigid colony is 28 mm in height, of which 10 to 13 mm is occupied by stalk (figs. 22a, 32c). The latter is over 4 mm wide; it is grooved longitudinally. On one side the base is expanded.

The polyparium is 15 mm high and on an average 7 mm wide including calyces. The anthocodiae are completely retracted into the calyces, which project obliquely upwards. Their tops are eight lobed and slightly over 1.50 mm wide; the interval between the apertures of the calyces is 3 to 4 mm. Proximally the calyces widen; they project about 1 mm above the surface of the polyparium.

The anthocodial armature is a crown with points consisting of thorny spindles on an average 0.35 mm long and 0.05 mm wide (fig. 22b). The crown is about 6-8 rows deep. Each point consists of 8-10 pairs of straight spicules arranged *en chevron*. The introvert contains many spiny spindles 0.08 to 0.14 mm long. In both crown and points the spicules lie close together. Utinomi's (1957) fig. 3a gives the impression that the spindles in crown and points are small and loosely arranged, but this is not the case in the colony investigated now.

The calyx wall consists of two thin layers. The outermost one contains capstans and ovals. The capstans, often 8-radiates, are 0.06 to 0.08 mm long (fig. 39a-d). Larger ones develop into oval bodies, 0.07 to 0.11 mm long. Still larger sclerites have fewer, more distant prominences. In the layer directly under the outermost one and in the interior of the polyparium (in the thin canal walls) there are spiny spindles up to 0.35 mm long (fig. 39e, f). The sclerites in the surface layer of the stalk do not differ much from those in the capitulum (fig. 39g-i). In the interior of the stalk there are spindles up to 0.32 mm long, and numerous more or less flattened, wide sclerites with relatively few but long prominences (fig. 39j-s). The length of these sclerites varies from 0.13 to 0.25 mm.

Colour. — In alcohol the colony is brownish.

Geographical distribution. — Japan.

Genus *Inflatocalyx* gen. nov.

Diagnosis. — Alcyoniidae with cylindrical, unbranched polyparium. Polyps monomorphic; anthocodiae retractile within large, inflated calyces. Spindles nearly smooth, very sparsely distributed throughout most parts of the colony.

Type species. — *Inflatocalyx infirmata* spec. nov., here designated.

***Inflatocalyx infirmata* spec. nov.**
(figs. 40, 41)

Material. — South Orkney Islands: 60°22'S, 46°50'W, 293-403 m, U.S. Antarctic Research Program, USNS Eltanin Sta.1084, 15 April 1964; USNM 76998, 1 colony (holotype), USNM 77000, 3 colonies (paratypes), RMNH Coel. 17423, 1 colony (paratype); South of South Orkney Islands: 62°06'S, 45°08'W, 485-489 m, U.S. Antarctic Research Program, USNS Eltanin Sta.499, 20 February 1963; USNM 76999, a smaller colony.

Description of the holotype. — The colony is curved, finger-shaped, 70 mm high and 20 mm wide at the widest part, including calyces (fig. 40b). The outside is thin and membranous but stiff. The interior of the colony is filled with wide canals separated by thin walls.

The calyces are relatively large, appearing inflated. They are directed upward, nearly parallel to the long axis of the colony; they are 1.50 mm high measured on the adcauline side, but on the abcauline side they form ridges of different lengths; they are about 2.50 mm wide near the middle. In a longitudinal direction they are fairly widely spaced: the distance between the opening of one calyx and that of a calyx lying obliquely under it varies from 7 to 15 mm.

Usually the anthocodiae are completely retracted within the calyces, but in some cases the tentacles project and in others the complete anthocodia is extended so that even the introvert projects above the edge of the calyx; the latter condition is shown in fig. 41. The anthocodiae proper (excluding tentacles and introvert) are 2.00-2.20 mm long and 2.00 mm wide. The armature consists of an indistinct crown and 8 points. The crown contains groups or bundles of spindles, irregularly arranged so that the number of rows cannot be determined. Each point consists of numerous spindles, sometimes arranged *en chevron* in the proximal part, longitudinally in the distal part. All these sclerites are straight or slightly curved spindles 0.25-0.50 mm long, nearly smooth or covered with small tubercles.

When extended the tentacles reach a length of about 2.50 mm. They have on the average 14 slender pinnules on each side. Sclerites are absent from the tentacles.

The introvert contains a few small rod-shaped sclerites.

The calyces, the outer layer of the colony, and the canal walls contain practically smooth spindles but nowhere numerous. The rigidity of the colony therefore is not caused by sclerites, but by the stiffness of the mesogloea. The spicules of the calyces are up to 0.80 mm in length, from elsewhere in the colony up to 0.50 mm. The calicular sclerites may be sculptured with small tubercles (fig. 40c, h).

Colour. — All colonies are grey in alcohol.

Variation. — The paratypes and the colony from Sta.499 differ from the holotype only in size (fig. 40a). The one from Sta.499 is 20 mm tall, and the others are from 45 to 60 mm tall and 16 to 22 mm wide. The membranous outside of the colony may be stiff or soft, and in some cases the colony appears to be inflated. All colonies are attached to stones by a membranous, spreading holdfast.

Geographical distribution. — Subantarctic waters near the South Orkney Islands.

Family Nidaliidae Gray, 1869

Diagnosis. — Colonies unbranched or tree-like, branches stiff, cylindrical. Outer surface rough, packed with large, multituberculate spicules, longitudinally disposed, which give the colony a rigid consistency. Polyps monomorphic or dimorphic. Anthocodiae partially or completely retractile into spiculose calyces; rarely, true calyces may be absent.

Key to the genera

- 1(6) Colonies rather small, capitate, distinctly divided into stalk and capitulum; rarely colonies may subdivide to produce two capitula, but never tree-like.
- 2(5) Polyps monomorphic.
- 3(4) Polyps retractile within cylindrical calyces that are expanded terminally into characteristic octagonal disk-like expansions
..... *Agraricoides* Simpson, 1905
- 4(3) Calyces with an eight-lobed or eight-pointed margin, capable of closing over the retracted anthocodiae or not; capitulum dome-shaped, hemispherical, or flattened and divided into a few lobes bearing polyps along their edges *Nidalia* Gray, 1834

- 5(2) Polyps dimorphic; capitulum dome-like, simple or divided into a few rounded lobes *Nidaliopsis* Kükenthal, 1906
- 6(1) Colonies reaching moderate to large size, always tree-like.
- 7(8) Polyps clustered at the ends of terminal branchlets, absent from surface of trunk and main branches
..... *Siphonogorgia* Kölliker, 1874
- 8(7) Polyps scattered on trunk and main branches as well as at ends of terminal branchlets *Chironephthya* Studer, 1887

Genus *Nidalia* Gray, 1835

Nidalia Gray, 1835: 59. — Kükenthal, 1906a: 30(part). — Deichmann, 1936: 55. — Utinomi, 1958: 101-118 passim. [Type species, *Nidalia occidentalis* Gray, 1835, by monotypy.]
Cactogorgia Simpson, 1907: 829. — Utinomi, 1958: 101-118, passim.

Diagnosis. — Nidaliidae with unbranched, occasionally weakly subdivided colonies, consisting of a bare stalk and a hemispherical, dome-shaped, digitiform, or compressed lobate polyparium. Polyps monomorphic; anthocodiae thin-walled and fully retractile within firm, projecting calyces (i.e., the anthosteles). Coenenchymal sclerites stout, reaching lengths of more than 1 mm.

Remarks. — Kükenthal's (1906a: 27) diagnosis of the genus *Nidalia* states: "Kolonie unverzweigt, selten gespalten", which means that it may be "cleft" or "split", evidently in reference to Gray's original specimen, which has two capitula (Gray, 1857: 129, pl. 7). This is not the same as "branched", which implies a tree-like form with numerous branches.

The validity of the genus *Cactogorgia* Simpson, 1907. — Simpson (1907) established the genus *Cactogorgia*. In conformity with the classification of Wright & Studer (1889) he assigned it to the family Nephthyidae, subfamily Siphonogorgiinae. In his "Revision of the genera *Nidalia* and *Bellonella*", Utinomi (1958) rightly referred it to the family Nidaliidae Gray, 1869, and to the subfamily Nidaliinae.

According to Simpson (1907: 829) the genus *Cactogorgia* differs from the allied genera *Chironephthya* and *Siphonogorgia* in the following respects: (1) The colony is much more densely spiculate, firm and rigid; (2) There is a marked distinction between trunk and polyp-bearing portion; (3) There is no definite branching, but the polyps are borne mainly on the margin of flattened lobes. The third character has been entirely ignored or disregarded by later authors, first by Thomson & Mackinnon (1910: 196). They described *Cactogorgia lampas*, a new species with a dome-shaped capitulum covered with calyces but mentioned nothing about the absence of flattened lobes in their

specimen. In the same year Simpson himself described a new species of *Cactogorgia*, viz. *C. agariciformis*, which has “an upper, polyp-bearing part, elevated in the centre, circular in outline and expanded horizontally, giving the whole colony a very distinct mushroom appearance” (Simpson, 1910: 324. See also our fig. 42a). Here, too, there is no trace of flat lobes. Therefore, it is difficult to understand how Simpson (1910: 324) could have written: “It is interesting to note that the inclusion of these two new species (viz. *C. lampas* and *C. agariciformis*) has not necessitated any change in the original generic diagnosis”.

Thomson and Dean (1931: 183, 184) described *Cactogorgia lampas* and the new species *Cactogorgia simpsoni*. The latter species also has a clavate habit, without a flat capitulum or flattened lobes. One wonders why these authors did not refer their new species to *Nidalia* Gray, 1835.

Finally, Utinomi (1958: 114) regarded *Nidalia* and *Cactogorgia* as congeneric, notwithstanding the difference in shape of the colonies.

It thus appears that even Simpson, as well as later authors, in fact abandoned the flattened polyparium and lobes as a diagnostic character. We here follow them in this respect, transferring Simpson's three species to *Nidalia*. In doing so, we consider the size of their sclerites to be an important factor.

Key to the species

- 1(17) Polyparium not laterally flattened.
- 2(7) Spicules in anthocodial crown up to 7 rows deep.
- 3(4) Polyparium long, finger-like; introvert without sclerites; sclerites in surface layer of stalk reaching a length of 4-5 mm
 *N. macrospina* Kükenthal
- 4(3) Polyparium short, dome-shaped.
- 5(6) Anthocodial sclerites stout, up to 1.30 mm long and 0.20 mm wide, those in the crown somewhat narrower; introvert filled with small scales and rods; sclerites of calyces and surface layer of stalk rarely branched *N. borongaensis* spec. nov.
- 6(5) Anthocodial sclerites slender; introvert without sclerites; sclerites in calyces and in surface layer of stalk wide and often branched
 *N. lampas* (Thomson & Mackinnon)
- 7(12) Spicules in anthocodial crown 10-20 rows deep.
- 8(11) Colony mushroom-shaped, having a hemispherical capitulum with its edge distinctly projecting beyond the narrower stalk; introvert without sclerites or at most with a few proximally and distally.

- 9(10) Length of coenenchymal sclerites up to 2 mm; ratio of length to width about 6: 1 *N. occidentalis* Gray
- 10(9) Length of coenenchymal sclerites up to 5 mm; ratio of length to width about 4: 1 *N. deichmannae* Utinomi
- 11(8) Colony torch-like, with a dome-shaped polyparium not distinctly projecting beyond the stalk; introvert with numerous small dumbbells *N. simpsoni* (Thomson & Dean)
- 12(7) Crown more than 20 rows deep.
- 13(14) Colony torch-like, with dome-shaped polyparium; introvert densely filled with sclerites up to 0.5 mm long; coenenchymal sclerites up to 1 mm in length *N. dissidens* spec. nov.
- 14(13) Colony with wide, spherical or hemispherical capitulum; coenenchymal sclerites more than 2 mm long.
- 15(16) Calyces 5 mm high; no sclerites in introvert; spicules of anthocodial points widen distally; coenenchymal sclerites ornamented with large, branched warts *N. agariciformis* (Simpson)
- 16(15) Calyces 1.20 mm high; numerous red sclerites in basal part of introvert; spicules of anthocodial points are slender spindles; coenenchymal spindles covered with low, blunt thorns and small tubercles . . .
..... *N. rubripunctata* spec. nov.
- 17(1) Polyparium laterally flattened; polyps situated mainly on the margins of the flat lobes.
- 18(19) Anthocodial points composed of one or two pairs of spindles, occasionally with one or two intermediates . . *N. celosioides* (Simpson)
- 19(18) Anthocodial points composed of 6-8 pairs of sclerites, or 10-15 spindles, roughly *en chevron* or irregularly arranged.
- 20(21) Crown 8 rows deep; each point composed of 6-8 pairs of spindles that increase in size from the base upward; anthocodiae measure 1.50 × 1.00 mm *N. expansa* (Simpson)
- 21(20) Crown 10-14 rows deep; each point composed of 10-15 spindles disposed irregularly or indistinctly *en chevron*; anthocodiae measure 3.00-4.50 × 2.00 mm *N. alciformis* (Simpson)

***Nidalia agariciformis* (Simpson, 1910)**
(figs. 42a, 43)

Cactogorgia agariciformis Simpson, 1910: 324-326, one plate, figs. 1-7.

Material. — Simpson's holotype; no data. Royal Scottish Museum, no number.

Description. — Fig. 42a shows the colony at natural size. The calyces are truncated cones, 5 mm high and 3.00 to 3.50 mm wide at the base.

All anthocodiae are retracted within the calyces. In order to avoid excessive damage to the specimen, we opened only two calyces. The two oval anthocodiae differed distinctly in size. The larger one was 2.80 mm in length and 2.40 mm in width; the smaller one was 1.40 mm in length and in width.

The crown sclerites are slightly curved, practically smooth spindles up to 1.30 mm long and 0.14 mm wide. The point spicules vary in length from 0.70 to 1.30 mm. Their proximal part is thinner and smooth; distally they are wider, up to 0.14 mm, and covered with minute thorns. The infolded tentacles are 2.40 mm long (in the small anthocodiae 1.70 mm); the thin distal part is always turned back hook-shaped. The rachis is consolidated by numerous, densely packed, small sclerites, arranged *en chevron*. Most are smooth rods, basally up to 0.35 mm long; more distally they are shorter, 0.10 to 0.15 mm, in the distal point 0.04 to 0.10 mm. In the middle part of the tentacle there are also short sclerites, 0.08 mm long, with a median constriction. The introvert lacks sclerites.

In the calyces and in the surface layer of the stalk the majority of the spicules is formed by pointed, more or less curved spindles up to 2.80 mm long and 0.47 mm wide (fig. 43a, b). Especially the large sclerites bear crowded, relatively high, branched warts (fig. 43j). In addition to the large spindles mentioned, the surface layer of the stalk contains many small, narrow spindles, 0.30 to 0.55 mm long, and covered with low thorns (fig. 43c-i).

In the interior of the stalk some spindles may be longer, up to 3.40 mm. Irregular forms such as depicted by Simpson (1910: fig. 4) are scarce.

Colour. — Light greyish brown in alcohol.

Geographical distribution. — Unknown.

Nidalia alciformis (Simpson, 1907)
(fig. 47c)

Cactogorgia alciformis Simpson, 1907: 834-835, figs. 4, 5, 6a-c. — Thomson & Simpson, 1909: 148-149, pl. 7 figs. 4-6.

Material. — China Sea. leg. Schneehagen. ZMH C2515, one specimen. Indian Ocean, littoral, R.I.M.S.S. Investigator. BMNH 1933.3.13.85, small piece of polyparium, paratype, Sir J. A. Thomson coll. Another label reads "schizoparatype, L.M.I. Macfadyen, 1952".

The specimen from the China Sea (ZMH C2515) to our knowledge constitutes the first record of this species since Simpson's original publication (1907). The shape of the colony (fig. 47c), with its flat capitulum and arrangement of the polyps mainly on the margin, is typical. Simpson's description of the type specimen is so distinct that a full description of the present specimen would be superfluous. The hard colony is 48 mm tall, with the stalk occupying 25 mm. The stalk is narrowest just above the base, where it is 4 mm wide, distally widening to 8 mm. The capitulum is flattened laterally, 5 mm thick in the middle, but 7-9 mm along the margins where the polyps are concentrated; its greatest diameter is 25 mm.

To Simpson's description of the polyps and sclerites we add that in the introvert there are many sclerites that resemble those in the tentacles: scales up to 0.12 mm long, with a median constriction. For the rest we refer to Simpson's description.

Geographical distribution. — Bay of Bengal: Andaman Islands, Arakan coast; China Sea.

Nidalia borongaensis spec. nov.
(figs. 42b, c, 44, 46a)

Material. — R/V Anton Bruun, Sta. I-47B, 19°50'N., 92°55'E., (somewhere off Boronga Is., Bay of Bengal), depth 22-30 m, 5 April 1963; two colonies, the widest one the holotype, USNM 77002; the other the paratype, RMNH Coel.17424.

Description of the holotype. — The height of the colony is 20 mm; seen from above the capitulum is 10 × 15 mm wide (fig. 42b). The calyces are about 1.75 mm high, but in many cases they merge together, so that the height cannot be ascertained.

The polyps are completely retracted within the calyces. The anthocodial crown consists of five to seven rows of horizontally disposed, curved spindles, up to 1.25 mm long and 0.08 to 0.16 mm wide (figs. 44e, f, 46a). The point

spicules are wide spindles, straight or curved, usually two or three in a row; the length is up to 1.30 mm, the width is 0.15 to 0.20 mm (fig. 44a-d). Both crown and point sclerites are covered with good-sized thorns.

In the rachis of the tentacles there are chevroned, spiny rods, 0.15 to 0.20 mm long (fig. 44g-k). The pinnules contain rods, 0.09 mm long, and scales with a median constriction and less than 0.05 mm long (fig. 44l-o).

The introvert is densely filled with scales and rods. Distally, just under the crown, they are small ovals, 0.025 to 0.040 mm long; proximally they are rod-shaped, measuring 0.10 mm and more in length (fig. 44p-s).

The sclerites in the calyces and in the surface layer of the stalk are straight or more or less crooked, usually unbranched spindles and rods, up to 2.20 mm long and 0.37 mm wide (fig. 44t, u). They bear closely set, crenellated warts. The sclerites in the interior of the stalk are pointed spindles with the same length as those in the surface layer, but they are narrower, up to 0.30 mm.

Colour. — In alcohol the colony is light yellowish brown.

Variation. — The paratype has the same height as the holotype, but it is narrower (fig. 42c).

Remarks. — The new species is characterized by the numerous small sclerites in the introvert, the shortness of the crown (five to seven rows), the length and width of the anthocodial sclerites and the ornamentation of the latter (densely placed high thorns).

Geographical distribution. — Bay of Bengal.

***Nidalia celosioides* (Simpson, 1907)**

Cactogorgia celosioides Simpson, 1907: 830-832, one plate — figs. 1-3c.

Remarks. — The type-specimen has not been located, but may be in the Indian Museum, Calcutta. In the British Museum (Natural History) there is a bottle containing two small pieces bearing labels that read: “*Cactogorgia celosioides* Simpson, 1933.3.13.89, Investigator, Andamans, paratype, Sir J. A. Thomson coll.”, and “Investigator, Andamans, schizocotype”. The two fragments are too small to provide any useful information, so we must depend upon Simpson’s (1907) original description for the time being.

***Nidalia deichmannae* Utinomi, 1954**
(figs. 45, 47a)

Nidalia rigida Deichmann, 1936: 57-58, pl. 4 fig. 4. — Bayer, 1961: 53 (in Key).

Not *Nidalia rigida* (Pütter); Kükenthal, 1906a: 33.

Nidalia deichmannae Utinomi; 1954: 43, footnote 3.

Material. — Cuba, off Havana: 23°10'54"N, 82°18'00"W, depth 230 fms (= 421m), 17 January 1885, R/V Albatross Sta.2321; USNM 10835, one specimen. Off Texas: 27°02'N, 96°40'W, 4 February 1939, R/V Pelican; USNM 49682, one specimen. Off Barbados, Windward Islands: 13°02'N, 59°34'W, depth 110-135 fms (= 201-247 m), 20 September 1964, R/V Oregon Sta.5015; USNM 53931, one specimen. Discovery Bay, Jamaica: Nekton Gamma, Sta.N-244d, August-September 1972; USNM 54843, one specimen.

Remarks. — The colonies closely resemble those of *N. occidentalis* (see fig. 47a, b). The main difference is the shape and especially the size of the sclerites. Both Deichmann (1936) and Bayer (1961) correctly stated that the ratio length: diameter of the sclerites in *N. occidentalis* is 6 : 1, in *N. deichmannae* 4 : 1. The difference in spiculation between the two species is shown in fig. 45. The big sclerites are flattened laterally. Examination of such sclerites by scanning electron microscope shows that they are commonly the result of fusion of adjacent sclerites, producing exceptionally large and irregular shapes.

The presence of numerous small, oval and rod-shaped sclerites (0.03-0.05 mm long), sometimes with a median constriction, in the distal part of the introvert in some (many?) specimens of *N. deichmannae* is a less distinct difference from *N. occidentalis*, as a few of these small sclerites may be present in some specimens of that species as well.

When *Bellonella rigida* Pütter, 1900, was transferred to the genus *Nidalia* by Kükenthal (1906a: 33), *Nidalia rigida* Deichmann, 1936, became a junior secondary homonym and was renamed *Nidalia deichmannae* by Utinomi (1954: 43, footnote 3). Article 59(b) of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature now in force (Third Edition, 1985) provides that secondary homonyms rejected and renamed before 1961 are permanently rejected unless use of the replacement name is a cause of confusion. As far as we can determine, there has been only one use of *N. rigida* Deichman since its original publication (Bayer, 1961: 53, in key only). Therefore, use of the replacement name can hardly be a cause of confusion, so we here adopt the new name proposed by Utinomi.

Later, Utinomi (1958: 105) was of the opinion that *N. occidentalis* and *N. deichmannae* are conspecific: "the two are so alike each other that it is not possible to separate them from each other specifically". It is doubtful whether

Utinomi would have retained this standpoint if he had an opportunity to see and study any samples of *N. deichmannae*. It must be admitted that the points of resemblance are so numerous that it is far from easy to make a decision. Nevertheless the present authors hold the view that both species are valid.

Geographical distribution. — West Indian Region.

***Nidalia dissidens* spec. nov.**

(figs. 47d, 48, 49)

Material. — Bahamas, Santaren Channel: 23°37'N, 79°24'W, 529-543 m, Gerda Sta. 1016, 15 June 1968; USNM 54835, one colony, the holotype; second specimen, USNM 77278, paratype; 23°34'N, 79°17'W, 525-516m. R/V Gerda Sta. G-1015, 15 June 1968. USNM 54854, one colony, paratype. Straits of Florida: 25°07'N, 79°15'W, 549m. M/V Combat Sta. 447, 23 July 1957. USNM 54855, one colony, paratype. Lesser Antilles, north of Anguilla: 18°26.4'N, 60°12.6'W, 393-451 m. R/V Pillsbury Sta. P-984, 22 July 1969. USNM 55202, 4 colonies, paratypes.

Description. — The holotype colony has a total height of 30 mm. It consists of a stalk and a capitulum. The unbranched stalk is 20 mm high. At a height of 7 mm it is narrowest, 6 to 7 mm. Distally and proximally it widens funnel-wise, proximally it has a basal expansion (fig. 47d).

Seen from above the capitulum is oval in shape; the diameters are 17 and 10 mm. It is slightly convex and bears closely set polyps (fig. 48a). Each polyp has a low calyx with an eight-lobed edge. The anthocodia projects above the calyx for a distance of 4 to 7 mm; the width is on an average 2.50 mm. The introvert is retracted within the fold between anthocodia and calyx. It is densely filled with straight or curved spindles and rods, up to 0.50 mm long (fig. 48b, c). It is noteworthy that these spicules often form small, randomly scattered groups of parallel spindles (fig. 48d).

The anthocodiae are armed with crown and points. The crown is exceptionally long (fig. 48b). It is composed of about twenty to thirty rows of weakly curved spindles, up to 1.20 mm long. Each point consists of a number of straight or curved slender spindles, up to 1.30 mm long (fig. 48b, c). Proximally they are arranged *en chevron*, ten to twelve in a row; distally they lie parallel to each other. Between these points there are eight intermediate points, each consisting of a few spicules, which are shorter and narrower than those in the principal points. Broch (1939: 7) found the same condition in *Clavularia* (?) *diademata* Broch, 1939. He called them primary and secondary points. The sclerites in the latter can be considered intermediates (see Bayer et al., 1983: 8).

The tentacles, about 2 mm long, are for the greater part retracted within the

anthocodiae. They are densely filled with sclerites. Those in the basal part of the tentacle rachis are relatively wide, curved, thorny rods, 0.60 mm long. More distally and laterally the sclerites are shorter and thinner; the pinnules contain numerous tiny rods (fig. 49 l, n).

The calyces and surface layer of the stalk contain spindles and rods, up to 1.20 mm long. They are covered with irregular spines and thorns (fig. 49a-d). The canal-walls in the interior of the stalk are thin membranes; they contain few, slender spindles with low, often truncated thorns; they measure up to 1 mm in length (fig. 49e-g).

Colour. — In alcohol the colony is creamy white.

Remarks. — The species differs from all known *Nidalia* species in having an introvert densely filled with interlacing rods and spindles, whereas in some (all?) other *Nidalia* species the introvert contains (some) scales and/or minute dumb-bells. We think this difference is insufficient ground for establishing a new genus.

Etymology. — The specific name *dissidens* refers to the different spiculation of the introvert.

Geographical distribution. — Straits of Florida; Bahamas; Lesser Antilles.

***Nidalia expansa* (Simpson, 1907)**

Cactogorgia expansa Simpson, 1907: 830, 833, one plate, figs. 7-9c.

Remarks. — The depository of the type specimen is unknown, but is probably the Indian Museum. No material has been available for study, so the original description must suffice for the present.

***Nidalia lampas* (Thomson & Mackinnon, 1910) (figs. 42d, 46c, d, 50)**

Cactogorgia lampas Thomson & Mackinnon, 1910: 196, pl. 11, fig. 6, pl. 13, fig. 16. — Thomson & Dean, 1931: 183, pl. 3 figs. 3, 5.

Not *Cactogorgia lampas*; Thomson & Dean, 1931: 183, pl. 6 fig. 10.

Not *Nidalia lampas*?; Bayer, 1974: 258-261, fig. 1A-F, pl. 2E.

Material. — Seychelles: depth 37 fms (=68 m); BMNH 1912.2.24.57; one colony the holotype. Kei Islands: 5°36.5'S., 132°55.2'E., depth 90 m, sand, coral and shells; Siboga Expedition, Sta.260, 16/18 December 1899; ZMA Coel.2275, two specimens.

Description of the holotype. — The specimen is excellently represented by Thomson & Mackinnon, pl. 11 fig. 6. Unfortunately, the short branch is now broken off (fig. 42d). Distally the stalk widens funnel-shaped, forming the

torch-like capitulum. Many polyps are not retracted. The dimensions of the anthocodiae are $2.35\text{-}2.50 \times 1.75\text{-}2.00$ mm. The crown consists of six to seven rows of horizontal spindles (fig. 46c). Each point is formed of two or three pairs of chevroned, curved, weakly thorned spindles, up to 1 mm long. There are no sclerites in the introvert.

The sclerites in the calyces and in the surface layer of the stalk may be straight, but often they are irregularly curved and elaborately branched (fig. 50). The length is up to 2.25 mm, the width may be up to 0.35 mm. The prominences are high, rough warts.

Variation. — One of the specimens collected by the Siboga Expedition, Sta.260, is too small to justify investigation. In the other colony the number of transverse rows in the crown is six to eight or seven to ten (fig. 46d). As in the holotype, the introvert is destitute of sclerites, but unlike the holotype the coenenchymal sclerites are unbranched. Now the question arises whether this difference justifies the creation of a new species. In our opinion it does not. In other octocorals we sometimes see the same phenomenon, e.g. in *Sarcophyton glaucum* and in *Sinularia polydactyla*.

Remarks. — The specimen collected by the Siboga Expedition, Sta.164, which was included within *Cactogorgia lampas* by Thomson & Dean, 1931: 183, must be referred to *N. simpsoni* (see p. 61), as is also the case with Bayer's *N. lampas?* (Bayer, 1974: 258).

Geographical distribution. — Seychelles; Indonesian waters.

***Nidalia macrospina* (Kükenthal, 1906)**

(fig. 42j, k, 46b, 51)

Nidalia macrospina Kükenthal, 1906a: 34-35; 1906b: 30-31, figs. 23, 24; pl. 2 figs. 11,12. —

Thomson & Dean, 1931: 35, pl. 8 fig. 7.

Bellonella macrospina, Utinomi, 1957: 162-164, fig. 7, pl. 10 fig. 10; 1958b: 100 (listed); 1960a: 5; 1962: 106 (listed). — Utinomi & Harada, 1958: 388 (listed).

Bellonella sibogae Utinomi, 1957: 164-165, fig. 8, pl. 10 fig. 11.

Material. — Banda Sea, vicinity of Kai Islands: $5^{\circ}28.4'S$, $132^{\circ}0.2'E$, depth 203 m, hard coral sand; Siboga Exped., Sta.251, 8 December 1899. ZMA Coel.2974, one specimen. Arabian Sea, off Gujarat State: $20^{\circ}23'-43.8'N$, $70^{\circ}00'-17.2'E$, depth 43 m, R/V Anton Bruun, Sta.206A; 15 November 1963: USNM 60236; several colonies, of which a few are kept in RMNH, Coel.17425; USNM 60241, one branched colony. ?China Sea. ZMH C1719, one specimen.

Description of specimen SMH C1719 (fig. 42k). — The label with the coral reads: "*Nidalia (Bellonella) macrospina*; Itzerodt d; Pfeffer; Kuckenthal 1917;? China Sea." Although Kükenthal's name is misspelled, it seems possi-

ble that Kükenthal himself identified the specimen in 1917; the name *macrospina* was also misspelled.

The small, slender colony measures 30 mm in height; the stalk is short, 4 to 8 mm high. It is attached to a shell. The calyces are rather far apart, in the shape of truncated cones projecting obliquely upwards. The abcauline side is on an average 3 mm high, the adcauline side 1.25 to 1.40 mm. All anthocodiae are completely retracted.

The crown is five to six rows deep; the sclerites are nearly smooth, up to 0.45 mm long. The eight points consist of six to eight pairs of chevroned, smooth sclerites, up to 0.45 mm long and 0.03 to 0.04 mm wide. The tentacles could not be investigated. There are no sclerites in the introvert.

The sclerites in the surface layer of the colony are up to 3.50 mm long; Kükenthal (1906b) and Utinomi (1957) report lengths of 6 and 5 mm respectively. Some spindles are bifurcated at one end. The prominences, which are rather widely spaced, are very small, low, truncated thorns and tiny warts 0.015 to 0.025 mm in diameter. Kükenthal's (1906b) fig. 23 on the right probably creates the impression that the prominences are densely placed and stretched in a transverse direction, but in our specimen they are small in all directions; sometimes they are arranged in transverse rows. In Kükenthal's (1906b) pl. 2 fig. 11 a number of pointed spindles project far beyond the surface of the stalk as they do in the colony described above.

Colour. — In alcohol the colony is brick-red; the retracted anthocodiae are white.

Variation. — The specimen ZMA Coel.2974 is illustrated by Thomson & Dean, 1931, pl. 8 fig. 7. The imbricate calyces are tubular or conical; they project obliquely upwards. On the abcauline side the height is 4 to 7 mm, on the adcauline side 2 to 4 mm. The sclerites in the calyces are spindles up to 3.20 mm long and 0.50 mm wide; they are covered with small, low, often crenellate warts.

The anthocodial crown is five to six rows deep; the length of the sclerites is up to 0.95 mm (fig. 46b). The points consist of smooth, curved spindles, 0.80 to 1.20 mm long and 0.07 to 0.08 mm wide, hence larger than those in the specimen described above. The tentacles have smooth rods 0.20 mm long.

The surface layer of the polyparium of specimen ZMH C1719 contains spindles up to 4.40 mm long; in the base they are up to 3.40 mm long and 0.65 mm wide; a few are bifurcated at one end (fig. 51). The small, crenellate warts are often elongated in a transverse direction. In the interior of the colony the membranous canal walls have very few sclerites.

Colour. — The colony is not light brown as stated by Thomson & Dean (1931), but light grey.

The specimens from the Arabian Sea (USNM 60236) are small, the largest 30 mm in height (fig. 42j). All are brick-red in colour.

The other specimen from the Arabian Sea (USNM 60241) is 45 mm high; it has two side branches, 10 to 15 mm long. The colour is grey to light brown.

Remarks. — The question arises whether Utinomi (1957: 165) was correct in referring Thomson & Dean's Siboga specimen described above to his new species *Bellonella sibogae*. We think he was, for the differences, are rather small. But it is quite a different question whether his new species was justified. It is not clear that *B. sibogae* is sufficiently different from *N. macrospina* (Kükenthal 1906a, 1906b; Utinomi, 1957) and from the specimen in the Hamburg Museum (ZMH C1719) described here to permit separation.

Although the specimens show some differences in anthocodial armature, they also have important points of similarity, including the number of rows of sclerites in the crown, absence of sclerites from the introvert, length of sclerites of the calyces and surface layer of polyparium and stalk, and the paucity of sclerites in the interior of the colonies, as well as the length of stalk and relative height of the calyces. These similarities are sufficiently strong evidence that the specimens belong to one species, *N. macrospina*, of which *Bellonella sibogae* Utinomi is a junior synonym.

Geographical distribution. — Japan, Indonesia, Arabian Sea.

***Nidalia occidentalis* Gray, 1835**

(figs. 42e-g, 45, 47b, 52, 53)

Nidalia occidentalis Gray, 1835: 59, 60; 1857: 129, pl. 7. — Deichmann, 1936: 56, 57, pl. 1 fig. 5, pl. 4 figs. 1-3. — Utinomi, 1958: 102-106, figs. 1-3. — Bayer, 1961: 53, figs. 9h, 10a-c; 1974: 258, 261, fig. 1G-I, pl. 2 fig. D. — Verseveldt, 1978: 45-47.

Material. — Several colonies from the West Indian region are kept in the National Museum of Natural History, Washington. Barbados, leg. Ehrhardt (further information is lacking); ZMH C2514; one colony.

Remarks. — After Deichmann's (1936) and Utinomi's (1958) detailed descriptions and Bayer's (1961, 1974) short remarks only a few additions need to be given.

The shape of the colony. — Usually the more or less curved or crooked stalk, which widens apically, bears a dome-shaped or mushroom-shaped capitulum, which distinctly projects beyond the stalk (see Gray, 1857, pl. 7; Bayer, 1974, pl. 2 fig. D; our figs. 42e-g, 47b). But sometimes the capitulum does not project; see Utinomi, 1958, fig. 1A. Utinomi's specimen was small; according

to the text it measured 22 mm in height, so the scale below his fig. 1A must be 5 mm.

Usually, the stalk is unbranched, but bifurcated colonies have been found; see Gray's figure, 1857, pl. 7.

The calyces and anthocodiae. — Usually the anthocodiae are completely retracted within the calyces. In this case the calyx is cone-shaped. But in case the anthocodia is protruding, the calyx is cylindrical, its mouth is open and the width of the calyx is 2.50 mm; the height is always 1.75 to 2.50 mm.

The anthocodiae are oviform (fig. 52). The dimensions vary rather considerably; the length from 1.70 to 3.00 mm, the width from 1.30 to 2.50 mm. The armature consists of crown and points. The crown is very wide; it consists of fifteen or more rows of bent spicules. In each point the proximal spicules are arranged *en chevron*, three to six or eight in each row; the distal ones lie parallel to each other. Between the points there are usually two intermediate sclerites.

The distal part of the introvert is devoid of sclerites, but proximally it is densely filled with scales, up to about 0.10 mm long.

The coenenchymal sclerites. — The spindles in the calyces, in the surface layer of the stalk and in the interior of the stalk closely resemble each other. Their ornamentation is typical. Some spicules are armed with distant small thorns, others have small truncated prominences, and still others are densely covered with complicated, often branched warts (fig. 53a-g).

Geographical distribution. — West Indian Region.

***Nidalia rubripunctata* spec. nov.**
(figs. 54, 55)

Material. — Colombia, off Carrizal: 12°17'N, 72°15'W, depth 60-64 m; Pillsbury Sta.-P773, 29 July 1968; USNM 55205 (the holotype), 10 paratypes USNM 77001, and 4 paratypes RMNH Coel.17427; 12°05'N, 72°38.5'W, depth 79-82 m; Pillsbury Sta.P-775, 29 July 1968; USNM 55206, 4 paratypes.

Description of the holotype. — The colony (fig. 54a) has a stiff, crooked, barren stalk, 80 mm long. The width varies from 3 to 6 mm; immediately beneath the capitulum it is 8 mm wide. The capitulum is globular, 15 mm in height and width.

The calyces are truncated cones, each with a red margin (see below). They are about 1.20 mm high, the centers 3 to 4 mm apart.

Most anthocodiae project beyond the edge of the calyces (fig. 54). Often they droop, not having any support beyond from the soft introvert. At the level

of the crown the anthocodia is widest, 2 mm; the height of an anthocodia is also 2 mm. Rather striking is the number of 25 to 30 rows of spicules in the crown. These spicules are slender, pointed, nearly smooth spindles up to about 0.70 mm long and 0.03 mm wide. An anthocodial point consists on each side of two to five sclerites, which are smooth, some of them hockeystick-shaped, up to 1 mm long and 0.07 mm wide. Between each two points there are on an average three smaller intermediates.

The rachis of the tentacles is densely filled with transversely placed rods about 0.08 mm long.

The introvert is thin-walled and devoid of sclerites distally, but in the most proximal part sclerites are very crowded and conspicuous by their red colour. In retracted anthocodiae they are accumulated on the margins of the calyces. This can be easily understood by reference to "contraction" (fig. 1), which shows the base of the introvert where it joins the rim of the calyx. The sclerites are flat scales and minute rods; the former are 0.07 mm long and they often have a median waist; the latter are 0.07 to 0.16 mm long, sometimes longer, and are covered with tiny thorns (fig. 55).

The sclerites in calyces and stalk are long, narrow, pointed spindles up to 3 mm long and 0.26 mm wide. They are densely covered with low, blunt thorns, truncated cones and small, compound, irregularly shaped warts.

Colour. — The bright red specks on the margins of the calyces contrast beautifully with the white of the rest of the colony.

Variation. — The colonies observed differ among themselves only in size.

Geographical distribution. — Caribbean coast of Colombia.

***Nidalia simpsoni* (Thomson & Dean, 1931)**

(figs. 47e-g, 56, 57)

Cactogorgia simpsoni Thomson & Dean, 1931: 184, pl. 15 figs. 6, 8; pl. 27 fig. 3.

Cactogorgia lampas; Thomson & Dean, 1931: 183, pl. 3 figs. 3, 5; pl. 6 fig. 10.

Nidalia lampes; Bayer, 1974: 258, fig. 1 A-F; pl. 2 E. — Faulkner 1974: 157, pl. 19. — Faulkner & Chescher, 1979: 271, pl. 44.

Not *Cactogorgia lampas* Thomson & Mackinnon, 1910: 196, pl. 11, fig. 6; pl. 13, fig. 16. (see page 57).

Material. — Timor, south coast: 9°0.3'S, 126°24.5'E, depth 112 m, mud, sand and shells; Siboga Expedition Sta. 289, 20 January 1900; ZMA Coel.2276, one specimen, the holotype. Between Misool and Irian, Papua: 1°42.5'S, 130°47.5'E, depth 32 m, sand, small stones and shells, Siboga Expedition Sta. 164, 20 August 1899; ZMA Coel.2272, three specimens identified with *Cactogorgia lampas* by Thomson & Dean, 1931: 183. Hansa Bay, N. coast of Papua-New Guinea: depth 36 m, in mud; collected by Mrs. A. Tursch in 1979, no. Var. 50; RMNH Coel.17428, two specimens. Palau Islands: Great Reef, Baleschesengel Island, Ngemelis Islands; depth 12 m. Coll. Douglas Faulkner, 9 August 1973; USNM 58586, two specimens.

Description of the holotype. — A beautiful drawing of the colony is given by Thomson & Dean (1931, pl. 15 fig. 8). Our fig. 47e shows it at natural size. Damage visible along the margin of the capitulum is the result of necessary examination of the polyps.

Thomson & Dean's description needs some additions. The (retracted) anthocodiae are 2.80 to 3.00 mm long and 2.40 mm wide. The crown consists of 15 to 20 rows of transversely placed slender spindles, up to about 1.15 mm long (fig. 56). In general the anthocodial points are composed of three to five pairs of chevroned spindles, up to 1.50 mm long and 0.12 mm wide. Usually they are irregularly disposed; sometimes a few are longer than the others. Between the points one or two intermediates are present. In order not to damage the holotype the drawings of the anthocodial armature (fig. 56b) have been made of a polyp taken from another specimen, Siboga Expedition Sta. 164.

The introvert contains numerous small sclerites: dumb-bells, smooth or with tiny prominences and 0.08 to 0.14 mm long; see Thomson & Dean, 1931: pl. 27, fig. 3, to the left. In the same part of this figure Thomson & Dean give drawings of three sclerites from the tentacles; these are curved and wide, usually still wider at one end.

The calyces, the surface layer and the interior of the stalk contain unbranched, straight or curved spindles; those in the surface layer are longest, up to 2.60 mm. The prominences are conspicuously high, often branched warts (fig. 57).

Variation. — One of the specimens (RMHN Coel. 17428) from Hansa Bay, Papua-New Guinea is very small and has few polyps. The other one is a little larger; in the anthocodiae the crown consists of up to eighteen rows; the introvert has numerous small scales.

On the basis of the high number of transverse rows in the crown, together with the overall colonial form, the material from the Palau Islands reported questionably (Bayer, 1974) as *Nidalia lampas* is more realistically assigned to *Nidalia simpsoni*. It appears quite possible that the scale-like sclerites of the tentacles of *Nidalia lampas* occur also in the introvert, as they do in the Palauan material.

Colour. — Colour photographs of fully expanded colonies taken *in situ* in the Palau Islands have been published by Faulkner (1974) and Faulkner & Chesher (1979).

Geographical distribution. — Indonesian Archipelago; Palau Islands.

Genus *Nidaliopsis* Kükenthal, 1906

?*Itephitrus* Koch, 1886: 3.

Nidaliopsis Kükenthal, 1906: 38. — Lüttschwager, 1915: 35, 40. [Type species, *Nidaliopsis pygmaea* Kükenthal, 1906, by monotypy].

Diagnosis. — Rather small Nidaliidae with club-shaped or cylindrical colonies; polyparium spherical, dome-shaped, or lobed, stalk unbranched. Polyps dimorphic: autozooids retractile within calyces; siphonozooids scattered or in one series between the autozooids. Coenenchymal sclerites wide spindles and ovals, densely covered with warts; thorn-clubs may be present in the surface layer.

***Nidaliopsis alta* (Tixier-Durivault, 1955)**
(figs. 58, 59)

Alcyonium altum Tixier-Durivault, 1955: 199-204, figs. 1-3; 1961: 230, fig. 1.

?*Itephitrus speciosus* Koch, 1886: 3-4, pl. 1 figs. 1-2.

Material. — West Africa: off the lighthouse of Cabinda, 7°05'N, 12°00'W, 8-10 miles from Sierra Leona; R/V Mercator, cruise 14, 15 January 1938; IRSN, seven dried colonies. Seven miles W. of Luanda, Angola: 5°10'S, 12°E, depth 30 m; Cruise "Atlantique Sud", Sta. 159, 24 March 1949; SMF, many specimens. Off Ivory Coast west of Abidjan: 5°05'N, 4°59.5'W, depth 22 m; R/V Pillsbury, Sta. 48, 31 May 1964; USNM 76990, many specimens. Côte d'Ivoire, region of Abidjan, off Port Bouet and Grandbassam, depth 32-37 m; 28 May 1969; "Reine Pokou" ORSTOM, SMF 4943, many specimens; RMNH Coel.17430, 6 specimens.

Description. — According to a label added to the dried colonies collected by the R/V Mercator 15 January 1938, these colonies are "type"; they differ from "type *a*" and "paratype *b*" mentioned by Tixier-Durivault, 1955: 203, 204.

The colonies consist of a stalk and a polyparium. The stalk may be long and pointed, measuring up to about 40 mm in length (fig. 58a, d, g-i), or short, cylindrical or slightly tapering basally (fig. 58b, c, e, f, j, k). The lowermost part of the stalk is often dirty black, having apparently been buried in mud. Distally the stalk merges with the polyparium without a sharp boundary.

The polyparium is usually branched and consists of some lobes, but in the colony represented in fig. 58i the polyparium is unbranched, fingerlike. In young colonies the capitulum is also unbranched (fig. 58c, f, j, k). The polyparium is covered with calyces, which are cylindrical or conical with blunt apices. Their height is up to 1.60 mm; on the abaxial side of the marginal calyces the height is up to 2.50 mm. Owing to these high calyces the capitulum has a spiny appearance. At the base the calyces are 1.60 mm wide.

Superficially the polyps seem to be of one kind, but on closer examination

they appear to be dimorphic. The autozooids are completely retracted into the calyces. Only in their distalmost part the anthocodiae contain some curved, often chevroned spindles and clubs, 0.16 to 0.40 mm long. The siphonozooids are invisible to the naked eye, but in sections they are conspicuous on account of the siphonoglyphs with their thick epithelium and long cilia; they resemble the siphonoglyphs represented by Kükenthal, 1906a, pl. 6 fig. 29.

The calyces consist of weakly curved, slender spindles placed parallel to each other, up to 1.00 mm, rarely 1.30 mm in length (fig. 59a-c). They are ornamented with truncated or rounded, slightly wart-like prominences. In the interior of the polyparium the same kind of sclerites occur, but they are shorter and wider.

In the surface layer and in the interior of the stalk the sclerites are short, wide ovals or spindles, sometimes lozenge or irregularly shaped, and 0.30 to 0.60 mm long. They are densely covered with rounded, wart-like prominences (fig. 59l-t).

Colour. — From creamy white to reddish violet (in alcohol).

Discussion. — Tixier-Durivault (1955, fig. 1) figured two colonies of her *Alcyonium altum*; fig. 1a represents the holotype, fig. 1b one of the paratypes. In both drawings the calyces look like low hillocks, which is incorrect and deceptive. In 1961, fig. 1, Tixier-Durivault gave a much better drawing of a specimen from Cameroon.

The collection from Pillsbury station 48 contains also many shorter, more or less cylindrical specimens. The smaller ones of this type, 9 to 20 mm high, strikingly resemble Koch's colonies of *Itephitrus speciosus* (see his pl. 1 figs. 1, 2a-c). It is noteworthy that Koch's specimens also have long spindles, 1.5 to 2 mm. In the polyparium of *N. alta*, however, they are shorter, rarely up to 1.30 mm. In our opinion this difference is not of crucial importance in separating *I. speciosus* from *N. alta*, but the hollow stalk into which the polyps open, as W. Koch apparently observed, cannot be explained.

In conclusion, the synonymy of *I. speciosus* and *N. alta* seems not unlikely but cannot be confirmed, as Koch's type series kept in ZMH was destroyed during World War II (information from Dr. M. Grasshoff, SMF, in litt.).

The sample from Pillsbury station 48 is interesting for yet another reason. In this sample there are small, young specimens as well as larger, apparently mature colonies. The young ones have a cylindrical stalk and an unbranched capitulum (fig. 58c, f, j, k). If at an early stage in their development they find a tiny stone or something else to attach themselves to, they form a holdfast and remain more or less cylindrical (fig. 58b). Otherwise the stalk develops in the mud and terminates in a point (fig. 58a, g). But sometimes the growing stalk encounters some object in the mud at a later stage, in which case it does form a

holdfast after all (fig. 58d, h, i). Consequently, the form of the colony, with either a long or short, pointed or bluntly ending stalk, and with a branched (in older colonies) or an unbranched polyparium is of no taxonomic significance.

Geographical distribution. — Tropical west coast of Africa.

***Nidaliopsis violacea* Tixier-Durivault, 1955)**
(figs. 60, 61)

Alcyonium violaceum Tixier-Durivault, 1955: 242-246, figs. 34-36.

Metalcyonium violaceum; Tixier-Durivault, 1961: 238-239.

Material. — West coast of Africa: Off Ghana: 4°40'N, 2°00'W – 4°39'N, 2°02'W, depth 49-53 m, R/V Pillsbury, Sta.28, 28 May 1964; USNM 76991, two small colonies. Off Ivory Coast west of Abidjan: 5°05'N, 4°59.5'W, depth 22 m; R/V Pillsbury, Sta.48, 31 May 1964; USNM 76992, one specimen. Off Ivory Coast: 4°45'N, 6°13.5'W — 4°44'N, 5°16'W, depth 64 m, R/V Pillsbury, Sta.62, 2 June 1964; USNM 76993, many specimens; RMNH Coel. 17431, several specimens; 4°35'N, 6°40'W — 4°35'N, 6°41'W, depth 64 m, R/V Pillsbury, Sta.63, 2 June 1964; USNM 76994, many specimens; RMNH Coel.17432, several specimens. Ghana, Eviano, depth 40 m; ORSTOM; MNHN, three specimens. Gulf of Guinea, dredged by the "Reine Pokou", depth 80 m, 8 December 1967: ORSTOM, Centre de Recherches océanographiques d'Abidjan; some young colonies. Off Sénégal: 14°32.5'N, 17°10.3'W, depth 13-14 m, Campagne L'Amaro, Sta.04, 5 May 1983; collection B. Seret, some colonies. West Africa: 6°16'S, 12°7'E, 15 miles SW Hoita Seca, depth 50 m, Expédition Atlantique Sud, no.8; 3 August 1948; IRSN, three specimens.

Description. — The clavate colonies consist of a spherical or oval capitulum and a stalk, differently shaped usually narrowing basally (fig. 60a-f, h). Not infrequently the capitula detach from the stalk (fig. 60g).

Tixier-Durivault (1955: 242, 244) correctly observed that in *Alcyonium violaceum* two kinds of polyps are present, large and small ones; each large one being surrounded by one series of small ones. So far we agree with Tixier-Durivault, but we disagree with her in regarding the small polyps as young polyps. In our opinion the small ones are siphonozooids for the following reasons:

1. Between the small polyps and the large ones there are no transitional forms; the retracted anthocodiae of the latter measure about 2 mm in length and 0.80 mm in breadth, those of the former measure 0.70 by 0.40 mm.
2. The distribution of the small polyps over the whole surface of the capitulum is too uniform for young polyps.
3. Only in the small polyps are there gonads.
4. The small polyps have two long and six reduced mesenterial filaments.
5. In the small polyps there are no anthocodial sclerites.

The autozooids have higher and wider, cone-shaped calyces. In the dis-

talmost, pointed part of the anthocodiae there is an accumulation of slender, fusiform spicules, up to 0.35 mm long and yellow or red in colour. The introvert contains no sclerites.

In the capitulum the sclerites are slender, pointed, warty spindles, up to 1.20 mm long (fig. 61a, b). In the surface layer they may be club-shaped, the heads having pointed or flat, high prominences; the length is up to 0.35 mm (fig. 61c, d).

The coenenchyme of the stalk contains shorter and wider, more or less oval-shaped sclerites, measuring up to 1.00 mm in length and densely covered with rounded warts (fig. 61h-j). In the surface layer there are also some thorn clubs and ovals with high, irregular processes (fig. 61e-g).

Colour. — In alcohol the capitula are purple, light purple, sometimes white; distally the stalk has the same colour, but basally it turns to light purple or dirty white.

Discussion. — Kükenthal's (1906a, pl. 2 fig. 10) figure of *Nidaliopsis pygmaea* resembles some of our colonies of *violacea*. The thick-set specimen with its slightly convex polyparium, covered with autozooids and siphonozooids (the latter invisible to the naked eye) and the very short colonial stalk strongly contrasts with the long-stalked, club-shaped colonies represented in our fig. 57. In addition, Kükenthal's specimens were very small, only 5 to 9 mm high; the enlargement of his figure is $\times 11$.

It was a fortunate circumstance, indeed, that in his collection Kükenthal (1906a: 40) found one specimen having a slender, curved stalk, 18 mm long with a pear-shaped capitulum 2 mm high and wide. That colony must have resembled very much our specimens of *N. violacea*. Kükenthal did not find any difference with his other colonies and he referred the stalked specimen to *N. pygmaea* as "Form B". This demonstrates that there is a close relationship between *N. pygmaea* and *N. violacea*.

Geographical distribution. — West coast of tropical Africa.

Genus *Pieterfaurea* gen. nov.

Diagnosis. — Nidaliidae with unbranched, digitiform colonies consisting of polyparium and stalk. Polyps monomorphic, retractile, devoid of sclerites, each surrounded by a wreath of vertical or slanting, often club-shaped sclerites forming a kind of palisade. Interior of stalk with spindles of moderate size.

Type-species. — *Sinularia (Sclerophytum) unilobata* J. S. Thomson, 1921.

Pieterfaurea unilobata (J. S. Thomson, 1921)
(figs. 62, 63, 64)

Sinularia (Sclerophyllum) unilobata J. S. Thomson, 1921: 172, fig. 5.

Material. — West of Umtwalumi, N. by W. 2 miles, depth 25 fms (= 46 m), 14 August 1901; R/V "Pieter Faure", no.12482, BMNH 1962.7.20.52; one small, complete colony and a few fragments.

Description. — Although Thomson gave a good description of the above material (represented in our fig. 58), it is desirable to present a new description of this peculiar species, with the remarkable surface of its polyparium, and to give a drawing of the latter (fig. 63).

The polyps are completely or nearly completely retracted within the polyparium. Each polyp is ringed by a wreath of white spicules standing in an erect or slanting position and projecting above the surface of the polyparium; they form a sort of palisade around each polyp. These spicules strongly contrast with the dark brown polyps and coenenchyme. Thomson (loc. cit.) called these palisades the "cuplike part" of the polyps. They are composed of ordinary coenenchymal sclerites arranged in this unusual way. They are warty, mainly club-shaped, the heads often with prominences taller on one side; the length is up to 1.20 mm (fig. 64a-f). It is a pity that Thomson's drawings (1921: fig. 5) are so bad, that the position of the illustrated sclerites in the colony is not mentioned, and that the scale of magnification is not given.

The stiff polyps are devoid of sclerites.

The surface layer of the polyparium contains clubs, rods and spindles, 0.60 mm long on the average (fig. 64g-l). In the interior of the polyparium there are few sclerites; they are nearly smooth, up to 0.70 mm in length.

The surface layer of the stalk contains spindles up to 1.20 mm long, often bent and usually covered with round prominences. In the interior of the stalk there are many spindles, up to 2 mm long and 0.40 mm wide. They bear low, rounded or truncate conical projections, often arranged in transverse rows.

Remarks. — In all parts of the colony the polyps and the coenenchyme are hard and tough; it is not easy to isolate the sclerites in hypochlorite. What this species has in common with *Sinularia* species is the solidity of the colony and the large size of the sclerites, but this solidity is not solely due to sclerites. Thomson's reference of this species to *Sinularia* is incorrect, and assignment to *Bellonella* as Verseveldt (1980: 11) suggested is equally incorrect, for the cup-shaped palisades around the polyps are not calyces by any means. Calyces are cylindrical or wart-like projecting anthosteles (see Bayer *et al.*, 1983: 6) that can completely enclose the anthocodiae, unlike the stiff palisades. According-

ly, it is necessary to establish a new genus, which we call *Pieterfaurea* in honour of the research vessel that collected the specimens.

Geographical distribution. — East coast of South Africa.

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This study could not have been accomplished without the deeply appreciated collaboration of a good many people, who kindly made available the octocorals kept in their museums. We mention Dr. R. W. M. van Soest, Instituut voor Taxonomische Zoölogie, Zoölogisch Museum Amsterdam (ZMA), Dr. M. Grasshoff, Senckenberg Museum Frankfurt (SMF), Dr. M. Dzwilllo, Zoologisches Museum Hamburg (ZMH), Dr. E. Kritscher, Naturhistorisches Museum Wien (NHMW), Dr. Wilfrida Decraemer and Dr. J. van Goethem, Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique, Brussels (IRSN), Mme. Marie-José d'Hondt, Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris (MNHN), Dr. C. Carpine, Musée Océanographique, Monaco (MOM), Dr. P. F. S. Cornelius and Mr. G. L. J. Paterson, British Museum (Natural History), London (BMNH), Dr. Susan Chambers, The Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh (RSM), Dr. L. Wallin, Uppsala Universitets Zoologiska Museum, Uppsala (UUZM), Dr. J. Wiktor, University Museum of Natural History, Wrocław (MZW), Dr. Philip N. Alderslade, Northern Territory Museum of Arts and Sciences, Darwin (NTMD) and Dr. G. C. Williams, South African Museum, Cape Town (SAM). To all of these we express our best thanks. In many cases the loan involved important and valuable type specimens.

We also were able to investigate a large number of colonies present in the U.S. National Museum of Natural History (Smithsonian Institution), Washington (USNM). In the Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden (RMNH), there are few specimens of soft corals that belong to the genera discussed in this paper, but Mr. J. C. den Hartog, curator of the Department of Coelenterates, willingly acted as intermediary in many of the loans just mentioned. It also has fallen his unenviable lot to carry out the final technical editing of the manuscript for press, which he has done with great care and understanding.

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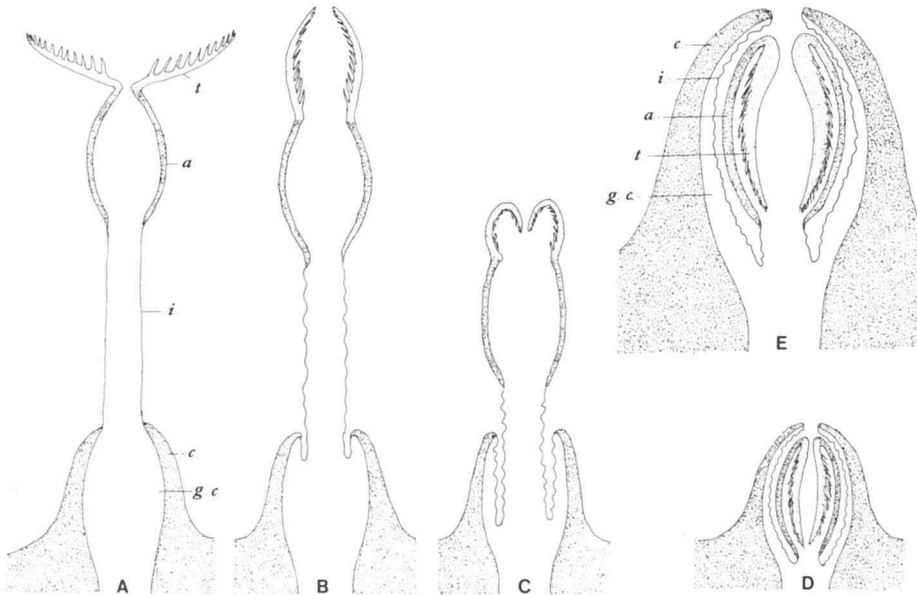


Fig. 1. Contraction and retraction of polyp-with-a-calyx. A, polyp extended; B, tentacles move toward each other, the introvert slackens; C, the tentacles bend inward, the introvert disappears into the calyx; D, E, anthocodia and introvert are completely retracted into the calyx; *t.*, tentacles; *a.*, anthocodia; *i.*, introvert; *c.*, calyx; *g. c.*, gastral cavity.

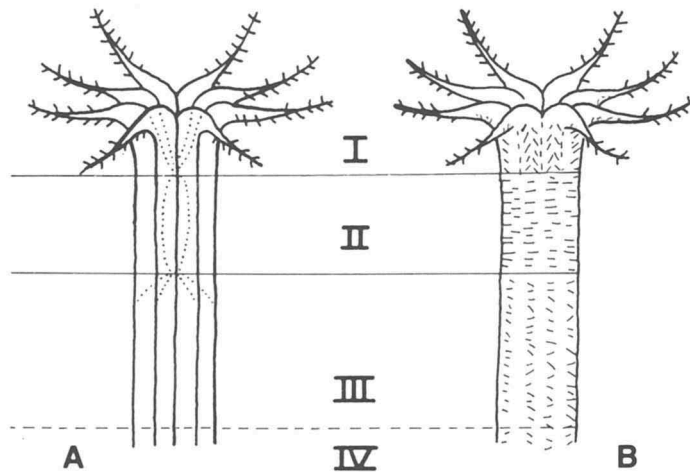


Fig. 2. Contraction and retraction of a polyp-without-a-calyx, in *Gersemia fruticosa* (M. Sars), after Slepikova & Seravin, 1983. A, extended polyp, polyp wall transparent, pharynx and mesenteries visible; B, the same polyp with its sclerites. Part I: tentacles with some sclerites in the rachis of each tentacle; in the distal part of the polyp wall chevroned sclerites forming the anthocodial points. Part II: the crown with its transversely placed sclerites. Parts I and II together form the anthocodia. Part III is the introvert. Part IV is the coenenchyme into which the polyp can retract.

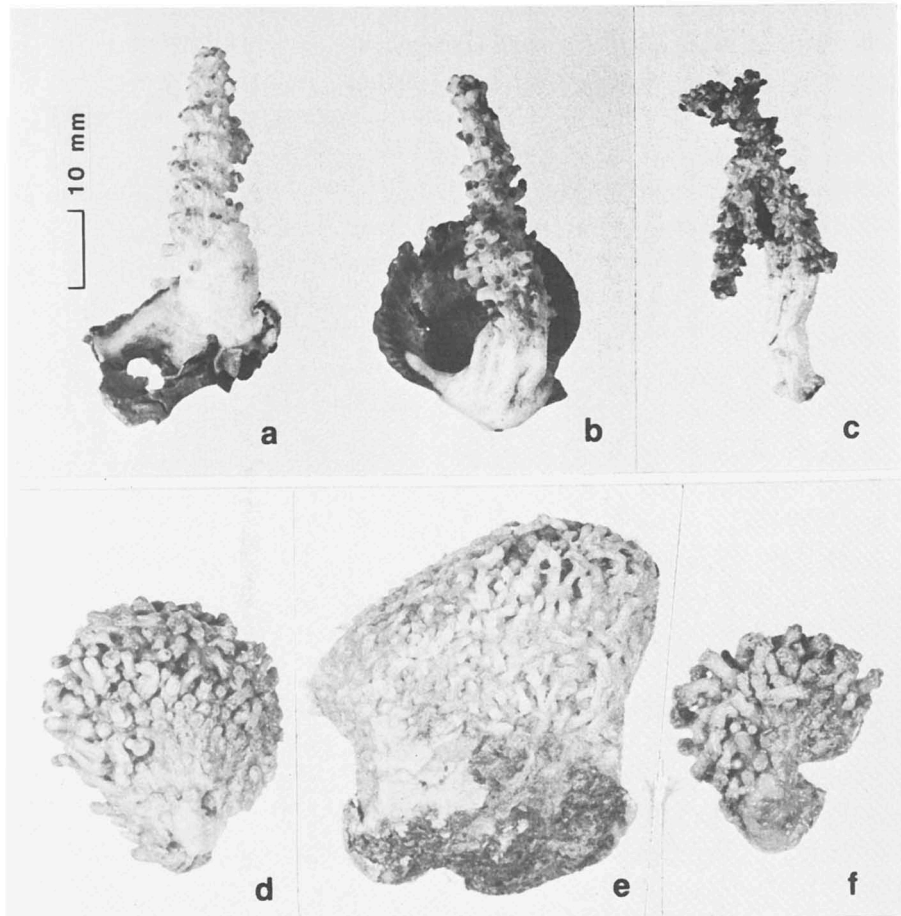


Fig. 3.a-c, Colonies of *Bellonella bocagei* (Saville Kent); a, b, South Atlantic Cruise, Sta.10, MNHN; c, South Atlantic Cruise, Sta.193, MNHN. d-f, *Bellonella capitata* (Pfeffer), ZMH C2453. Enlargement indicated by 10 mm bar.

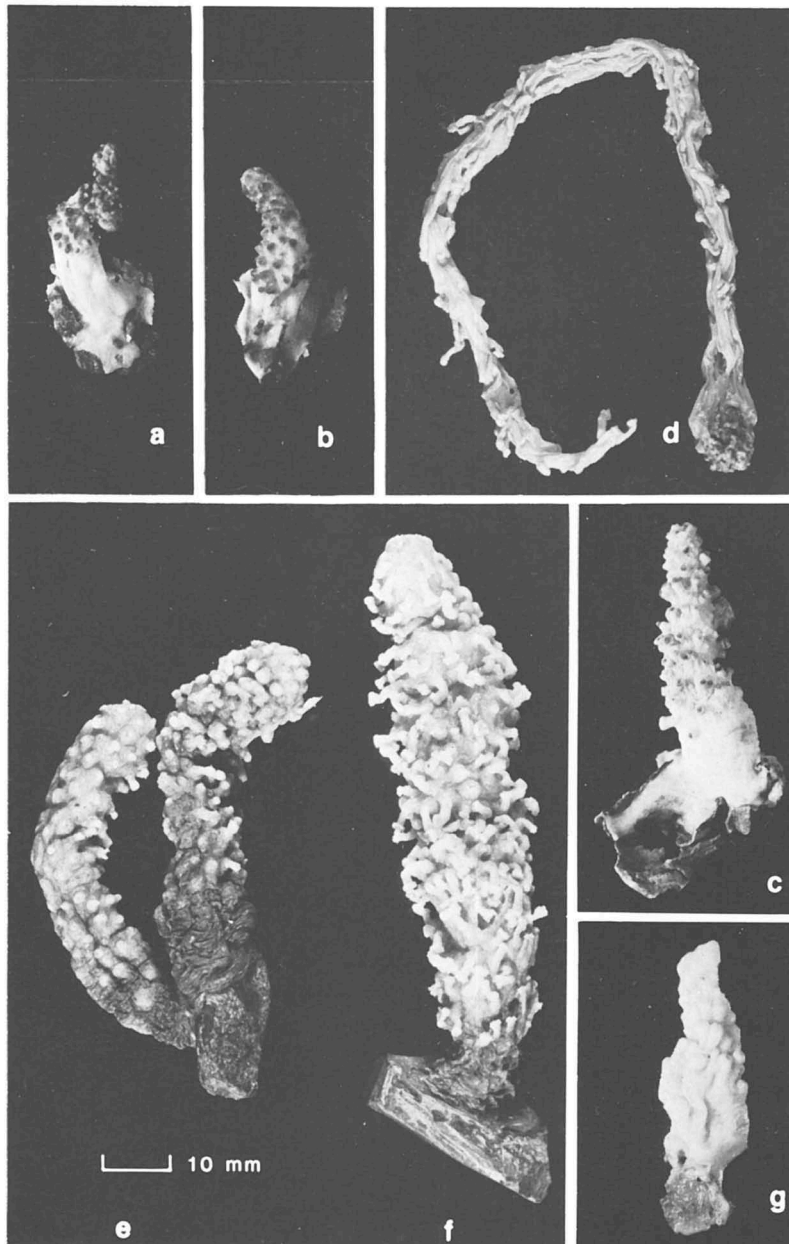


Fig. 4. Colonies of *Bellonella* species. a, *B. bocagei* (Saville Kent; SMF 4944; b, the same species, Gold Coast, MNHN, syntype of *B. madseni* Tixier-Durivault; c, the same species, South Atlantic Cruise, Sta.10; d, *B. epedana* spec. nov., holotype, USNM 60446; e, *B. clavata* (Pfeffer), ZMH C2452, paralectotype; f, the same species and collection number, lectotype; g, *B. cinerea* Tixier-Durivault & d'Hondt. Enlargement indicated by 10 mm bar.

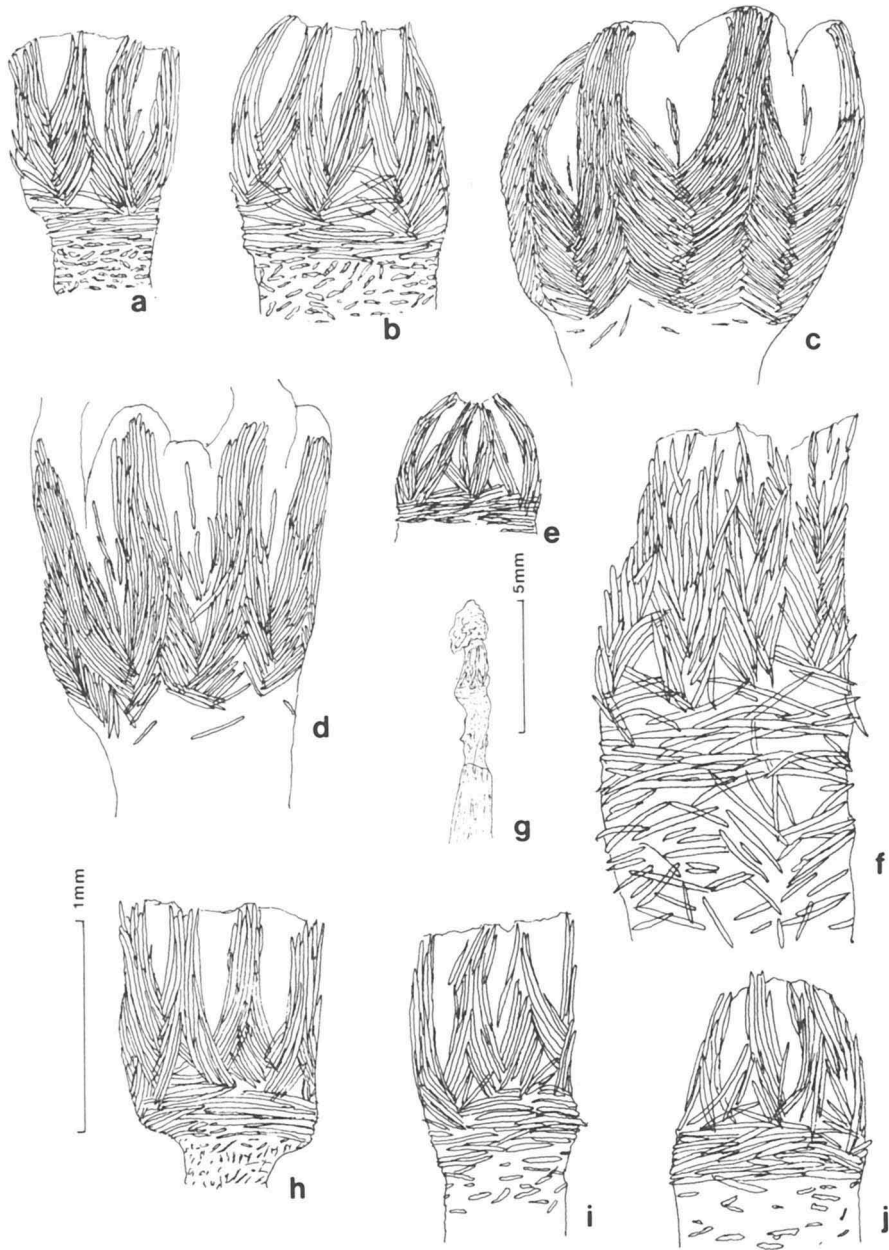


Fig. 5.a-f, Anthocodial armatures of *Bellonella* species. a, b, *B. bocagei* (Saville Kent), SMF 4944; c, *B. capitata* (Pfeffer), ZMH C2453; d, *B. clavata* (Pfeffer), ZMH C2452; e, *B. conspicua* Tixier-Durivault, MNHN; f, *B. epedana* spec. nov., USNM 60446; g, polyp of *B. epedana*; h-j, anthocodial armatures of *Bellonella* species: h, *B. molokaiensis* spec. nov., holotype, USNM 57078; i, j, *B. petila* spec. nov., holotype, USNM 57581. Enlargement of a-f and h-j indicated by 1 mm bar at h; that of g by 5 mm bar at g.

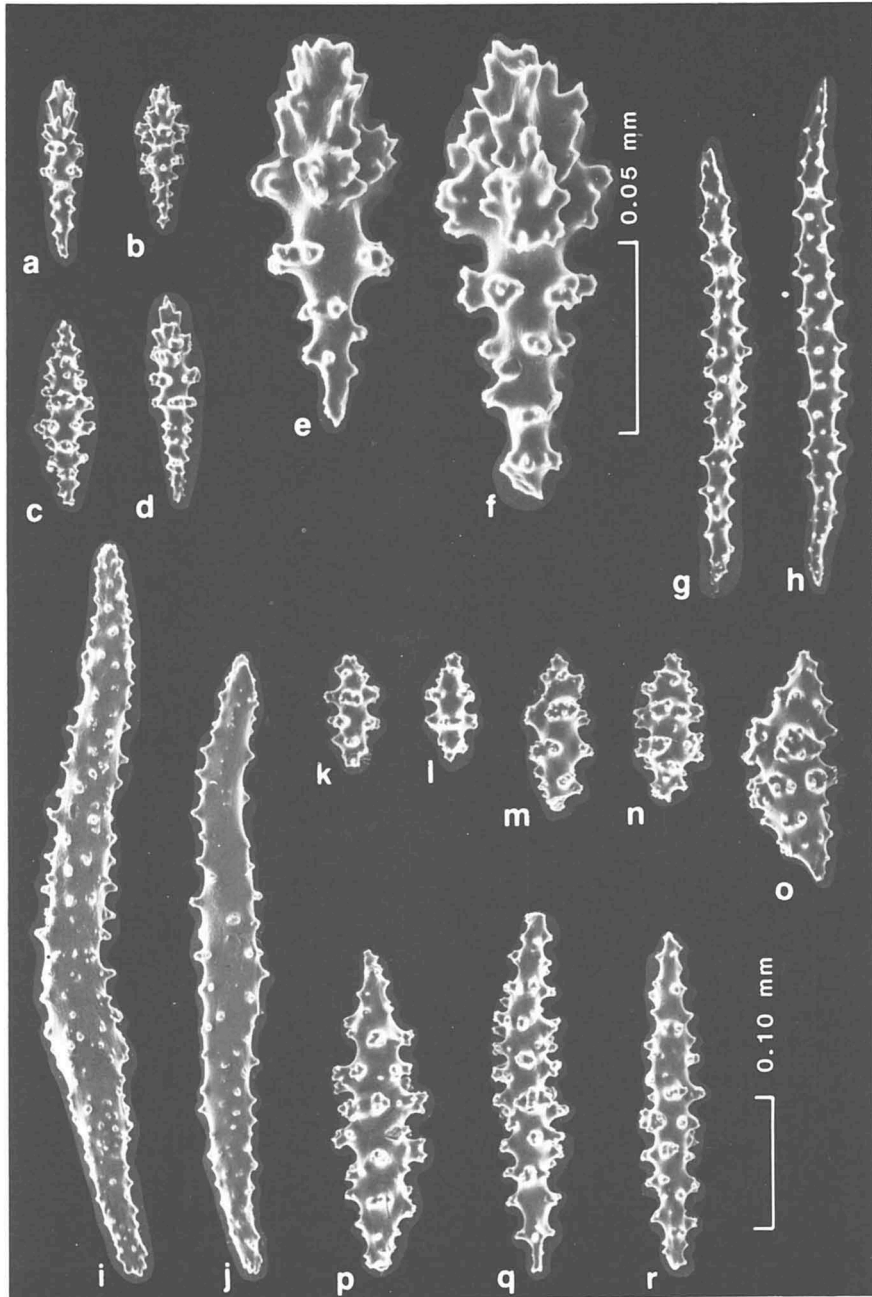


Fig. 6. *Bellonella bocagei* (Saville Kent), SMF 4944. Sclerites: a-f, from surface layer calyx; g, h, from inner layer calyx; i, j, from anthocodiae; k-n, from surface stalk; o-r, from interior stalk. Enlargement of c and f indicated by 0.05 mm bar, that of all other sclerites by 0.10 mm bar.

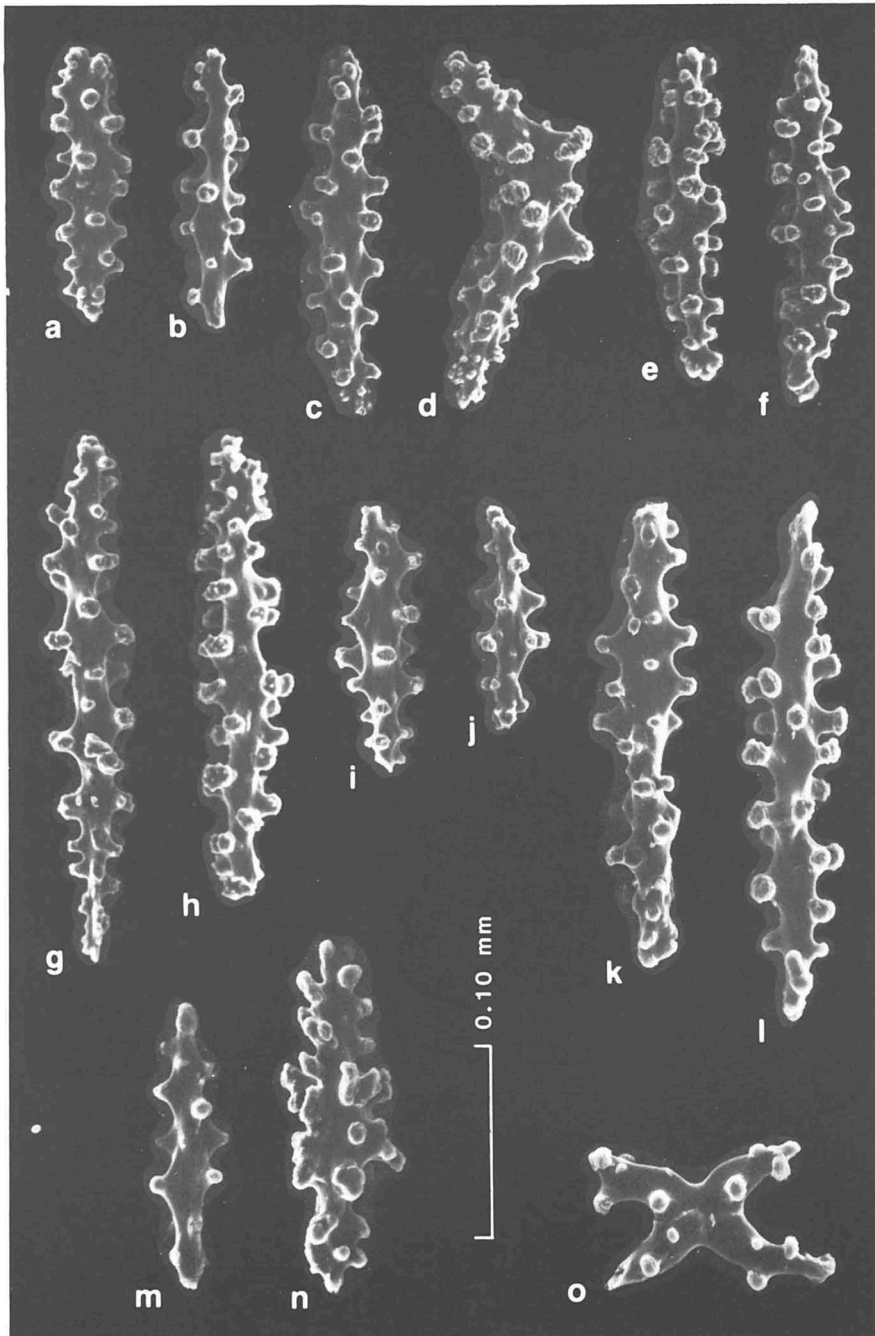


Fig. 7. *Bellonella capitata* (Pfeffer), ZMH C2453. Sclerites: a-f, from calyx wall; g-j, from surface stalk; k-o, from interior stalk. Enlargement indicated by 0.10 mm bar.

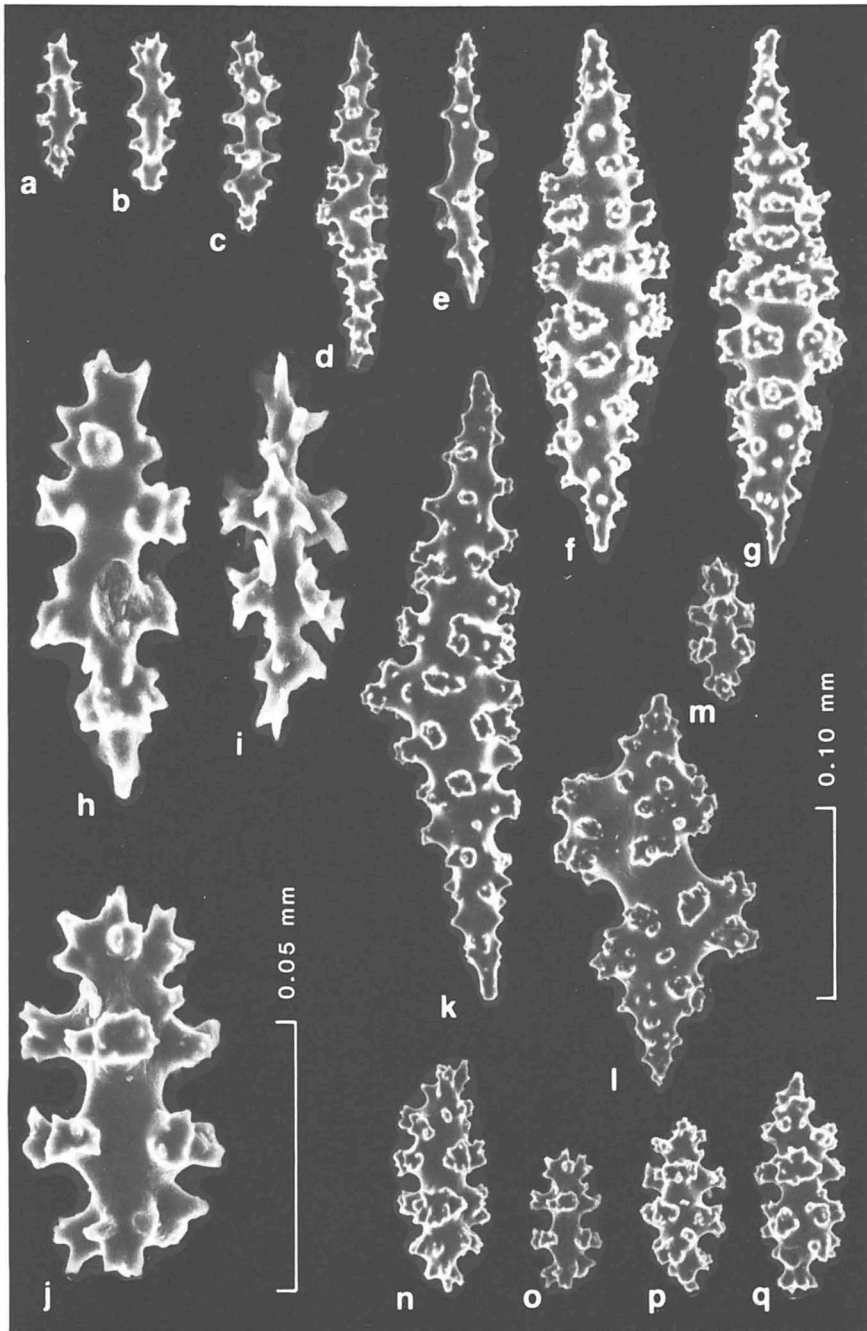


Fig. 8. *Bellonella cinerea* (Tixier-Durivault & d'Hondt), MNHN. Sclerites: a-i, from calyx wall; j-q, from surface stalk. Enlargement of a-g and k-q indicated by 0.10 mm bar; that of h-j by 0.05 mm bar.

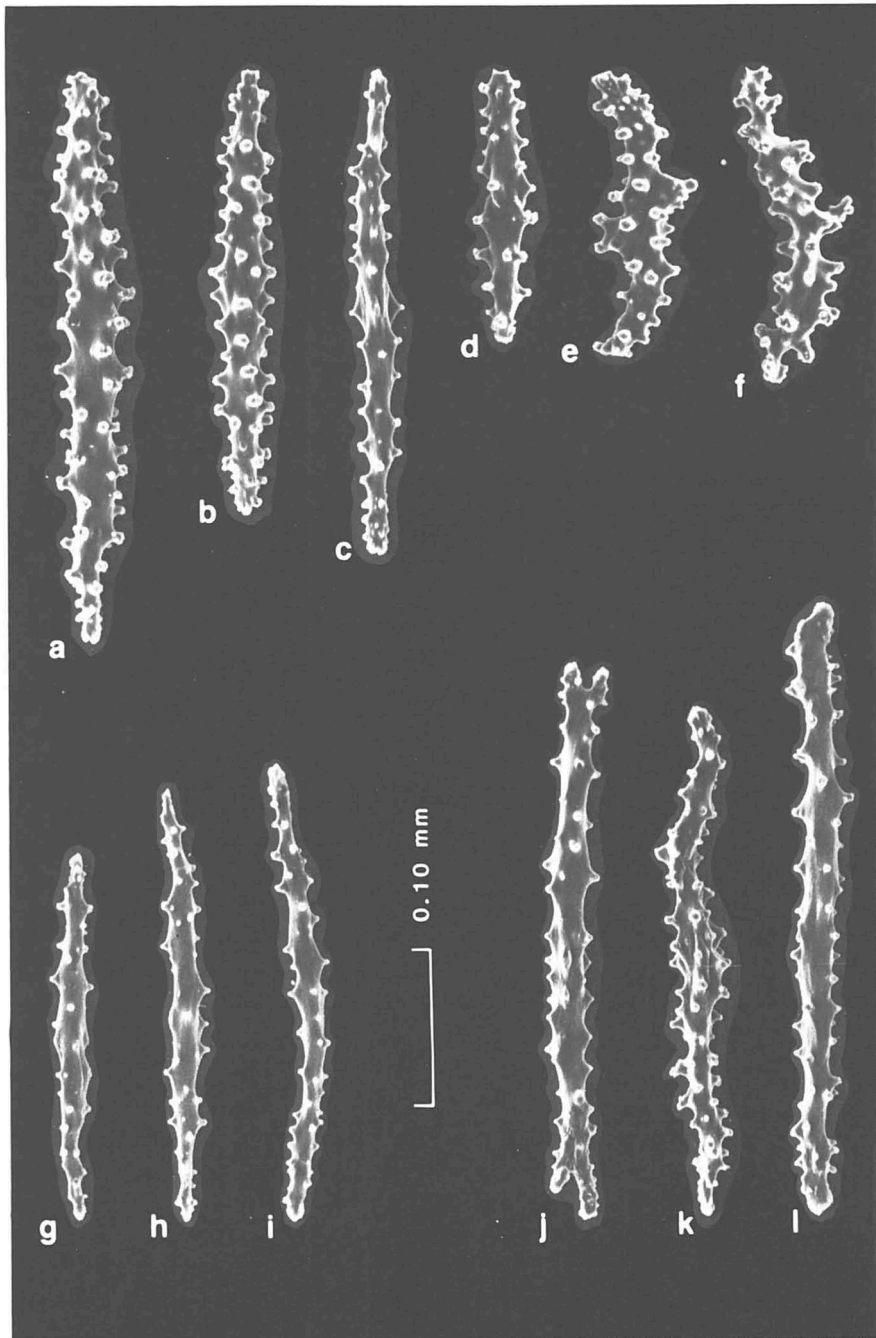


Fig. 9. *Bellonella clavata* (Pfeffer), ZMH C2452. Sclerites: a-f, from surface calyces and polyparium; g-l, from interior of polyparium. Enlargement indicated by 0.10 mm bar.

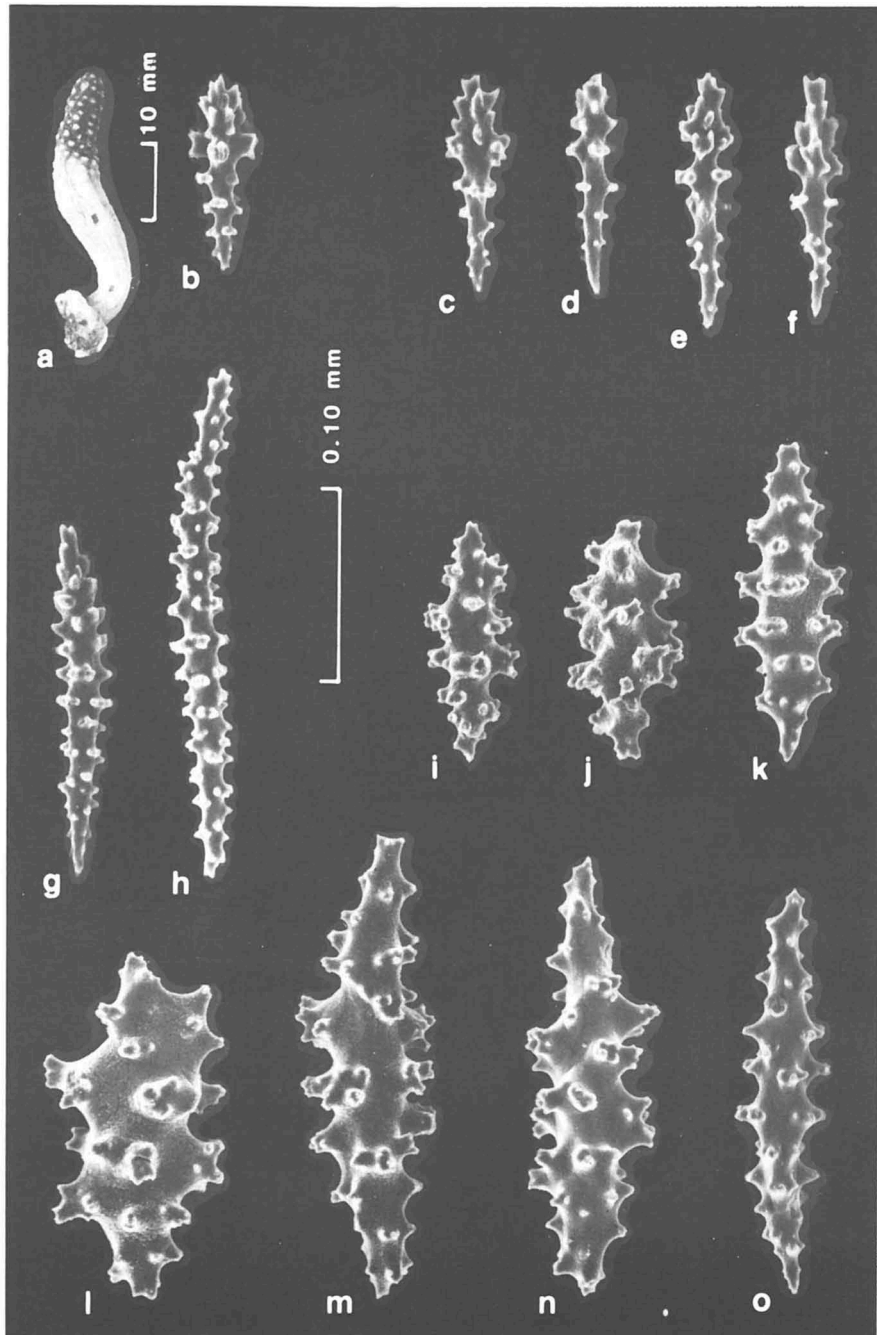


Fig. 10. *Bellonella conspicua* Tixier-Durivault, MNHN. a, colony; b-h, sclerites from surface polyparium; i-k, from surface stalk; l-o, from interior stalk. Scale of a indicated by 10 mm bar; that of b-o by 0.10 mm bar.

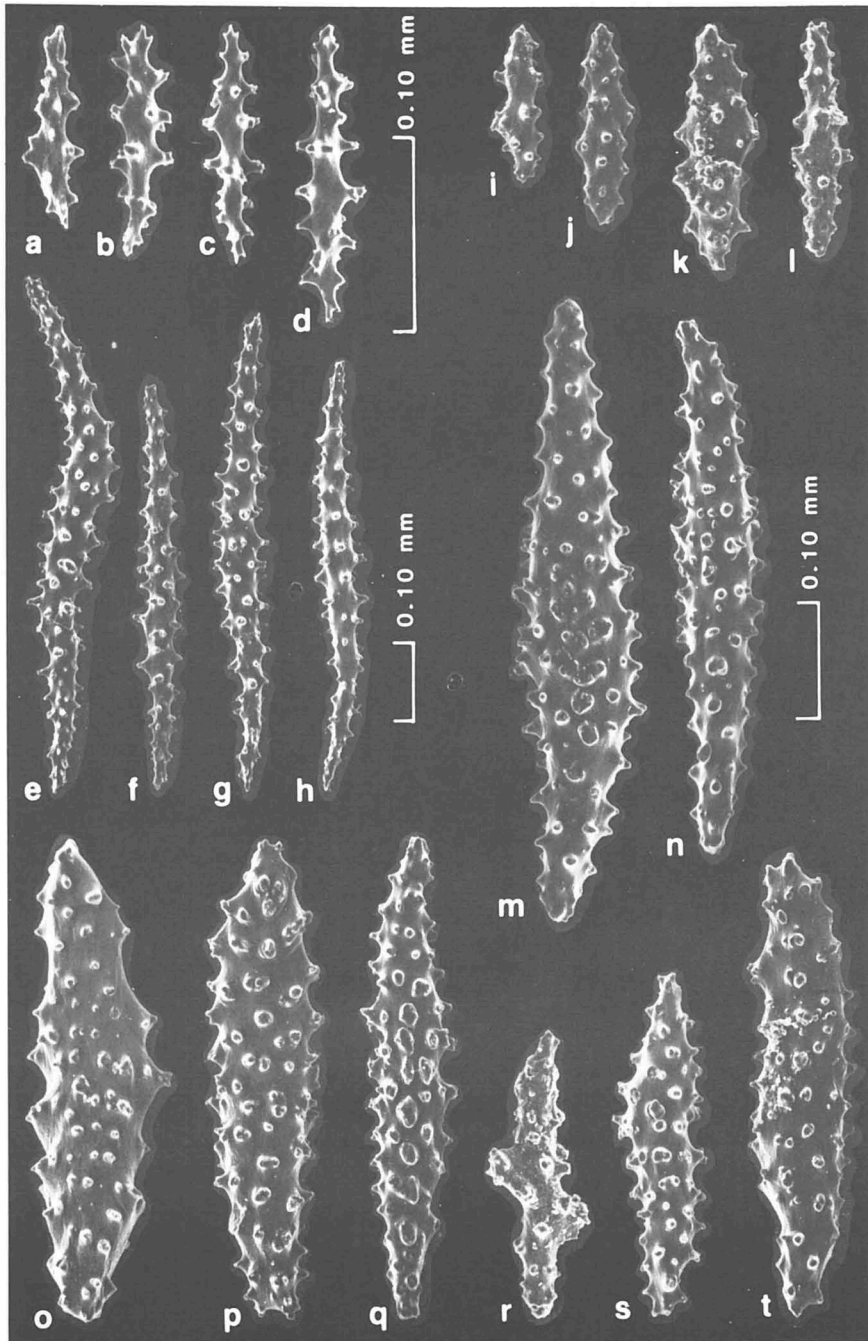


Fig. 11. *Bellonella epedana* spec. nov., USNM 60446. Sclerites: a-h, from surface polyparium; i-t, from surface base of stalk. Enlargement of a-d indicated by 0.10 mm bar at d; that of e-h by 0.10 mm bar at h; that of i-t by 0.10 mm bar at n.

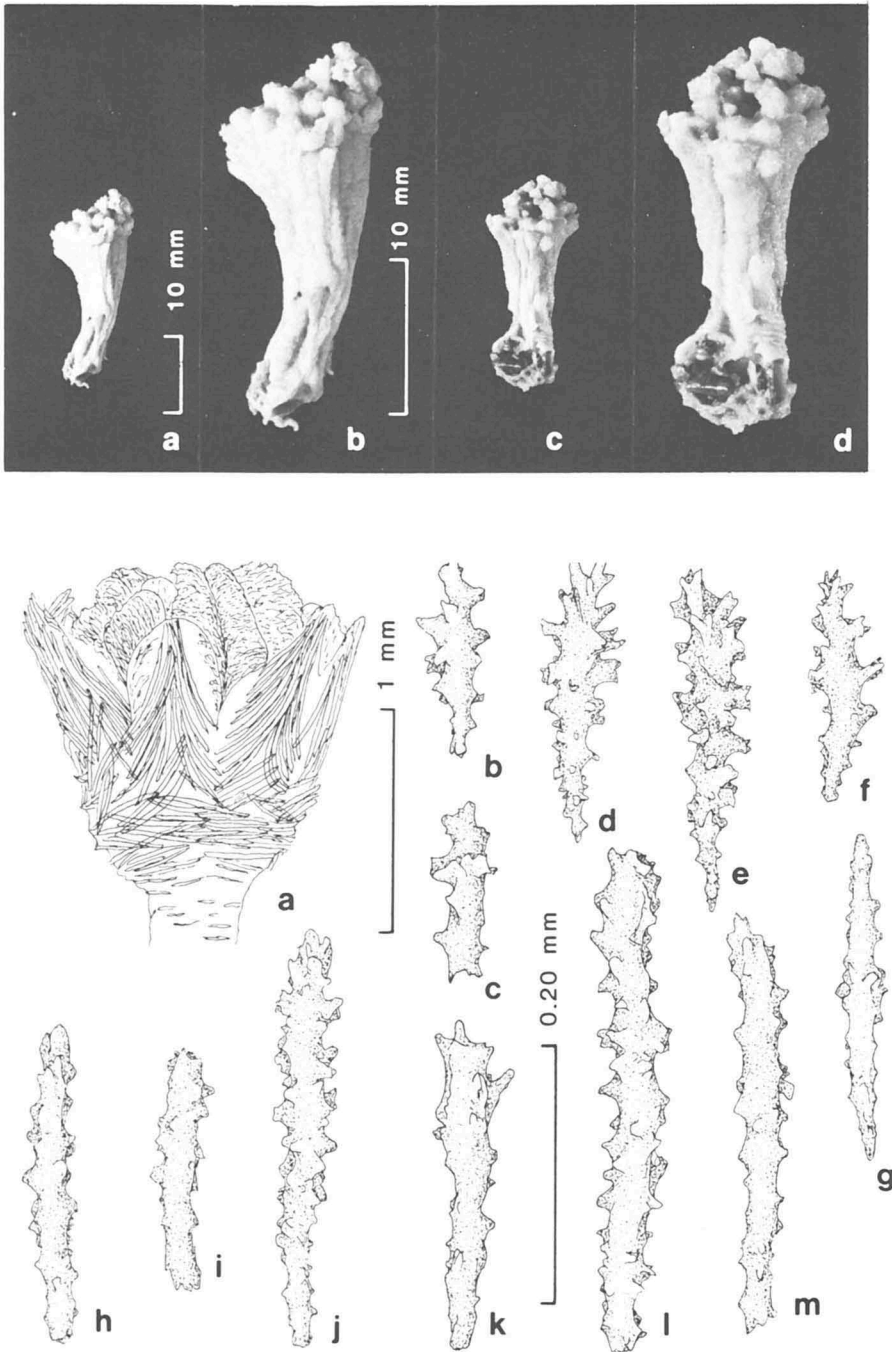


Fig. 13. *Bellonella granulata* Gray, BMNH 1935.8.16.1, holotype. a, anthocodial armature; b-g, sclerites from surface layer of stalk; h-m, sclerites from interior of stalk. Enlargement of a indicated by 1 mm bar at a; that of b-m by 0.20 mm bar at k.

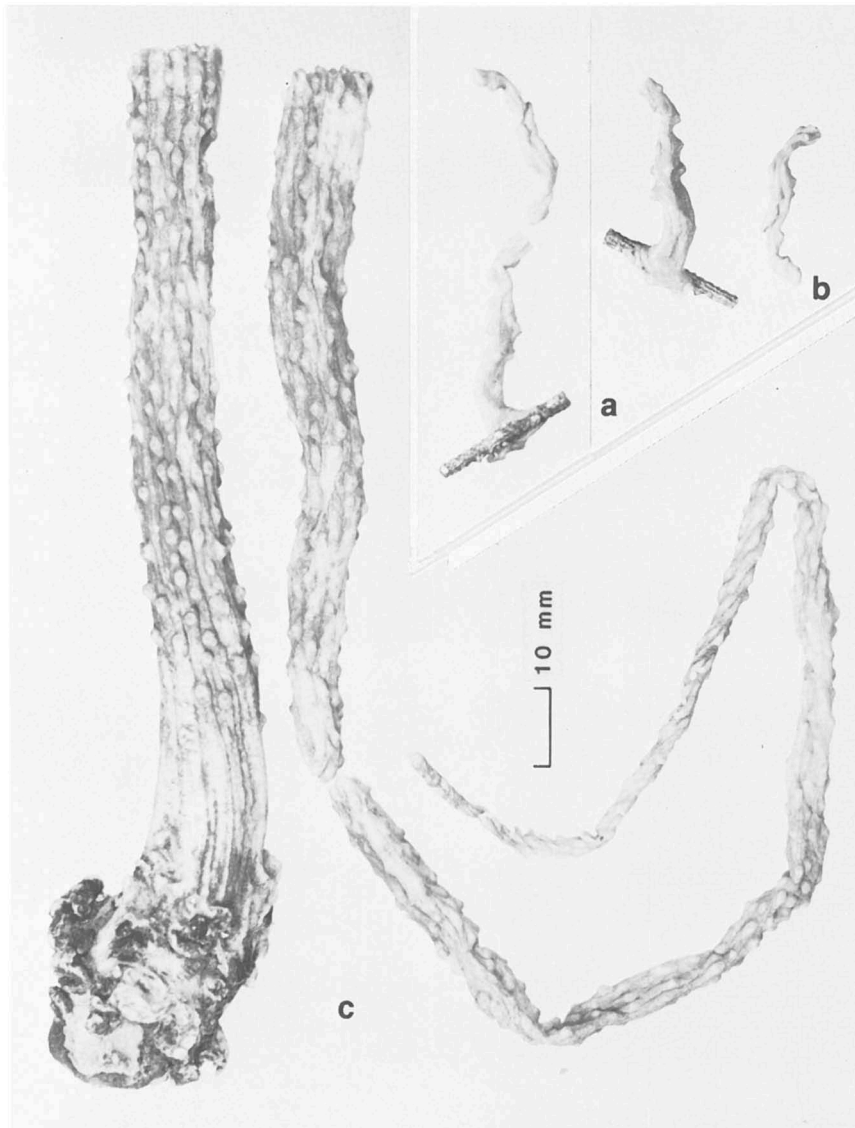


Fig. 14. a, b, *Bellonella molakaiensis* spec. nov., USNM 57078; c, *Bellonella petila* spec. nov., USNM 57581. Enlargement indicated by 10 mm bar.

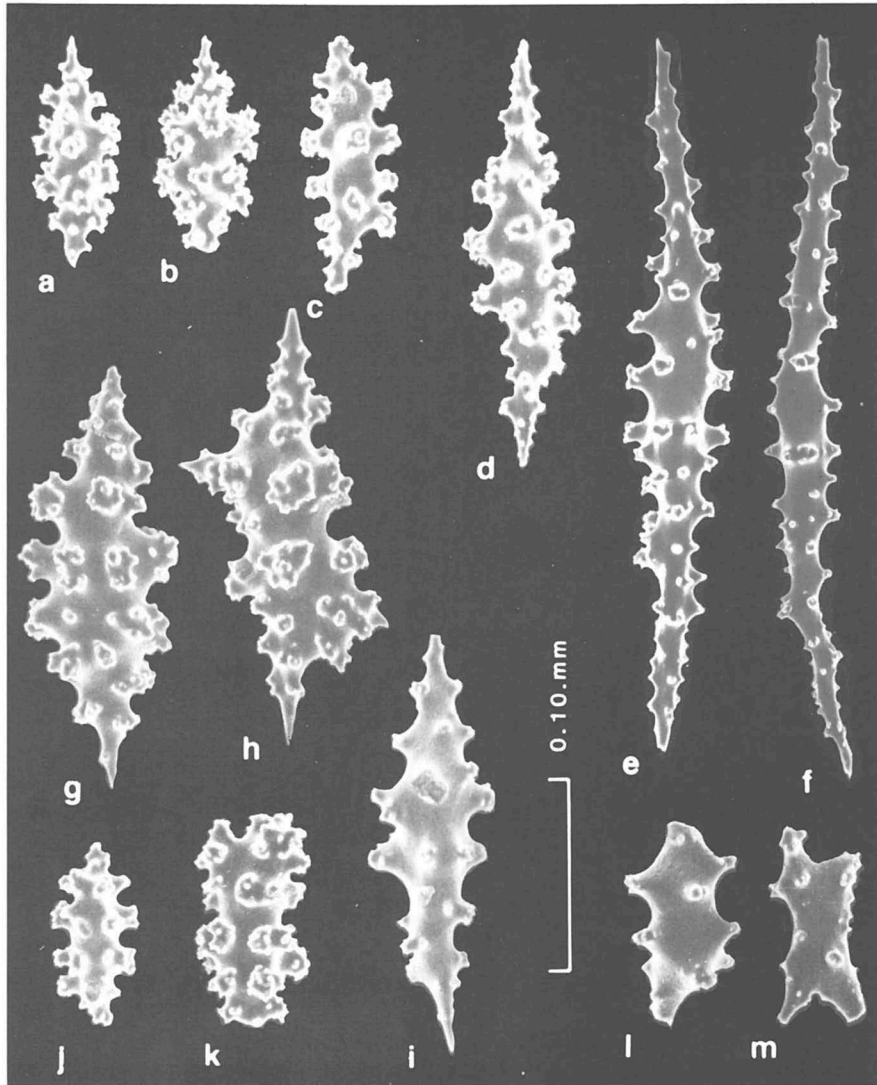


Fig. 15. *Bellonella molokaiensis* spec. nov., USNM 57078. Sclerites: a-c, from outer layer of calyx; b-f, from inner layer of calyx; g-m, from surface layer of stalk. Enlargement indicated by 0.10 mm bar.

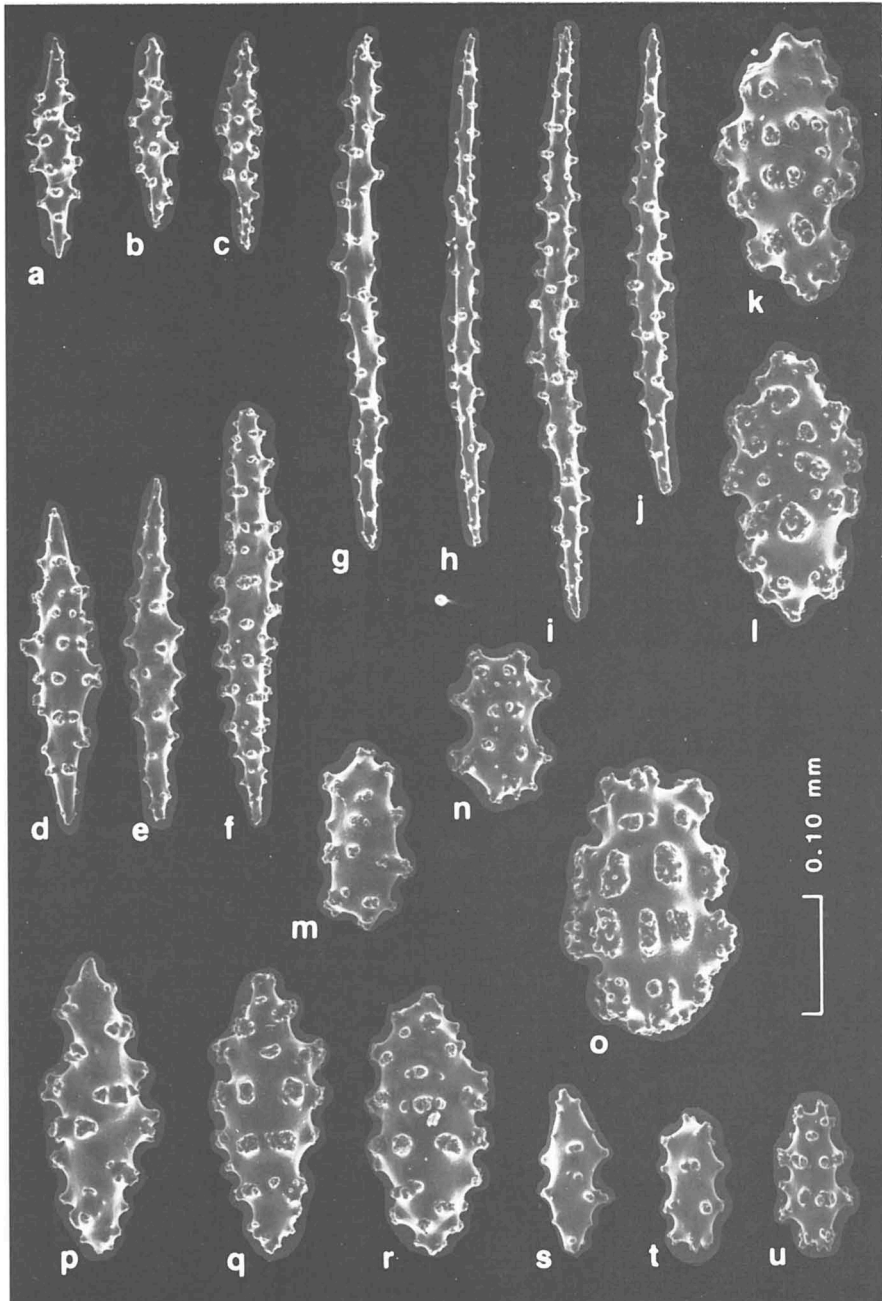


Fig. 16. *Bellonella petila* spec. nov., USNM 57581. Sclerites: a-f, from surface layer of polyparium; g-j, from interior of polyparium; k-u, from surface layer of stalk. Enlargement indicated by 0.10 mm bar.

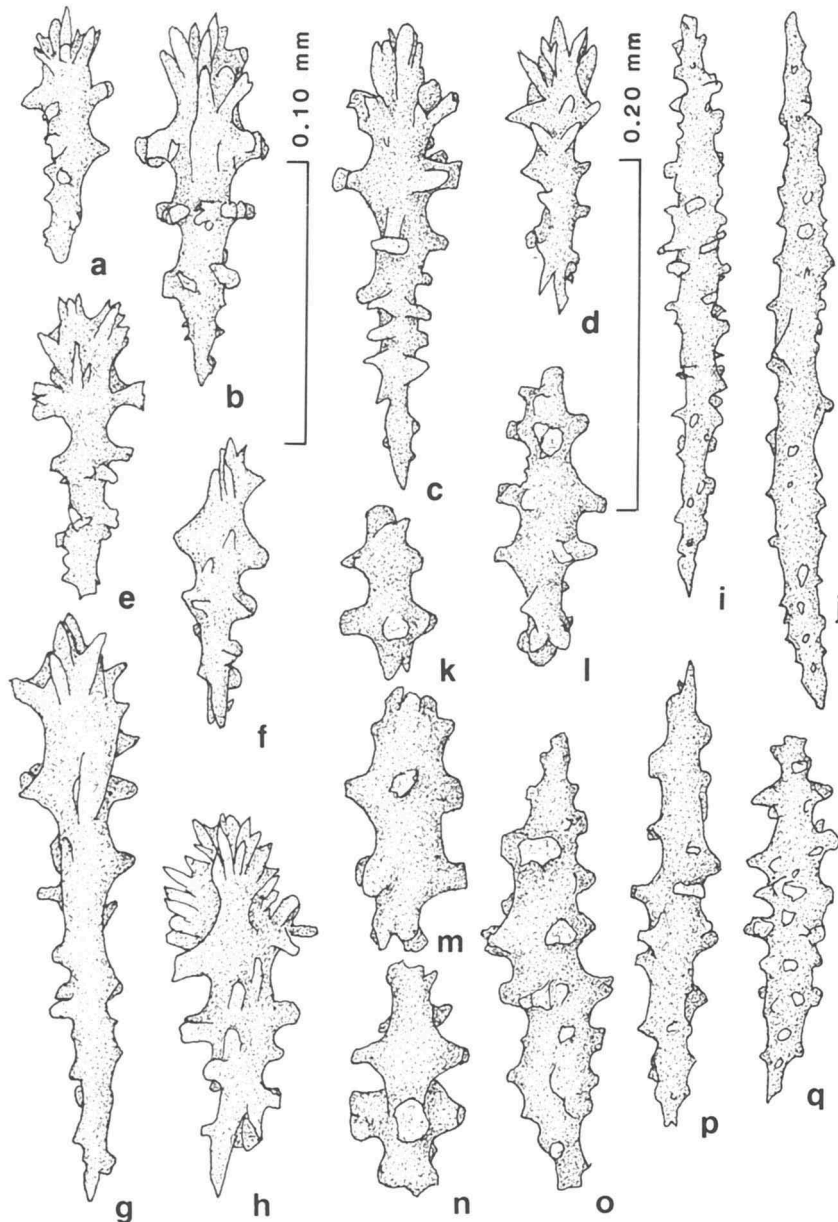


Fig. 17. *Bellonella variabilis* (Studer), MOM. Sclerites: a-h, thorn clubs from calyx wall; i-j, spindles from calyx wall; k-o, from surface of stalk; p-q, from interior of stalk. Enlargement of a-h, k-o indicated by 0.10 mm bar at b; that of i, j, p, q by 0.20 mm bar at d.

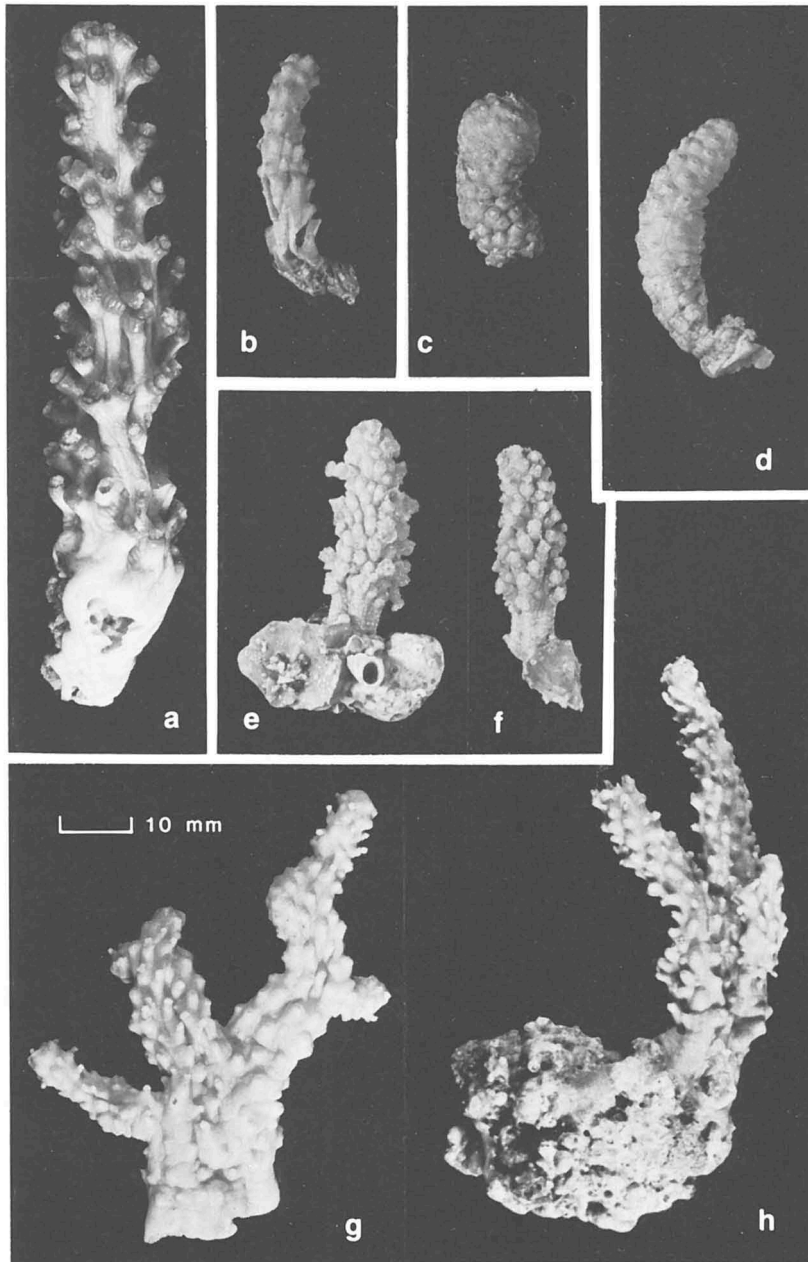


Fig. 18. Colonies of *Eleutherobia* species. a, *E. splendens* (Thomson & Dean), ZMA Coel. 2980, holotype; b, *E. duriuscula* (Thomson & Dean), ZMA Coel.2974, holotype; c, *E. rotifera* (J. S. Thomson), MNHN, holotype; d, *E. flava* (Nutting), USNM 30089, holotype; e, f, *E. rubra* (Brundin), USNM 30177; g, *E. somaliensis* spec. nov., RMNH Coel.17420, paratype; h, *E. somaliensis* spec. nov., USNM 77003, holotype. Enlargement indicated by 10 mm bar.

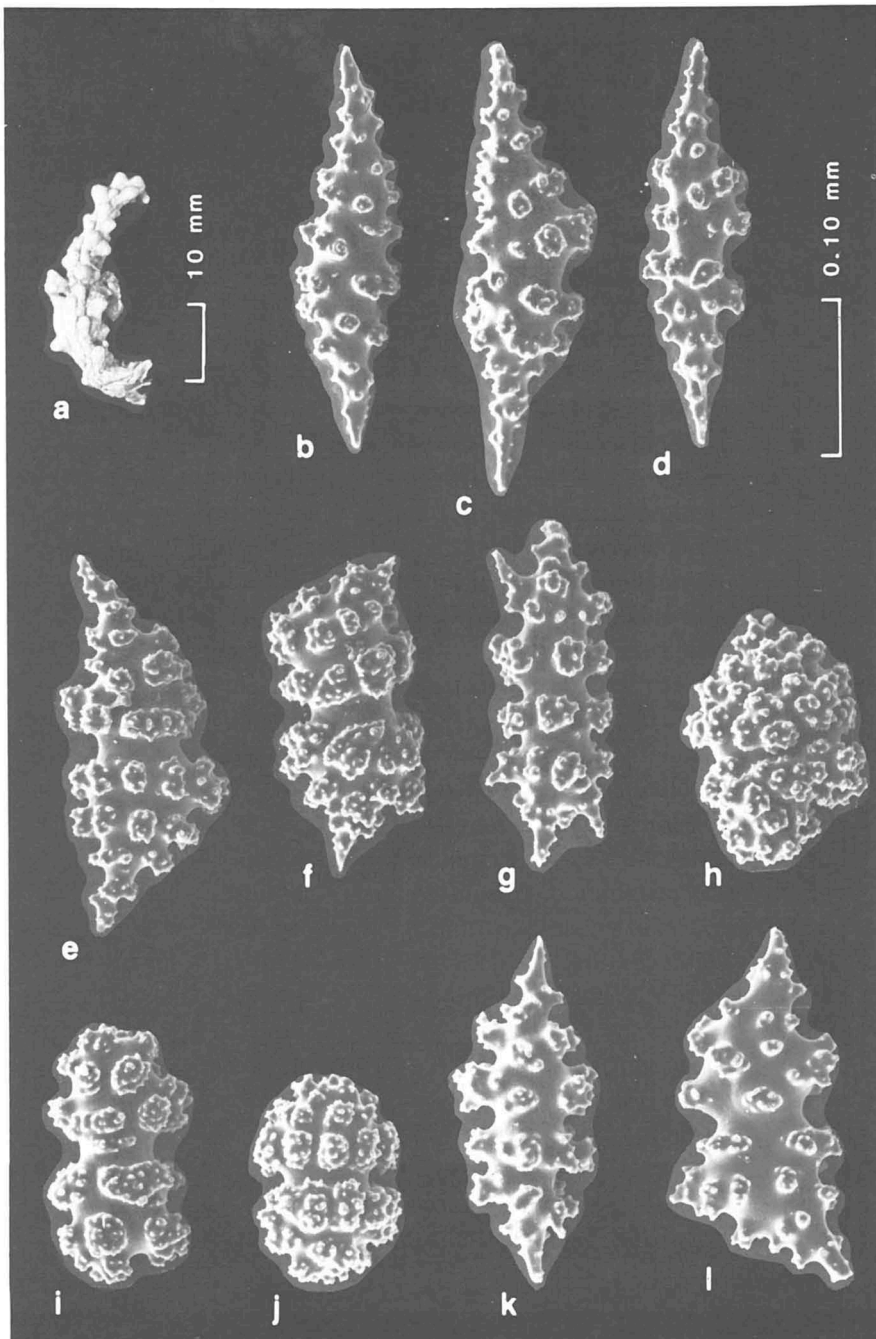


Fig. 19. *Eleutherobia dofleini* (Kükenthal), MZW 61; a, colony; b-j, sclerites from calyx wall; k, l, from interior of stalk. Enlargement of a indicated by 10 mm bar; that of b-l by 0.10 mm bar.

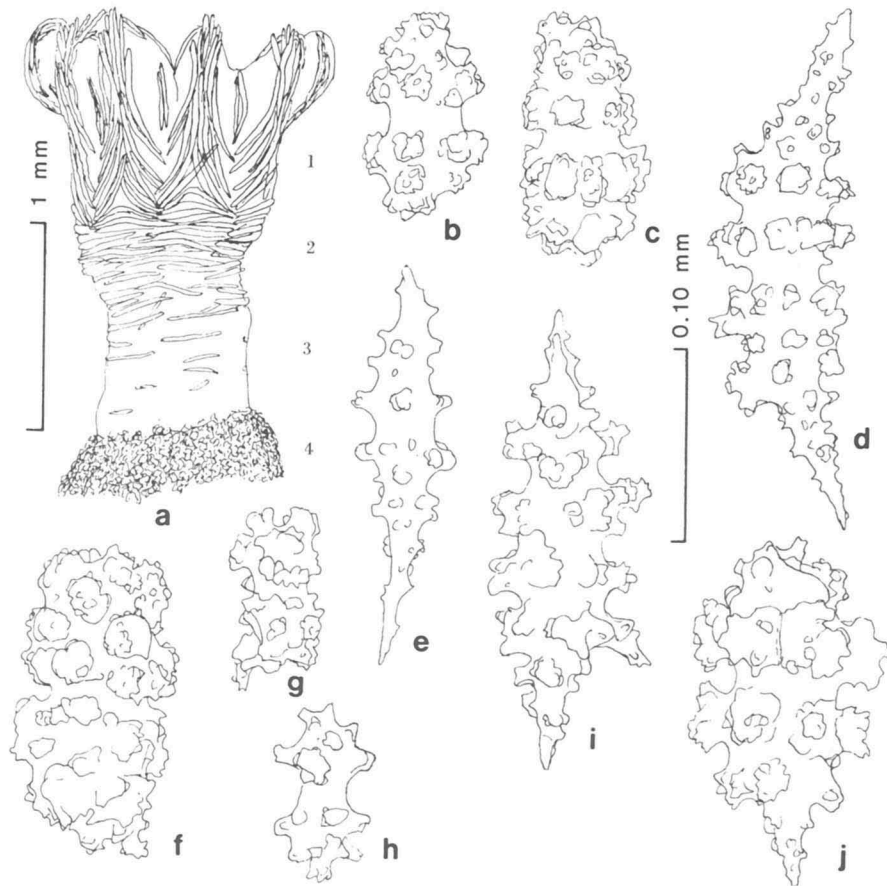


Fig. 20. *Eleutherobia dofleini* (Kükenthal), MZW 61; a, polyp: 1, points; 2, crown; 3, introvert; 4, distal part of calyx; b-e, sclerites from calyx; f-h, sclerites from surface layer of stalk; i, j, sclerites from interior of stalk. Enlargement of a indicated by 1 mm bar; that of b-j by 0.10 mm bar.

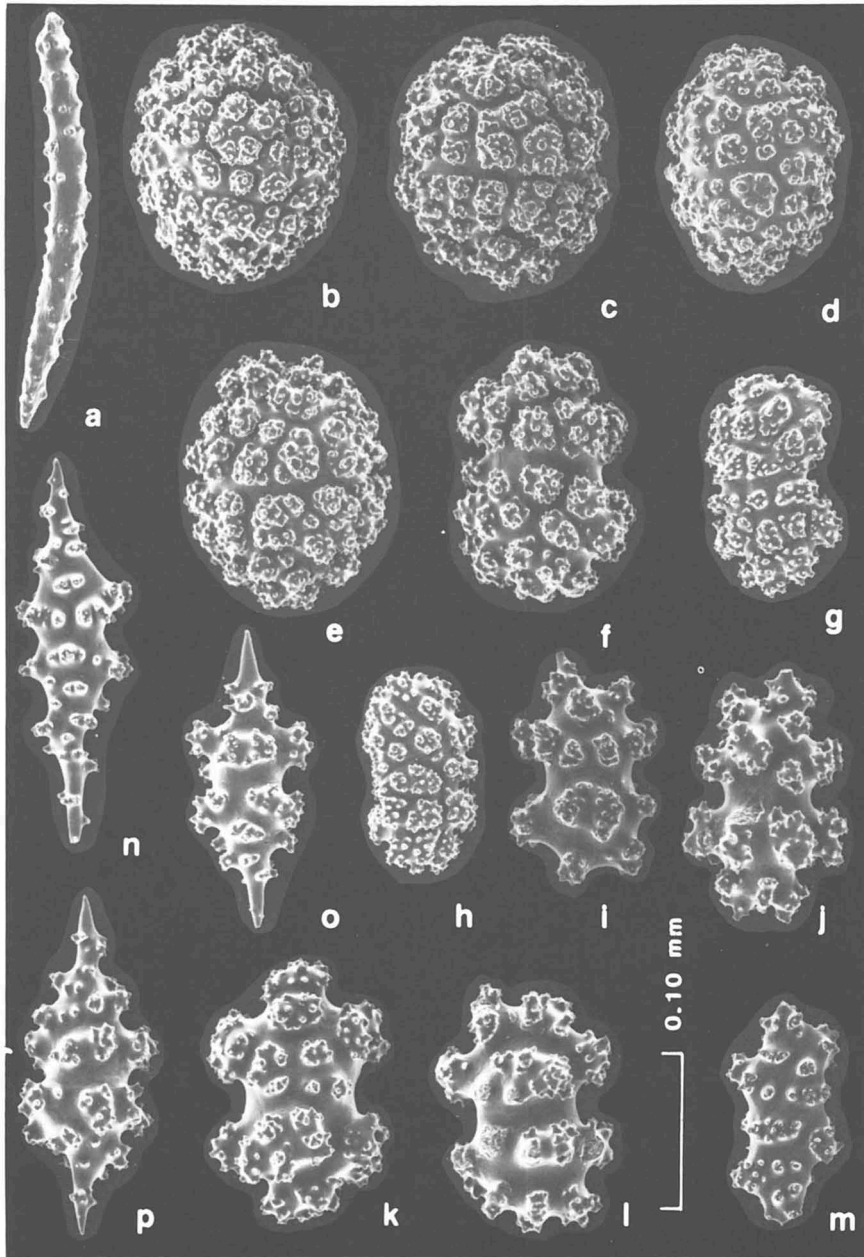


Fig. 21. *Eleutherobia duriuscula* (Thomson & Dean), ZMA Coel. 2974. Sclerites: a, from anthocodia; b-j, from calyx wall; k-m, from surface of stalk; n-p, from interior of stalk. Enlargement indicated by 0.10 mm bar.

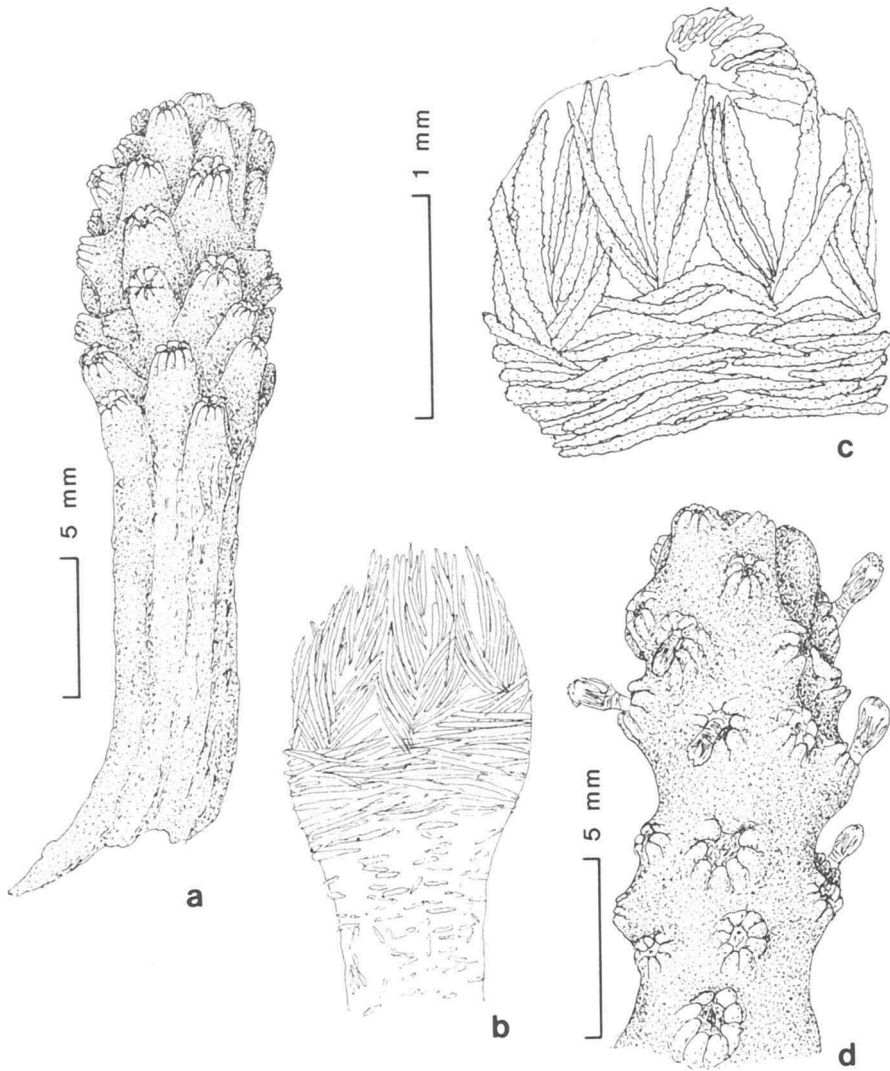


Fig. 22. *Eleutherobia unicolor* (Kükenthal), MZW 51; a, (fig. 32c), lectotype; b, anthocodial armature. *Eleutherobia duriuscula* (Thomson & Dean), ZMA Coel.2974; c, anthocodial armature; d, part of the polyparium. Enlargement of a indicated by 5 mm bar; that of b and c by 1 mm bar; that of d by 5 mm bar.

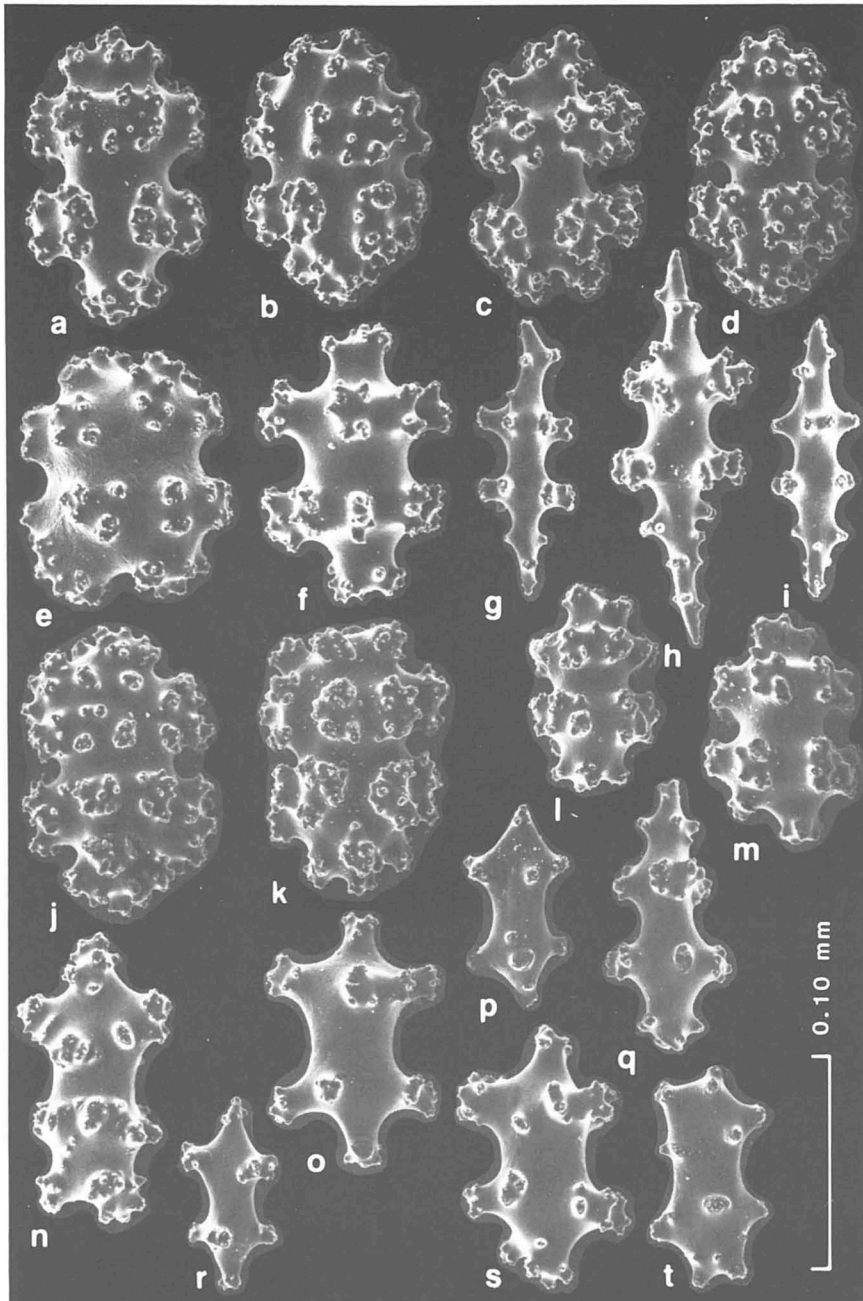


Fig. 23. *Eleutherobia flava* (Nutting), USNM 30089. Sclerites: a-i, from surface layer of parapodium; j-m, from surface layer of stalk; n-t, from interior of stalk. Enlargement indicated by 0.10 mm bar.

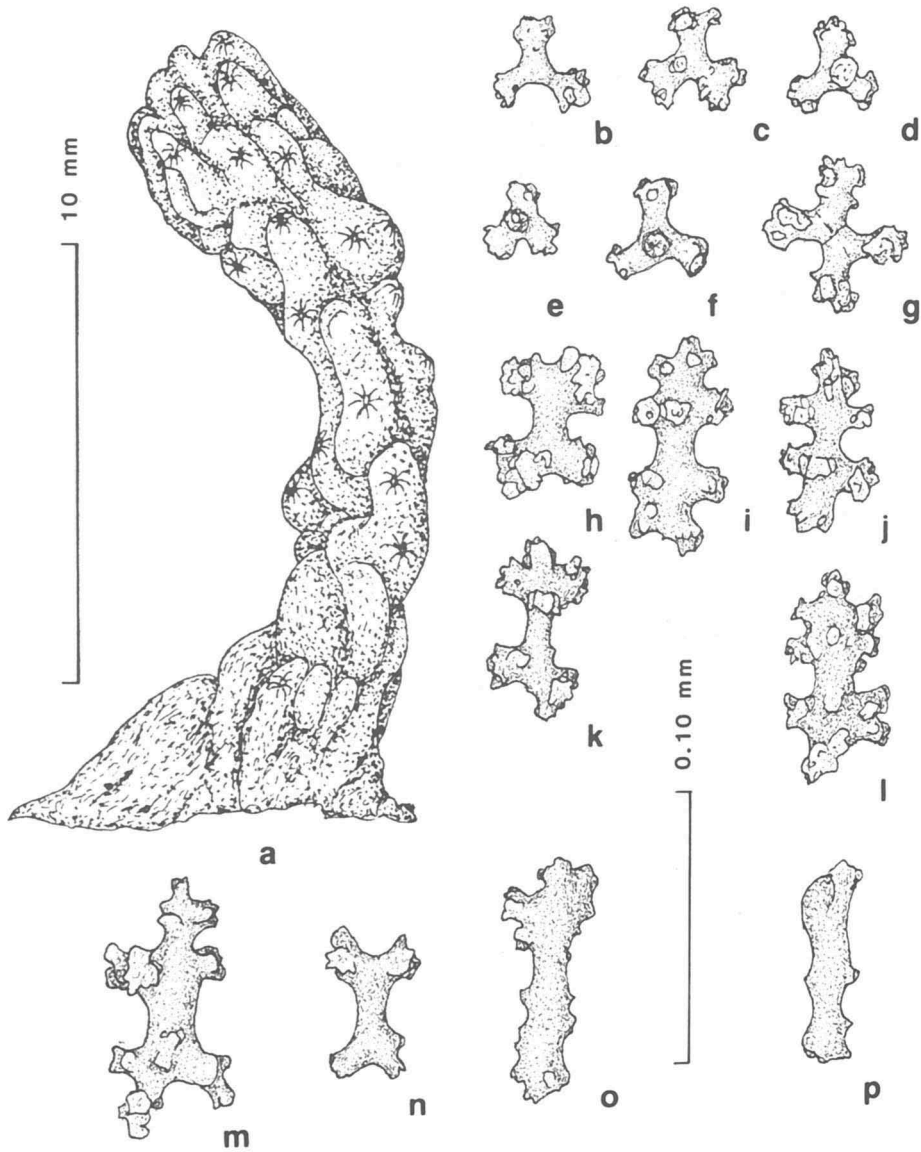


Fig. 24. *Eleutherobia grayi* (Thomson & Dean), ZMA Coel.2976; a, lectotype; b-p, sclerites from calyx and surface layer of polyparium. Enlargement of a indicated by 10 mm bar; that of b-p by 0.10 mm bar.

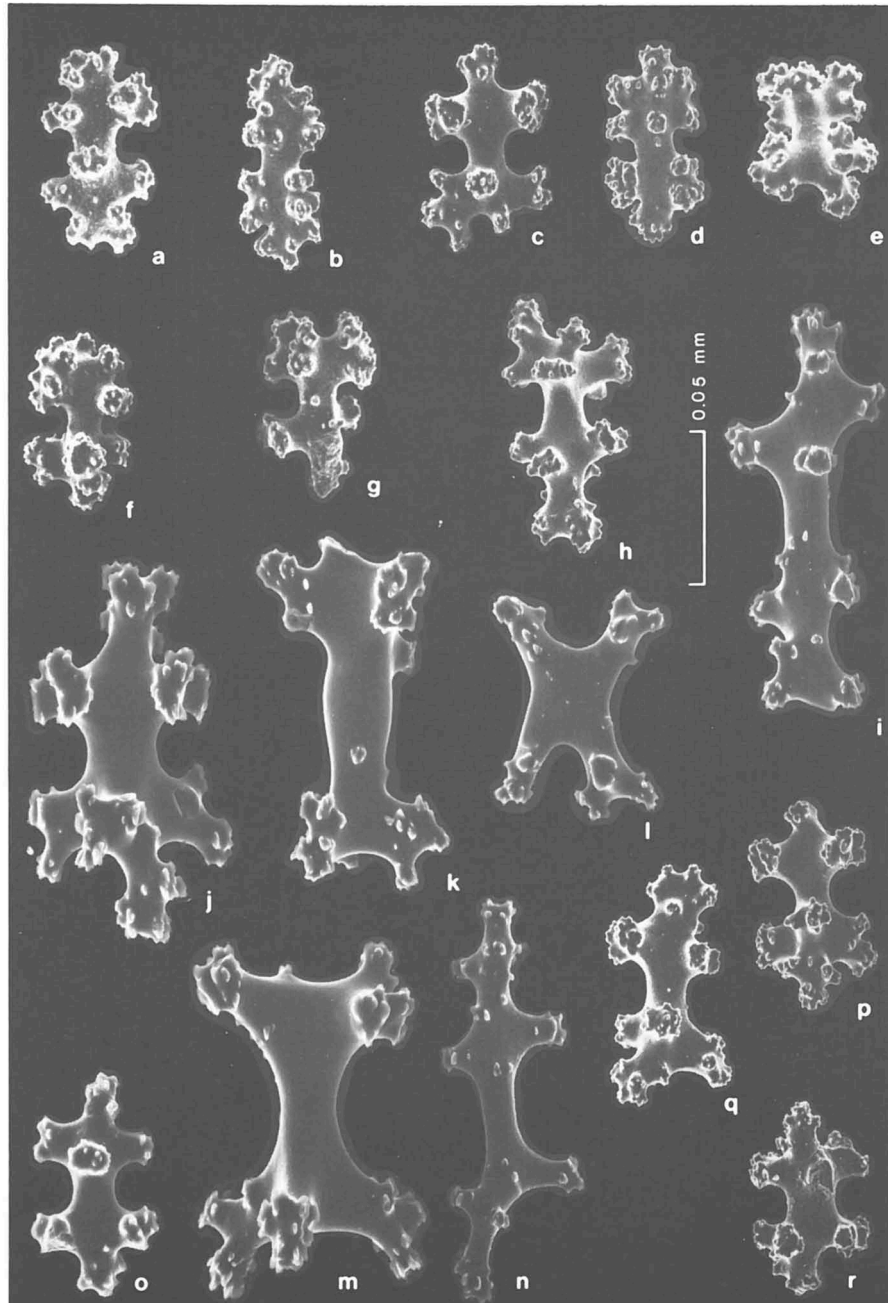


Fig. 25. *Eleutherobia grayi* (Thomson & Dean), ZMA Coel.2976. Sclerites: a-h, from calyx and surface layer of polyparium; i-r, from interior of polyparium. Enlargement indicated by 0.05 mm bar.

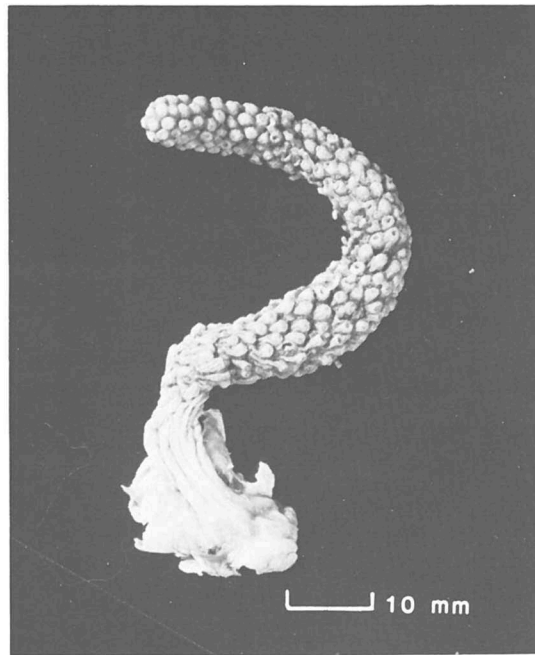


Fig. 26. *Eleutherobia rigida* (Pütter), ZMH C2456, lectotype. Enlargement indicated by 10 mm bar.

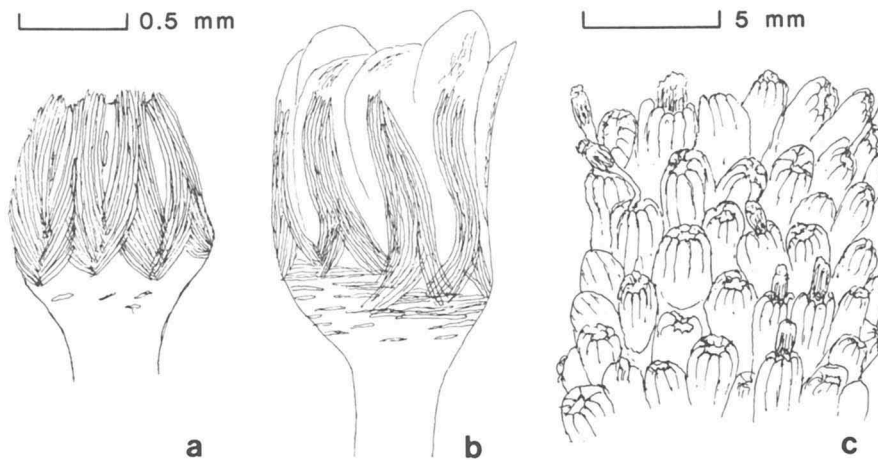


Fig. 27. *Eleutherobia rigida* (Pütter); a, MZW 4695, anthocodial armature; b, ZMH C2456, anthocodial armature; c, ZMH C2456, part of polyparium. Enlargement of a and b indicated by 0.5 mm bar; that of c by 5 mm bar.

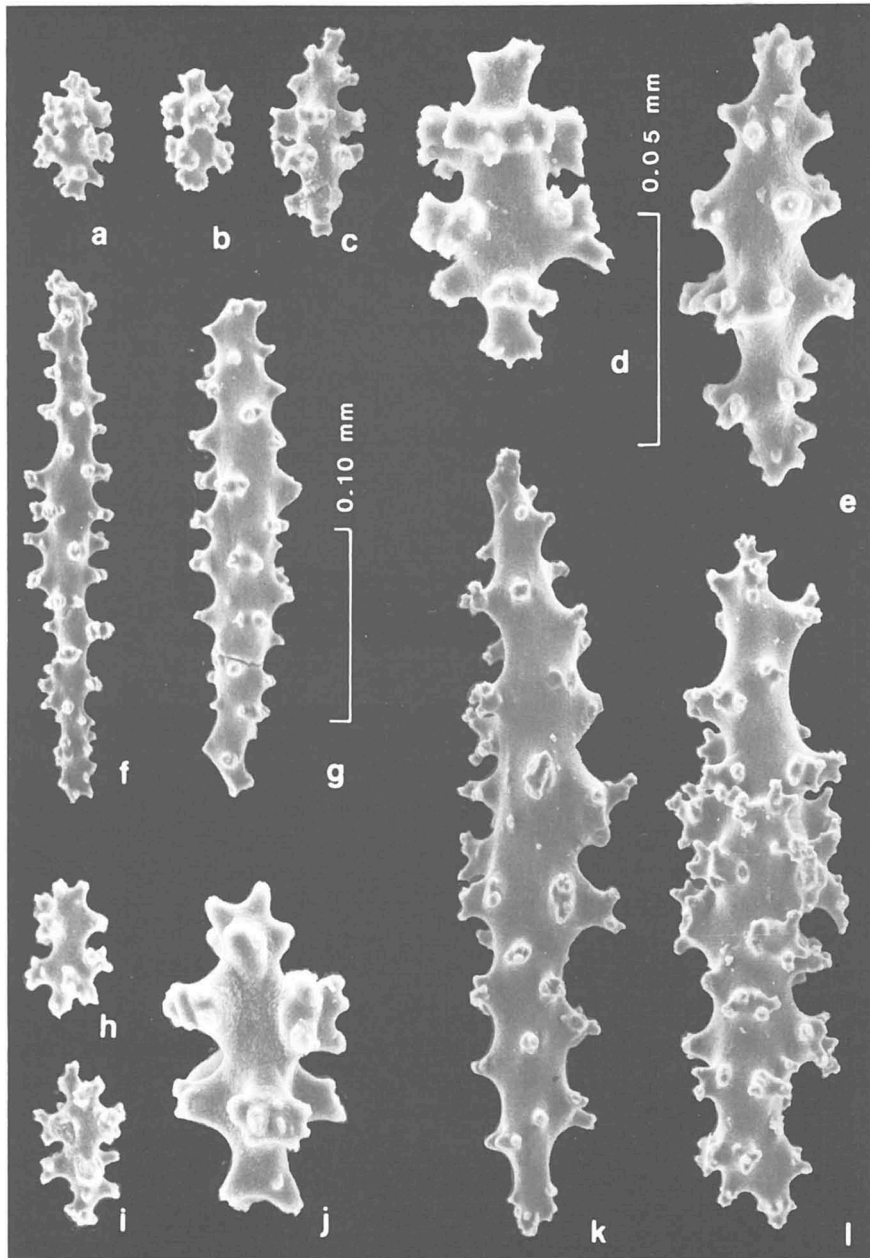


Fig. 28. *Eleutherobia rigida* (Pütter). ZMH 2456. Sclerites: a-e, from outer layer of calyx; f, g, from inner layer of calyx; h-j, from surface layer of stalk; k, l, from interior of stalk. Enlargement of a-c, f-i, k, and l indicated by 0.10 mm bar; that of d, e, and j by 0.05 mm bar.

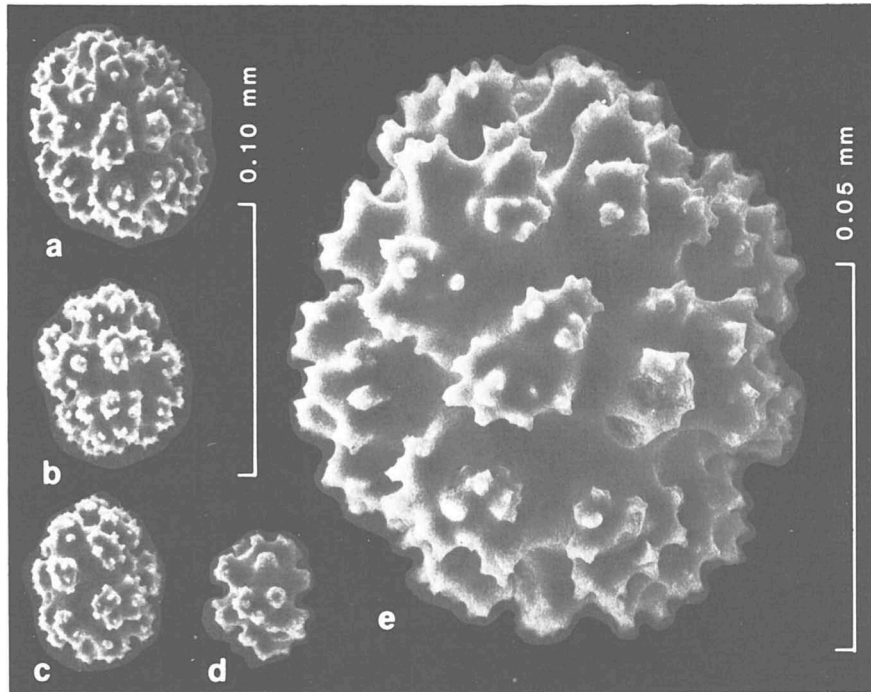


Fig. 29. *Eleutherobia rotifera* (J. S. Thomson), MNHN. Sclerites from calyx wall. Enlargement of a-d indicated by 0.10 mm bar; that of e by 0.05 mm bar.

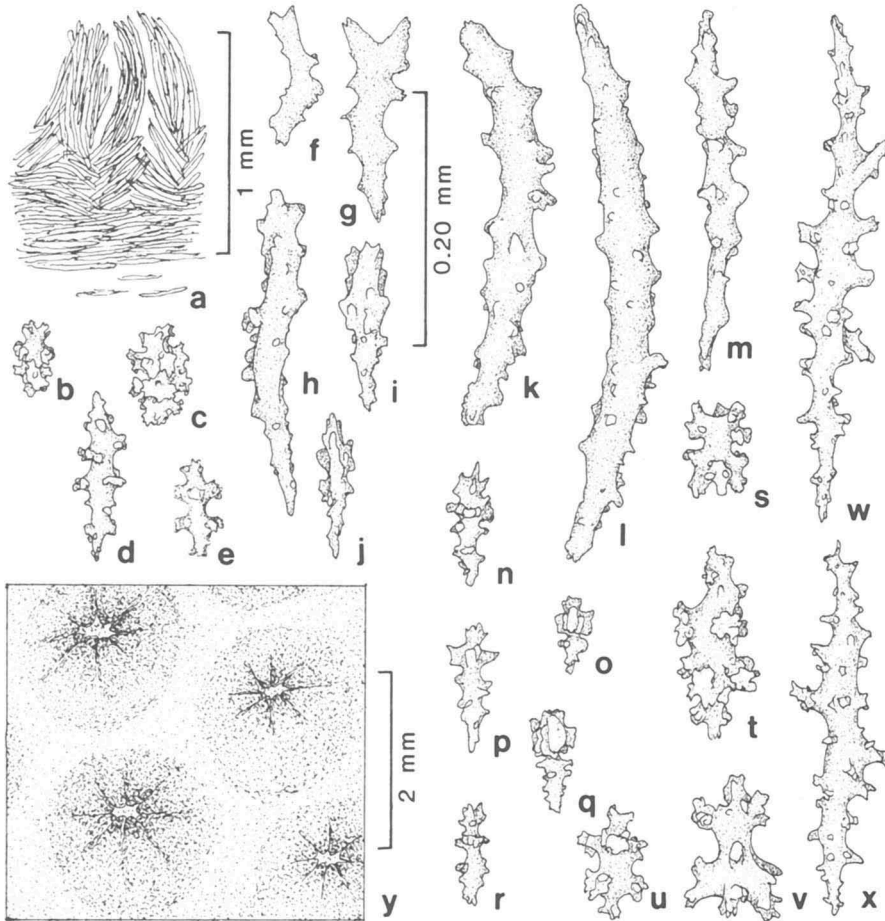


Fig. 30. *Eleutherobia rubra* (Brundin), UUZM 72a; a, anthocodial armature; b-e, sclerites from calyx; f-k, sclerites from tentacles; l, m, sclerites from crown and points; n-r, sclerites from introvert; s-u, sclerites from surface layer of stalk; v-x, sclerites from interior of polyparium; y, surface view of calyces. Enlargement of a indicated by 1 mm bar; that of b-x by 0.20 mm bar; that of y by 2 mm bar.

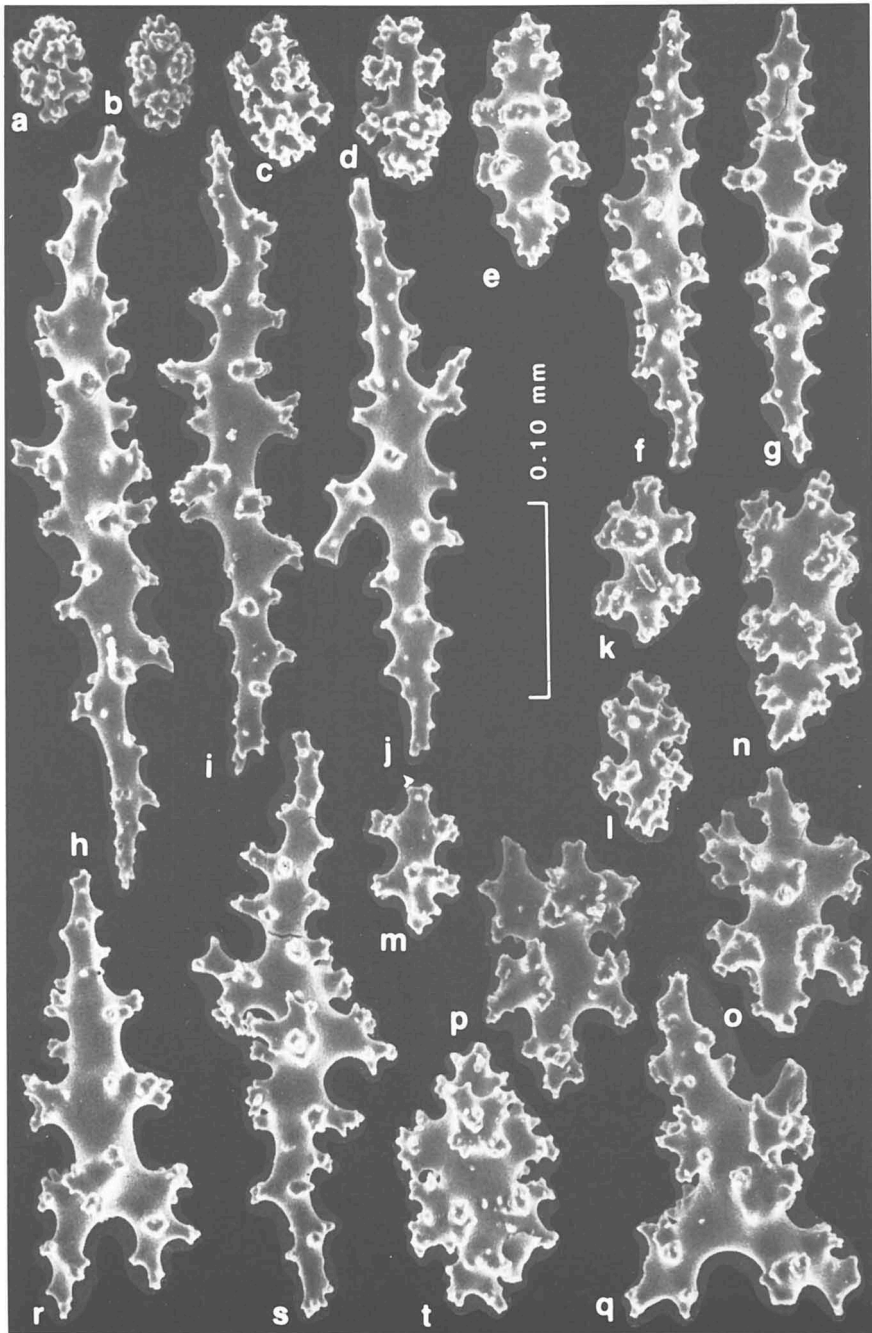


Fig. 31. *Eleutherobia rubra* (Brundin), UUZM 72a. Sclerites: a-g, from calyx wall; h-j, from interior polyparium; k-q, from surface layer stalk; r-t, from interior stalk. Enlargement indicated by 0.10 mm bar.

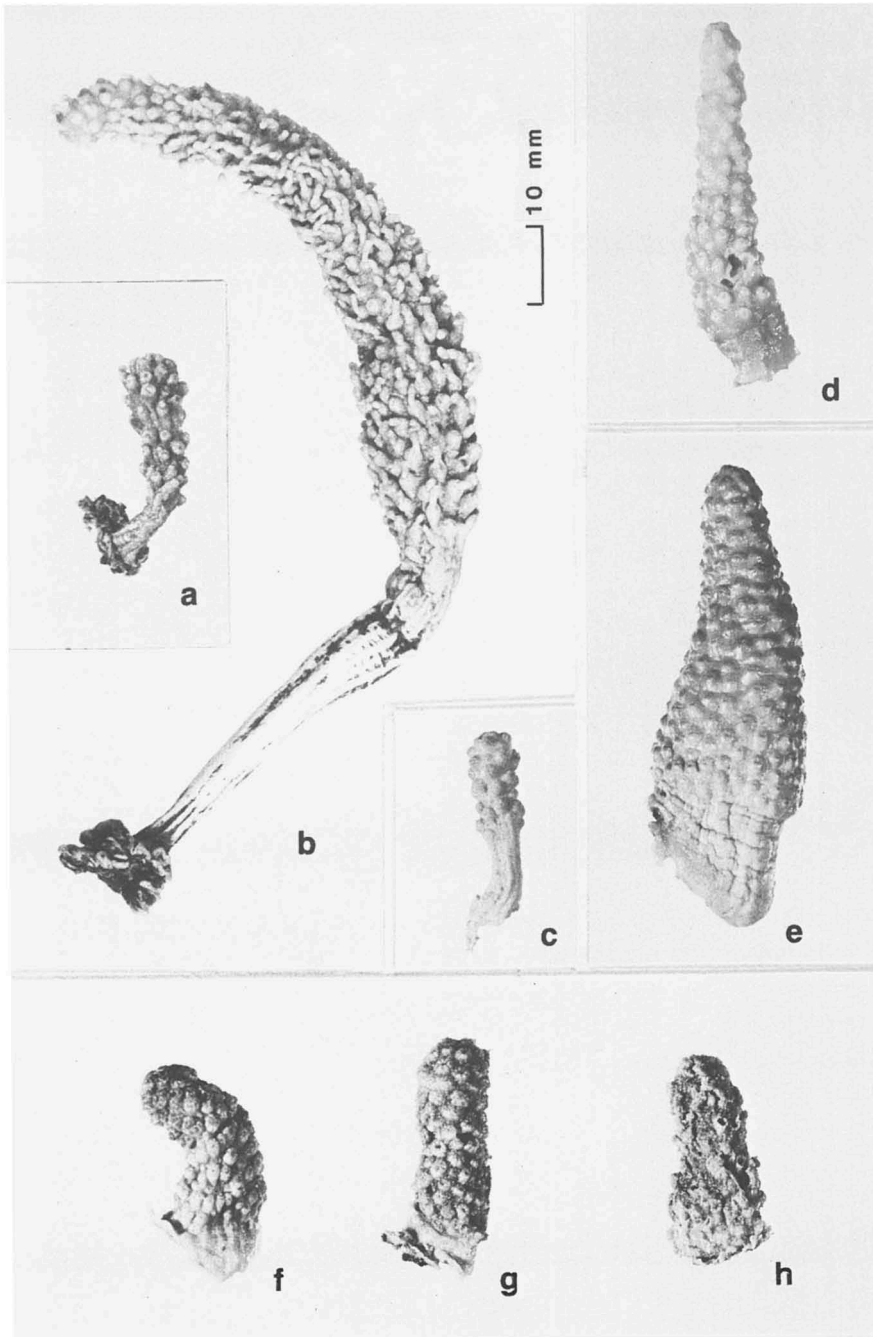


Fig. 32. Colonies of *Eleutherobia* species. a, *E. rigida* (Pütter), MZW 4695; b, *E. rigida* (Pütter), USNM 76997; c, *E. unicolor* (Kükenthal), MZW 51, lectotype; d, *E. sumbawaensis* spec. nov., ZMA Coel.2973, holotype; e, *E. rubra* (Brundin), UUZM 72a, lectotype; f-h, *E. rubra* (Brundin), UUZM 63, paralectotypes. Enlargement indicated by 10 mm bar.

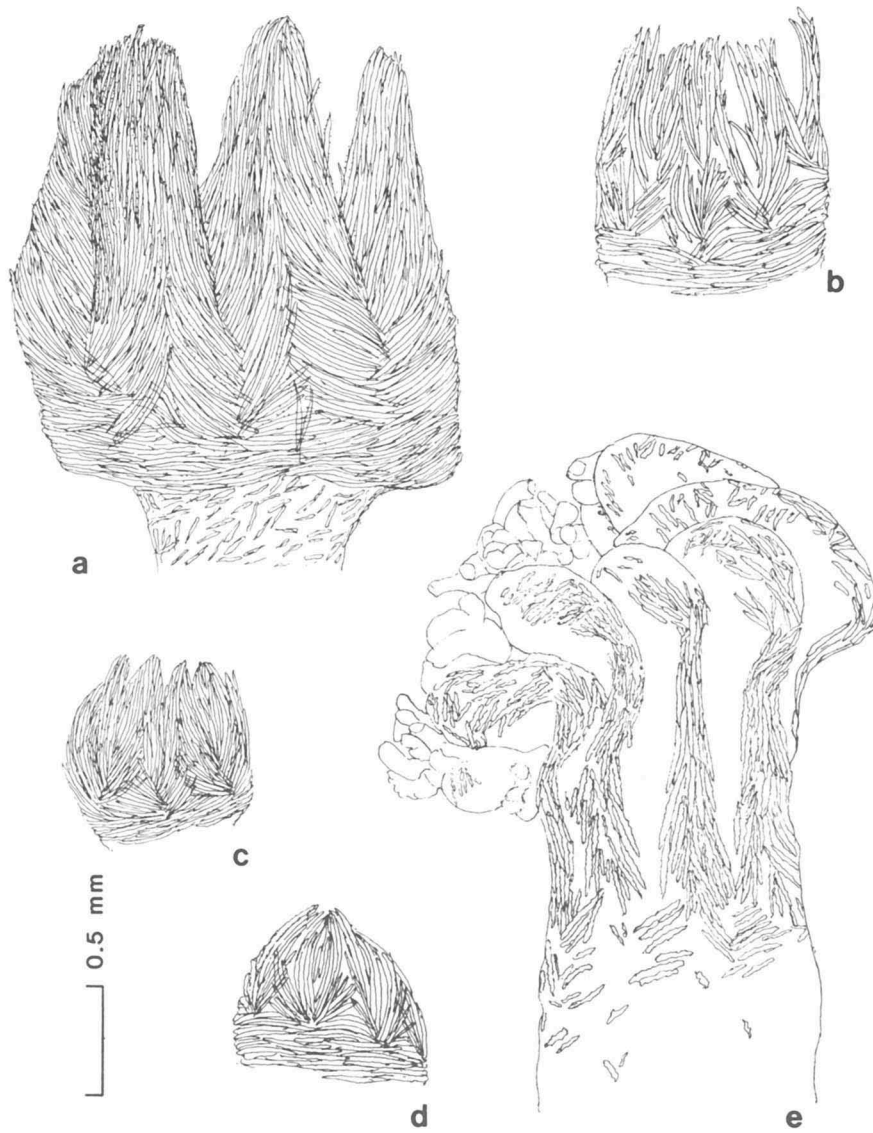


Fig. 33. Anthocodial armatures of *Eleutherobia* species. a, *E. splendens* (Thomson & Dean), ZMA Coel.2980; b, *E. somaliensis* spec. nov., USNM 77003; c, *E. flava* (Nutting), USNM 30089; d, *E. sumbawaensis* spec. nov., ZMA Coel.2973; e, *E. studeri* (J. S. Thomson), SAM H1249. Enlargement indicated by 0.5 mm bar.

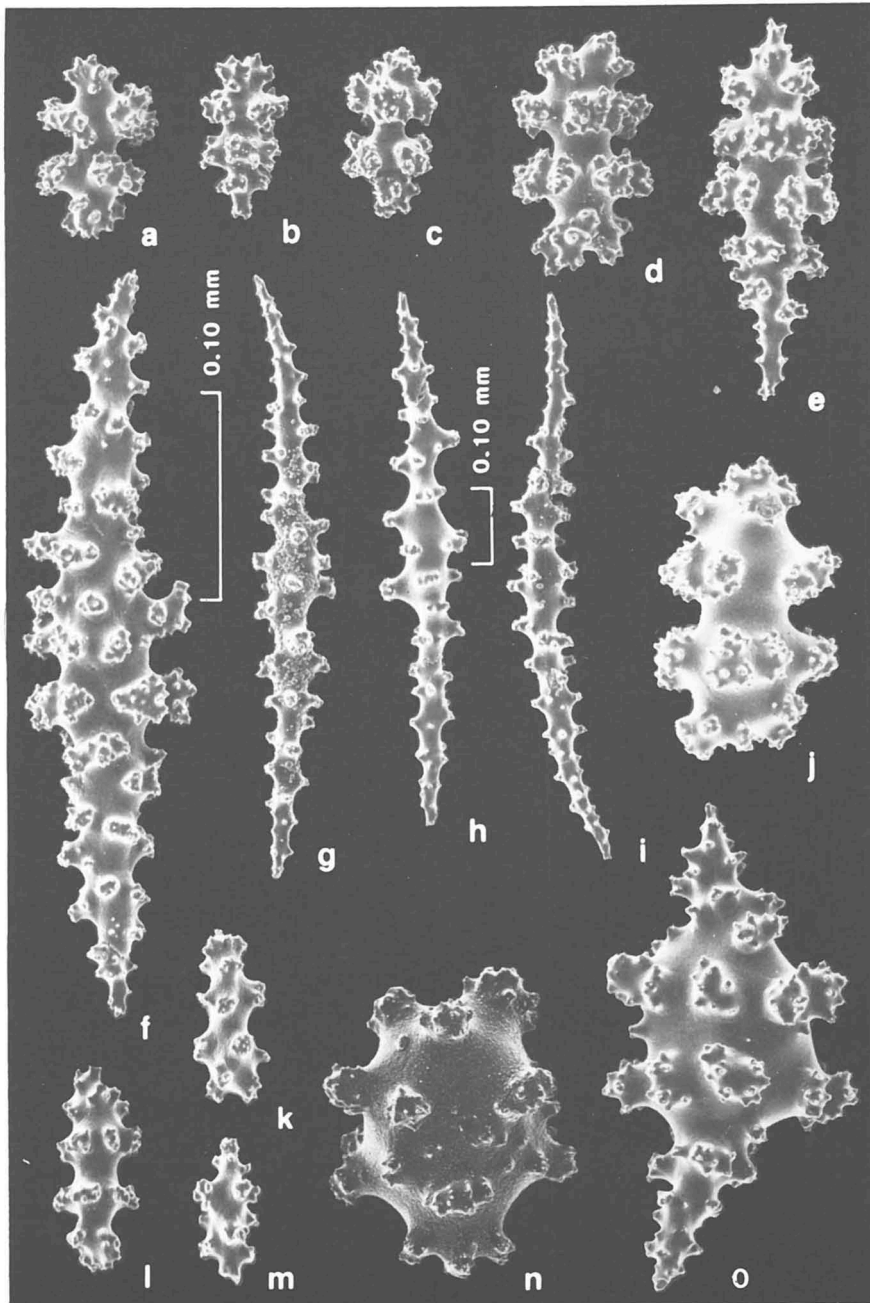


Fig. 34. *Eleutherobia somaliensis*, spec. nov., USNM 77003. Sclerites: a-f, from calyx wall; g-i from interior polyparium; j-o from surface stalk. Enlargement of a-f and j-o indicated by 0.10 mm bar at f; that of g-i by 0.10 mm bar at h.

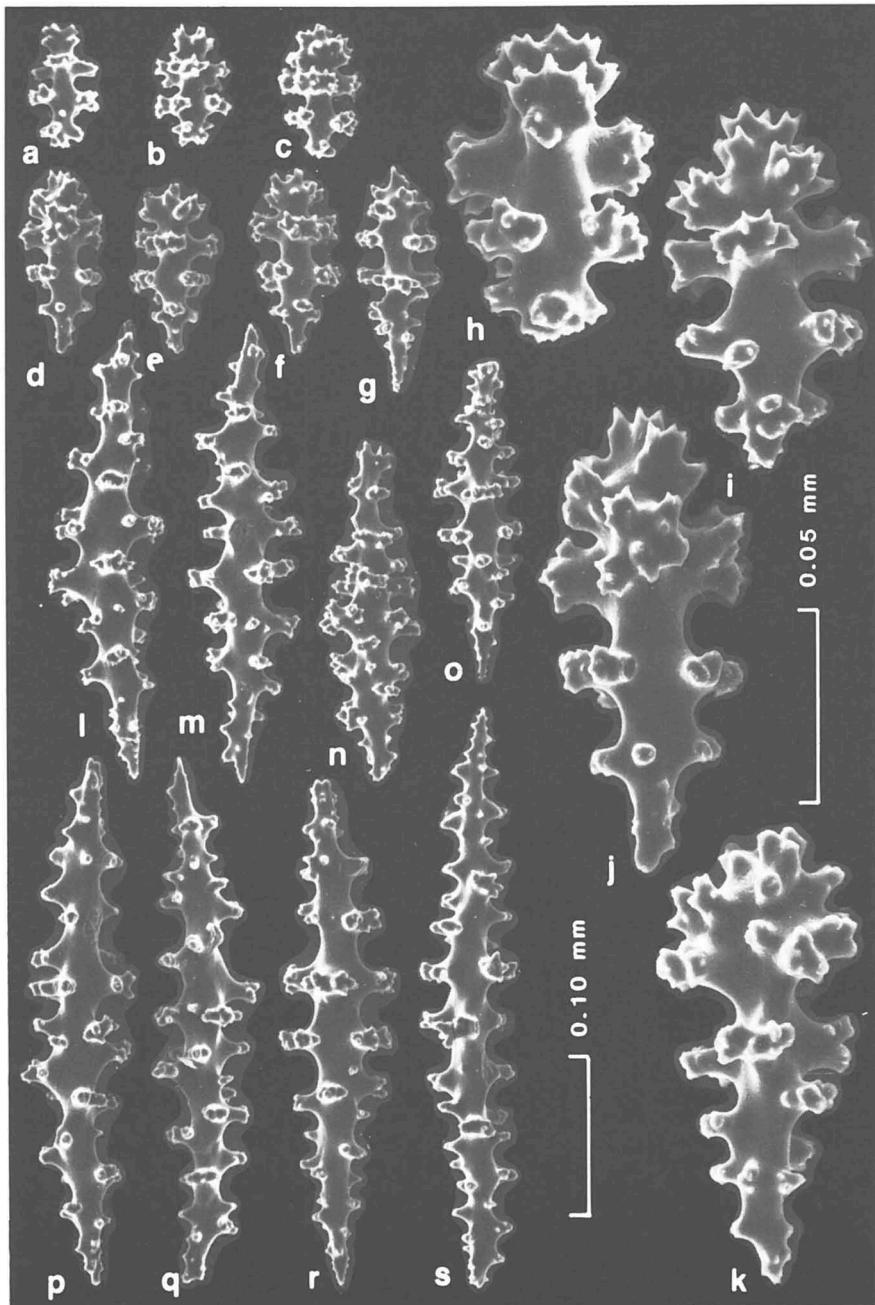


Fig. 35. *Eleutherobia splendens* (Thomson & Dean), ZMA Coel.2980. Sclerites: a-k, from outer layer of polyparium; l-s from interior of polyparium. Enlargement of a-g and l-s indicated by 0.10 mm bar; that of h-k by 0.05 mm bar.

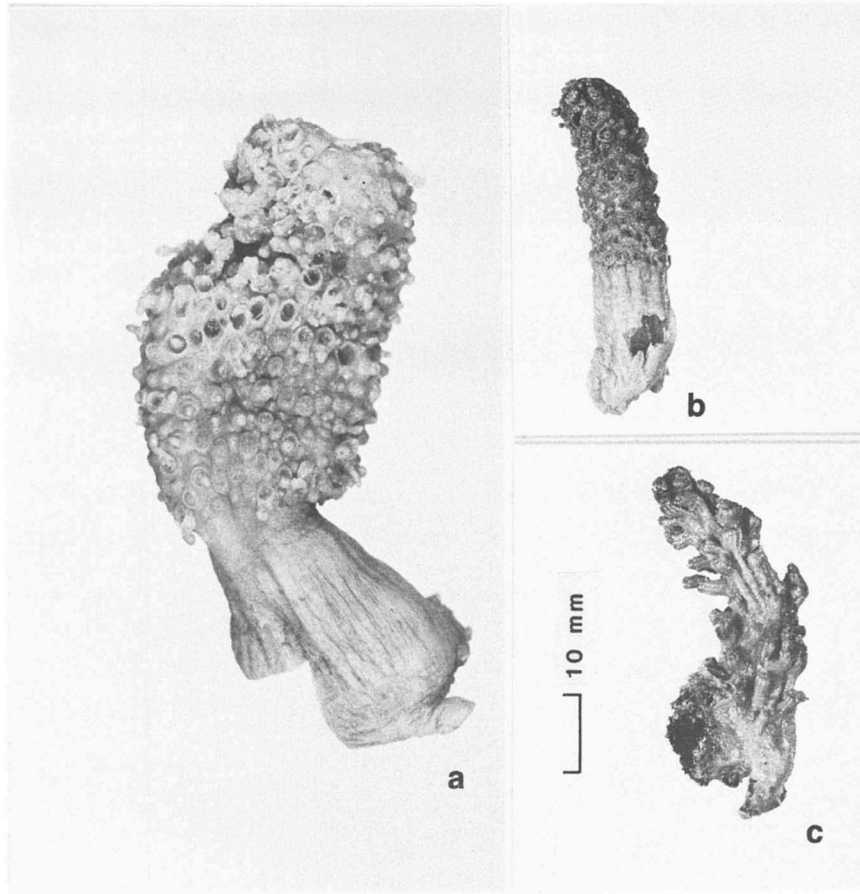


Fig. 36. Colonies of *Eleutherobia* species. a, *E. studeri* (J. S. Thomson), SAM H1249, holotype; b, the same species, BMNH 1962.7.20.31, "cotype"; c, *E. splendens* (Thomson & Dean), USNM 60411. Enlargement indicated by 10 mm bar.

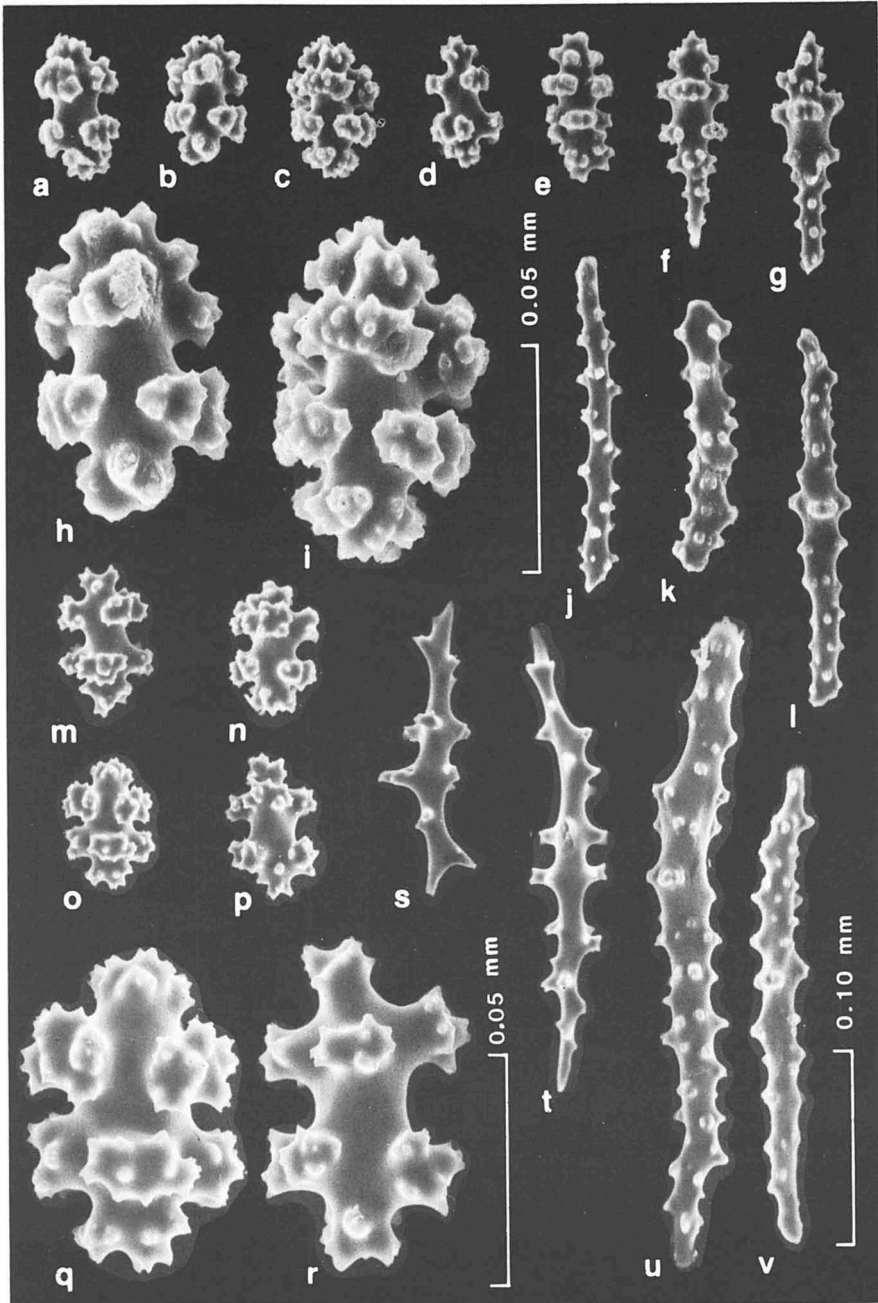


Fig. 37. *Eleutherobia studeri* (Stuart Thomson), SAM H1249. Sclerites: a-i, from calyx wall; j-r, from surface stalk; s-v, from interior stalk. Enlargement of a-g, j-p, s-v indicated by 0.10 mm bar; that of h, i, q, r by 0.05 mm bar.

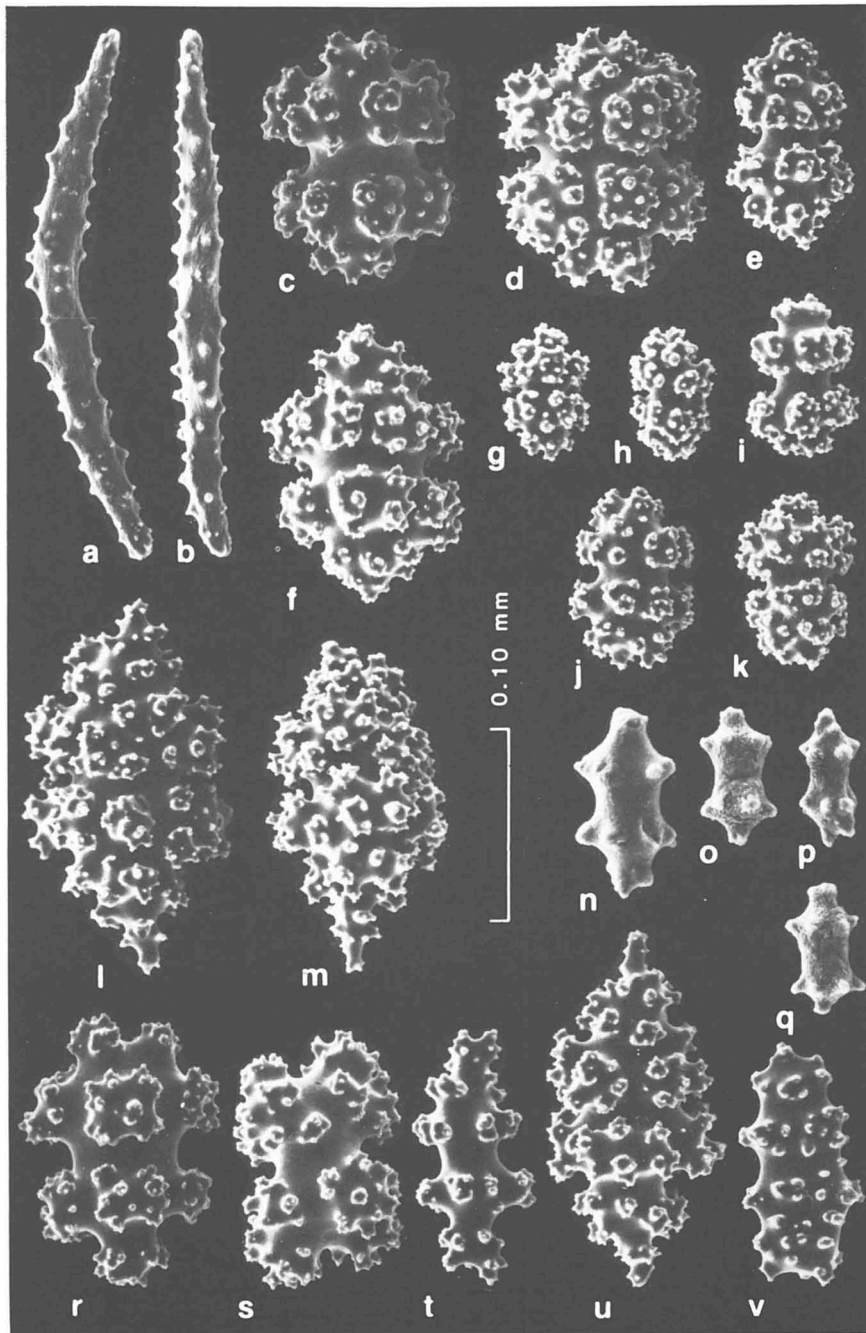


Fig. 38. *Eleutherobia sumbawaensis* spec. nov., ZMA Coel.2973. Sclerites: a, b, from anthocodia; c-q, from calyx and surface layer polyparium; r-v, from interior stalk. Enlargement indicated by 0.10 mm bar.

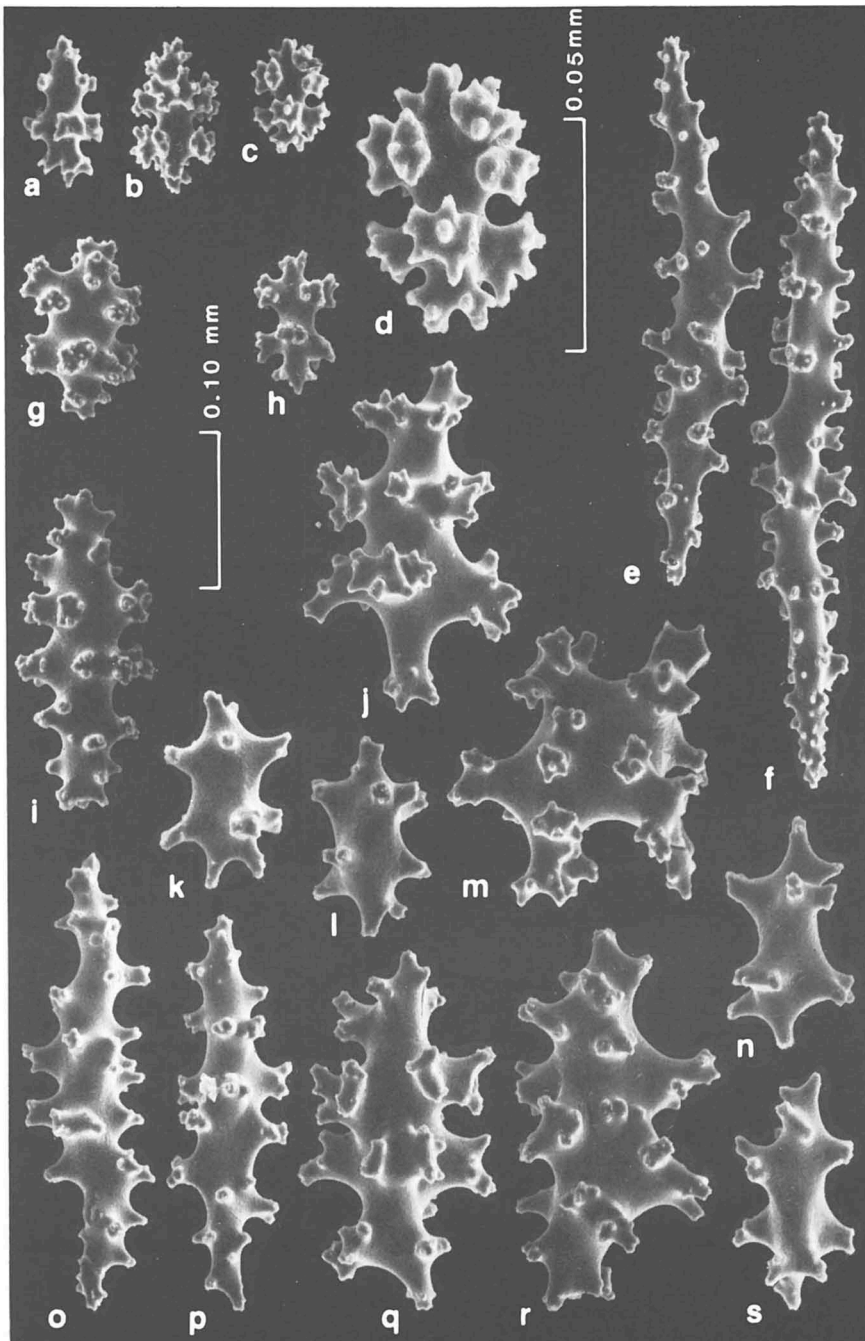


Fig. 39. *Eleutherobia unicolor* (Kükenthal), MZW 51. Sclerites: a-d, from outer layer of calyx; e, f, from inner layer of calyx; g-i from surface layer of stalk; j-s, from interior of stalk. Enlargement of d indicated by 0.05 mm bar; that of the other sclerites by 0.10 mm bar.

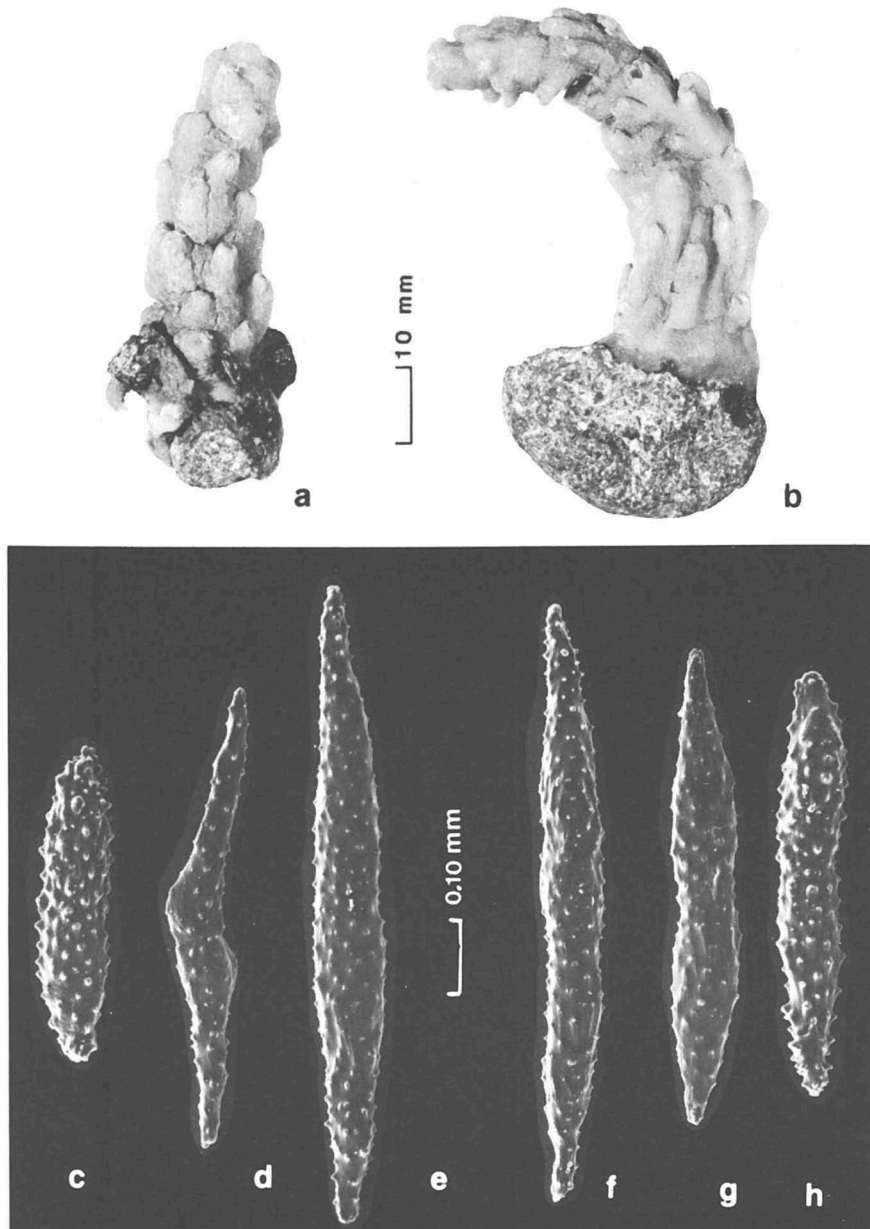


Fig. 40. *Inflatocalyx infirmata* gen. nov., spec. nov.; a, paratype, USNM 77000; b, holotype, USNM 76998; c-h, sclerites from calyx. Enlargement of a and b indicated by 10 mm bar; that of c-h by 0.10 mm bar.

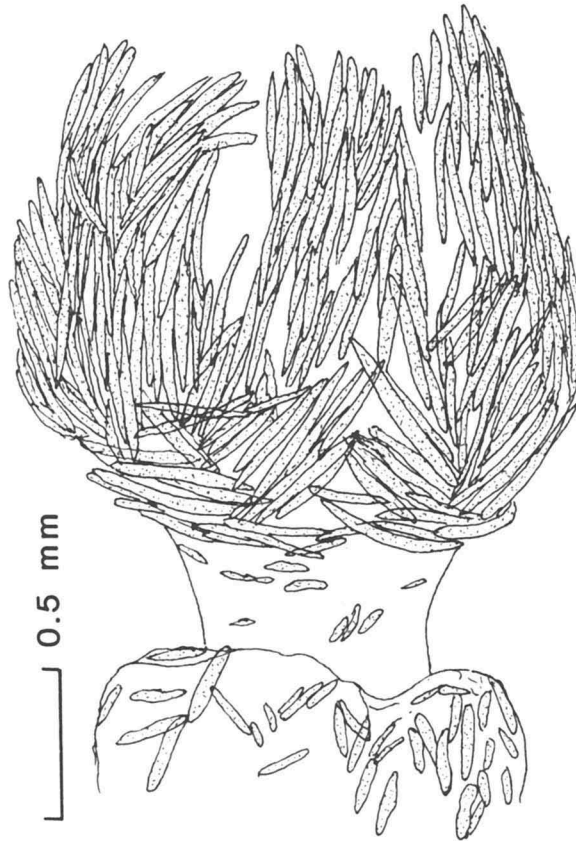


Fig. 41. *Inflatocalyx infirmata* gen. nov., spec. nov., USNM 76998: anthocodial armature, sclerites in introvert and calyx. Enlargement indicated by 0.5 mm bar.

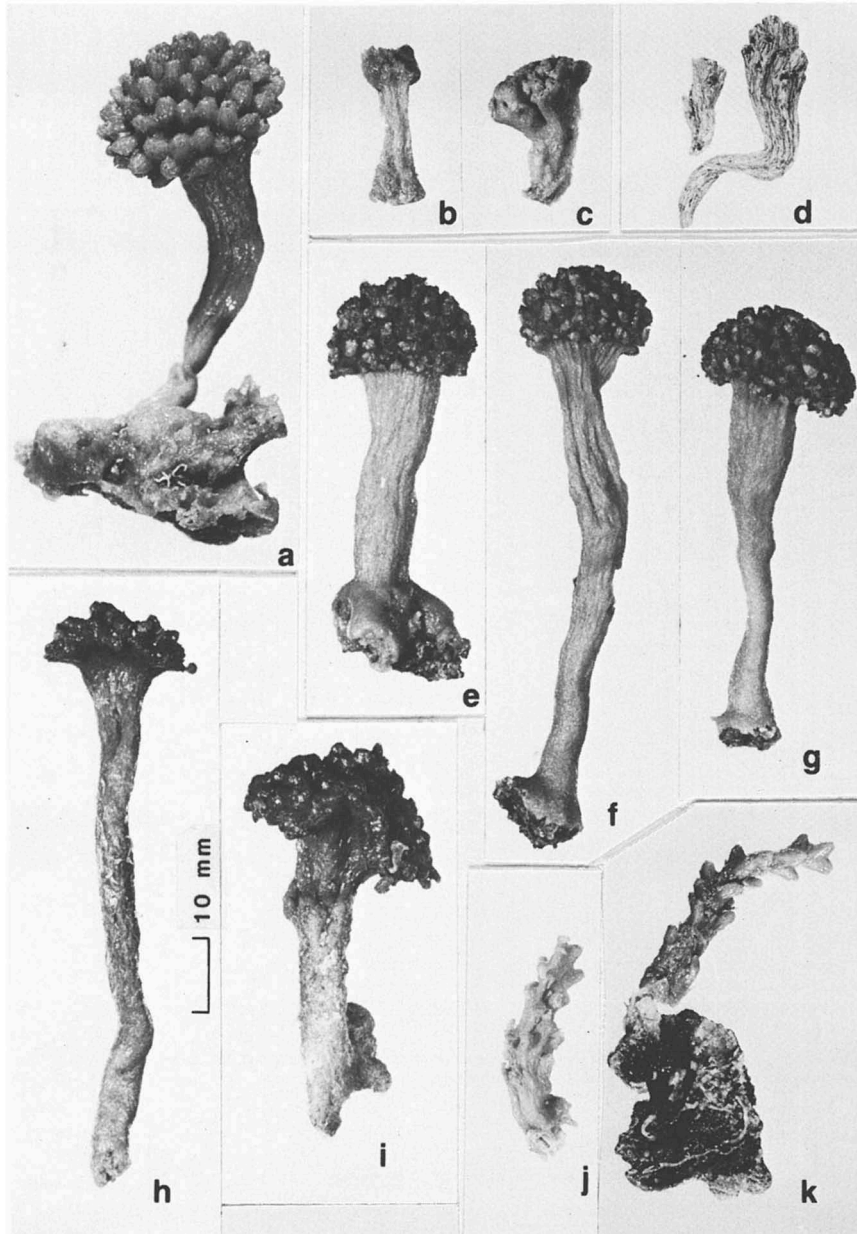


Fig. 42. Colonies of *Nidalia* species. a, *N. agariciformis* (Simpson), RSM; b, *N. borongaensis* spec. nov., USNM 77002; c, the same species, RMNH Coel.17424; d, *N. lampas* Thomson & Mackinnon, BMNH 1912.2.24.57; e-g, *N. occidentalis* Gray, USNM 60947; h, i, *N. simpsoni* (Thomson & Dean), ZMA Coel.2276; j, *N. macrospina* Kükenthal, USNM 60236; k, the same species, ZMH C1719. Enlargement indicated by 10 mm bar.

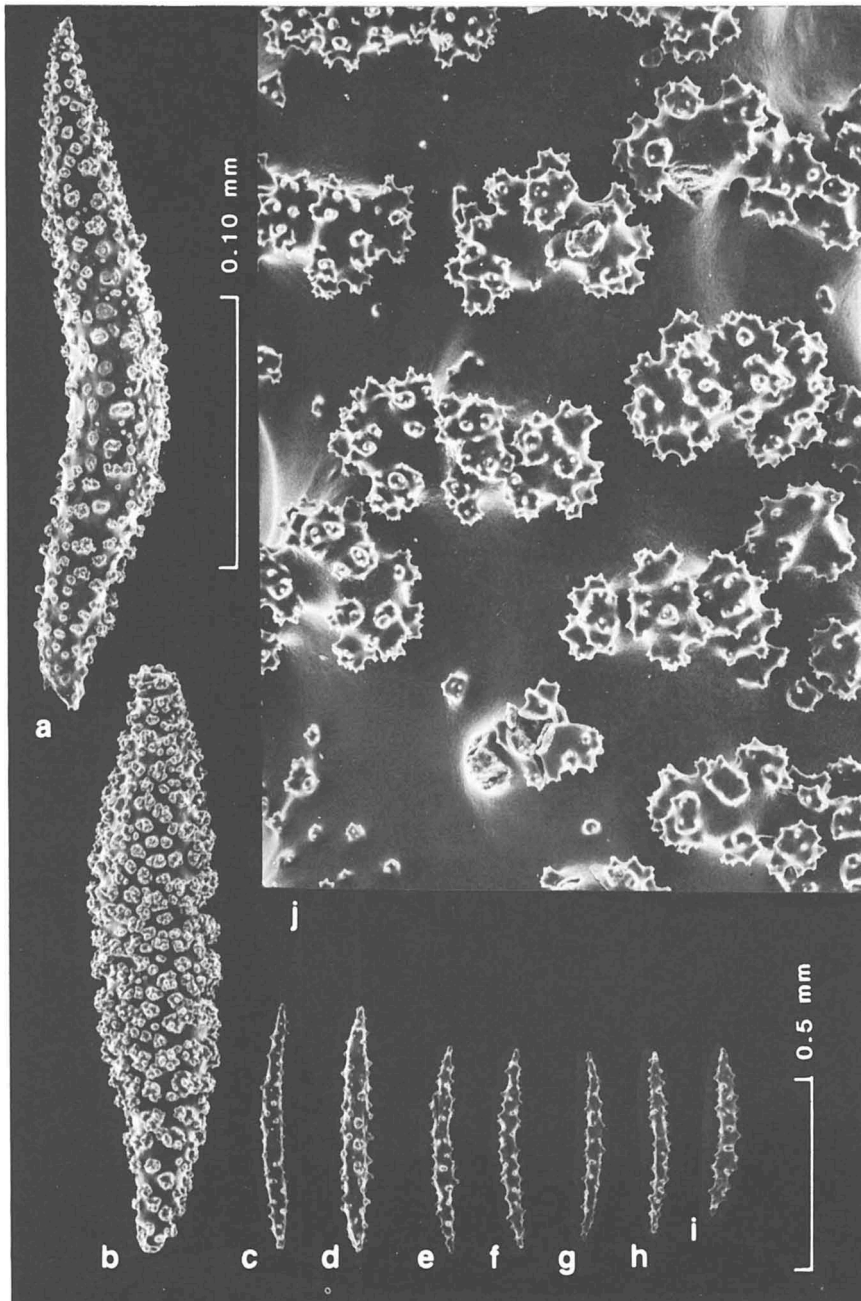


Fig. 43. *Nidalia agariciformis* (Simpson), RSM. Sclerites: a-i, from surface stalk; j, warts on spindle from surface stalk. Enlargement of a-i indicated by 0.5 mm bar; that of j by 0.10 mm bar.

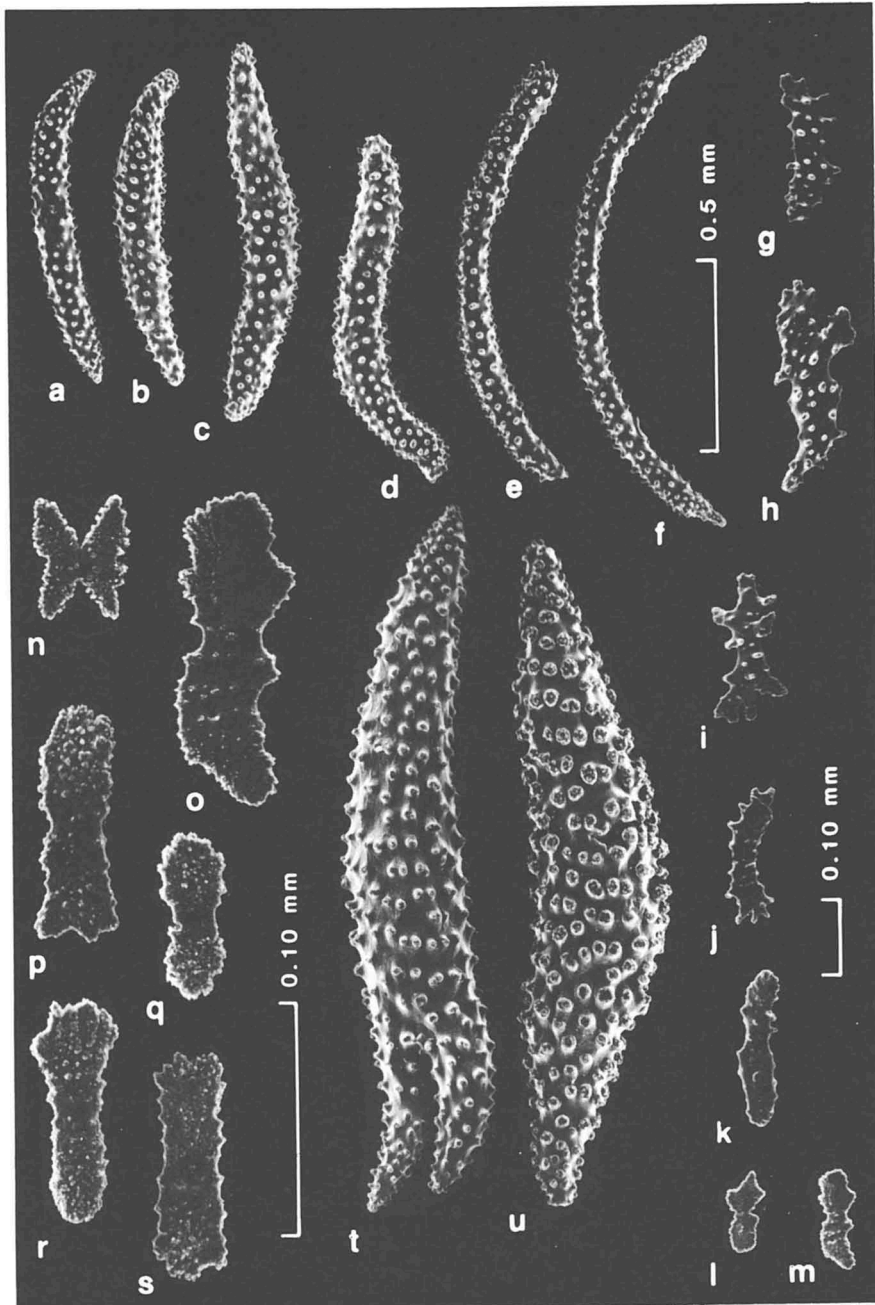


Fig. 44. *Nidalia borongaensis* spec. nov., USNM 77002. Sclerites: a-d: point sclerites; e, t, from crown; g-k, from tentacles; l-o, from pinnules; p-s, from introvert; t, u, from surface stalk. Enlargement of a-f and t-u indicated by 0.50 mm bar at f; that of g-m by 0.10 mm bar at j; that of n-s by 0.10 mm bar at q.

of base of the stalk; 5A: *N. occidentalis*, USNM 60947; 5B: *N. deichmannae*, USNM 53931. 6A, B, sclerites from surface layer of the stalk of *N. deichmannae*, USNM 10835; 6A from middle part of the stalk, 6B from its base. Enlargement of 1 indicated by 1 mm bar; that of the sclerites 2A-6B by 5 mm bar.

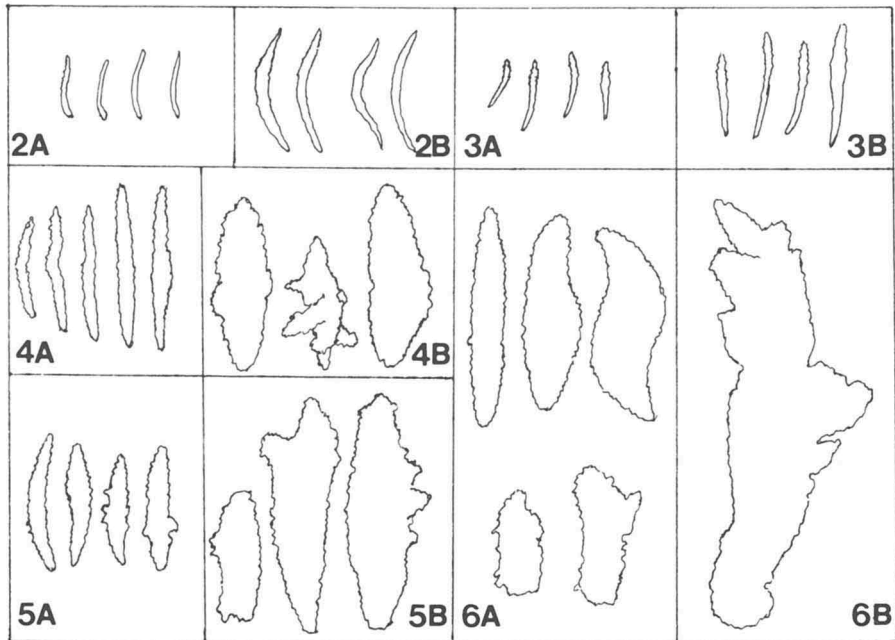
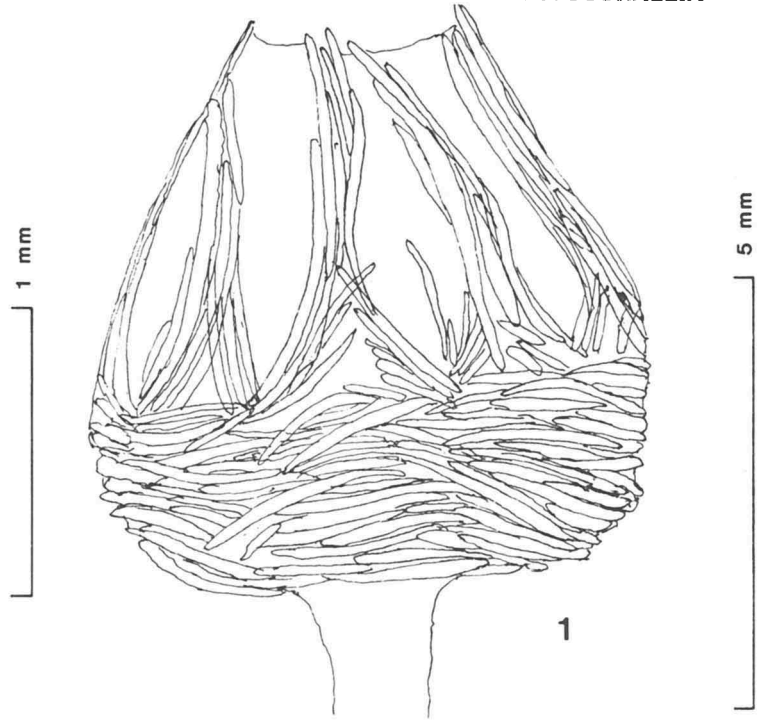


Fig. 45. *Nidalia deichmannae* Utinomi and *N. occidentalis* Gray. 1, anthocodial armature, *N. deichmannae*, USNM 53931. 2A, B, crown sclerites; 2A: *N. occidentalis*, USNM 53927, 2B: *N. deichmannae*, USNM 53931. 3A, B, point sclerites; 3A: *N. occidentalis*, USNM 53927; 3B: *N. deichmannae*, USNM 53931. 4A, B, sclerites from surface layer of middle part of the stalk; 4A: *N. occidentalis*, USNM 60947, 4B: *N. deichmannae*, USNM 53931. 5A, B, sclerites from surface layer

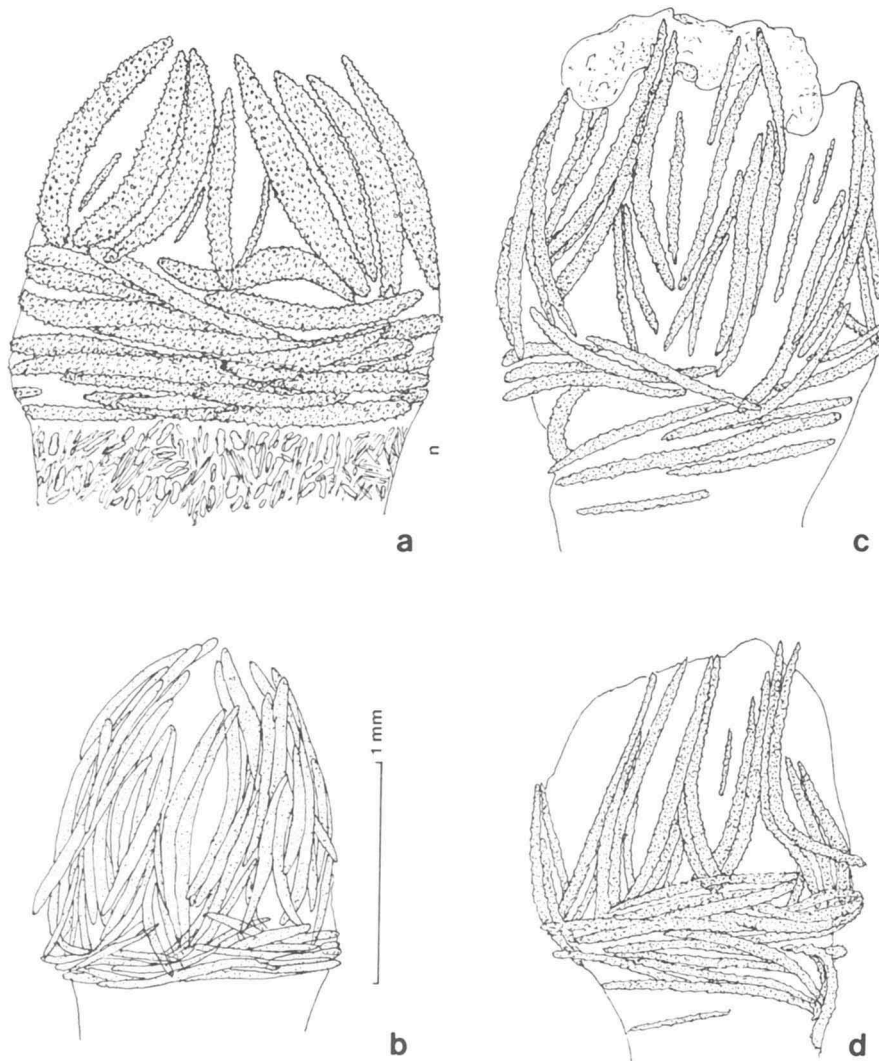


Fig. 46. Anthocodial armature of *Nidalia* species. a, *N. borongaensis* spec. nov., USNM 77002; b, *N. macrospina* Kükenthal, ZMA Coel.2974; c, *N. lampas* Thomson & Mackinnon, BMNH 1912.2.24.57; d, *N. lampas*, ZMA Coel.2275. Enlargement indicated by 1 mm bar.

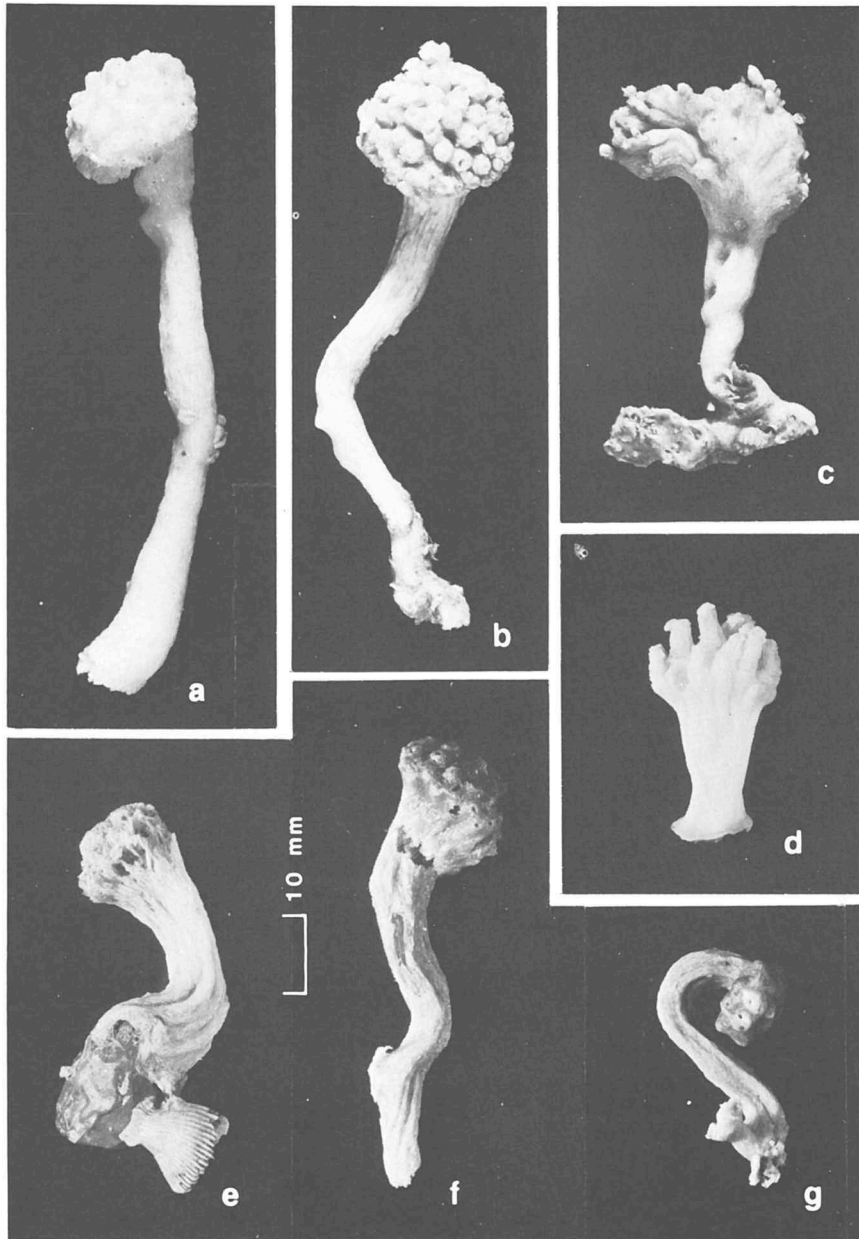


Fig. 47. Colonies of *Nidalia* species. a, *N. deichmannae* Utinomi, USNM 53931; b, *N. occidentalis* Gray, ZMH C2514; c, *N. alciformis* (Simpson), ZMH C2545; d, *N. dissidens* spec. nov., USNM 54835; e, *N. simpsoni* (Thomson & Dean), ZMA Coel.2276; f, g, the same species, ZMA Coel.2272. Enlargement indicated by 10 mm bar.

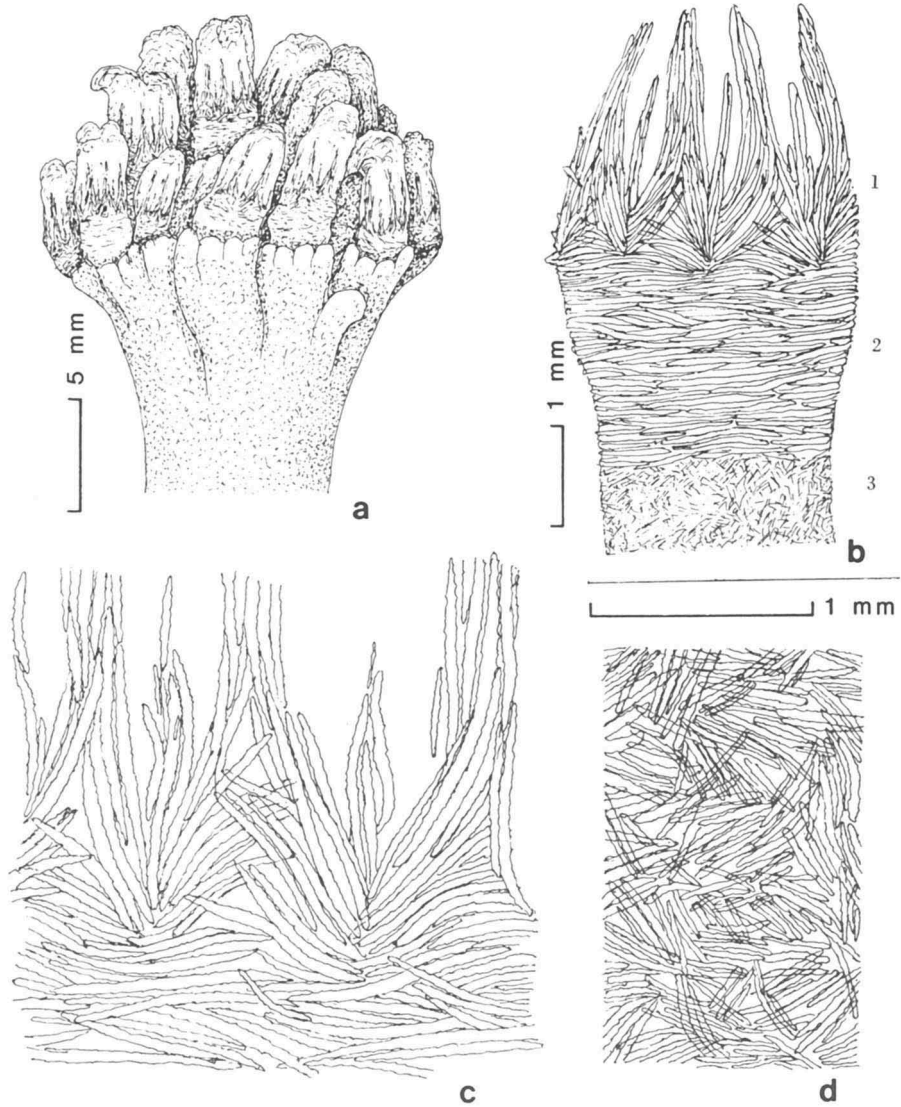


Fig. 48. *Nidalia dissidens* spec. nov., USNM 54835. a, distal part of stalk with capitulum; b, anthocodia: 1, points, 2, crown; 3, distal part of introvert; c, anthocodial armature; d, sclerites in introvert. Enlargement of a indicated by 5 mm bar; that of b by 1 mm bar; that of c and d by 1 mm bar above d.

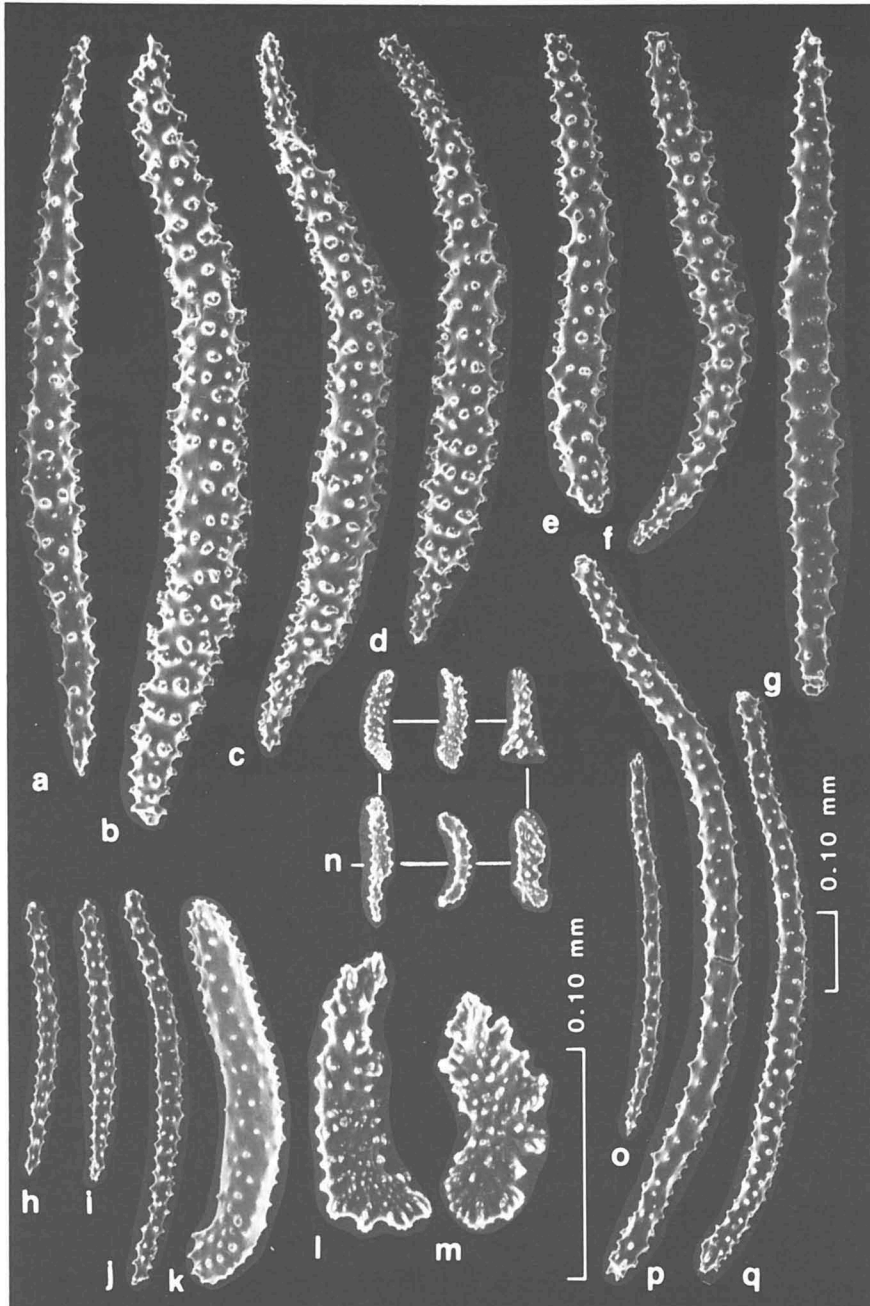


Fig. 49. *Nidalia dissidens* spec. nov., USNM 54835. Sclerites: a, b, from calyx wall; c, d, from surface of stalk; e-g, from interior of stalk; h-j, from introvert; k-n, from tentacles; o-q, anthocodial sclerites. Enlargement of a-j and n-q indicated by 0.10 mm bar below g; that of k-m by 0.10 mm bar at m.

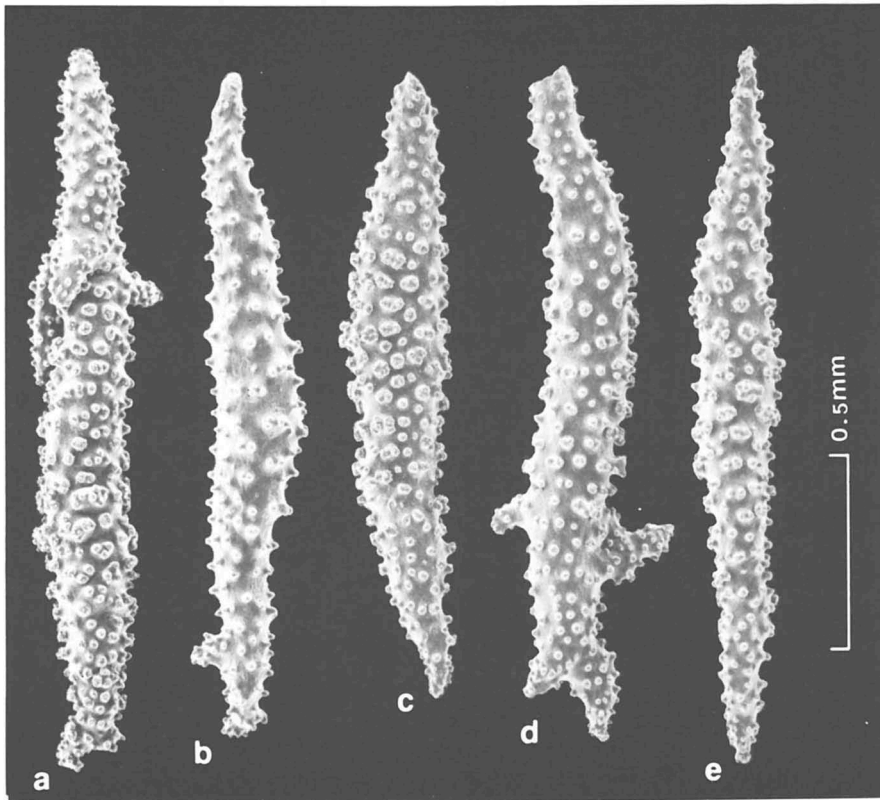


Fig. 50. *Nidalia lampas* (Thomson & Mackinnon), BMNH 1912.2.24.57. Sclerites; a-e, from calyx wall. Enlargement indicated by 0.50 mm bar.

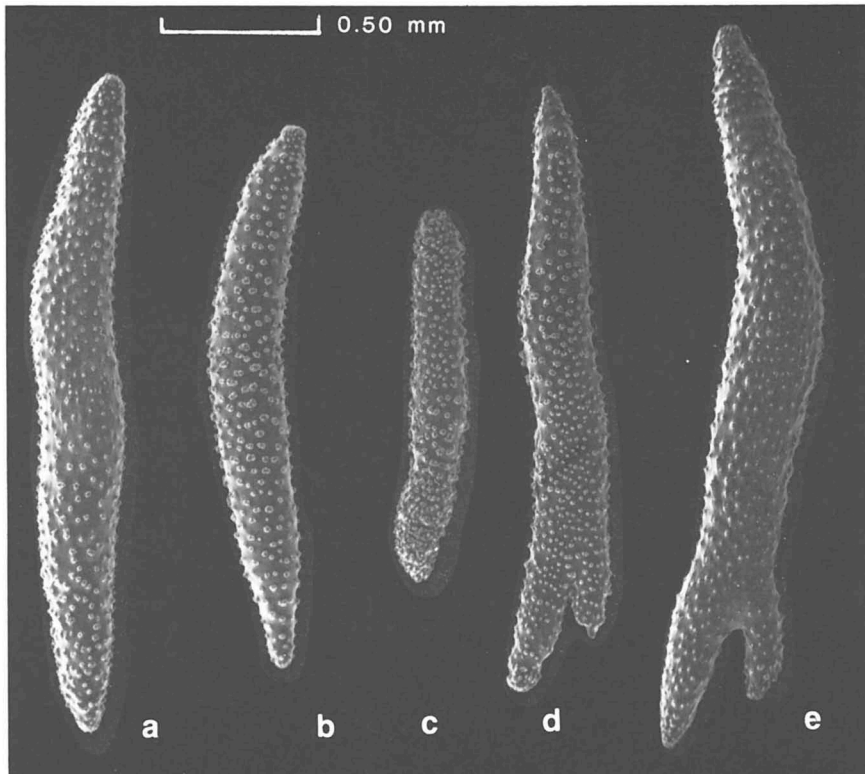


Fig. 51. *Nidalia macrospina* Kükenthal, ZMH C1719; a-e, sclerites from surface layer of stalk. Enlargement indicated by 0.50 mm bar.

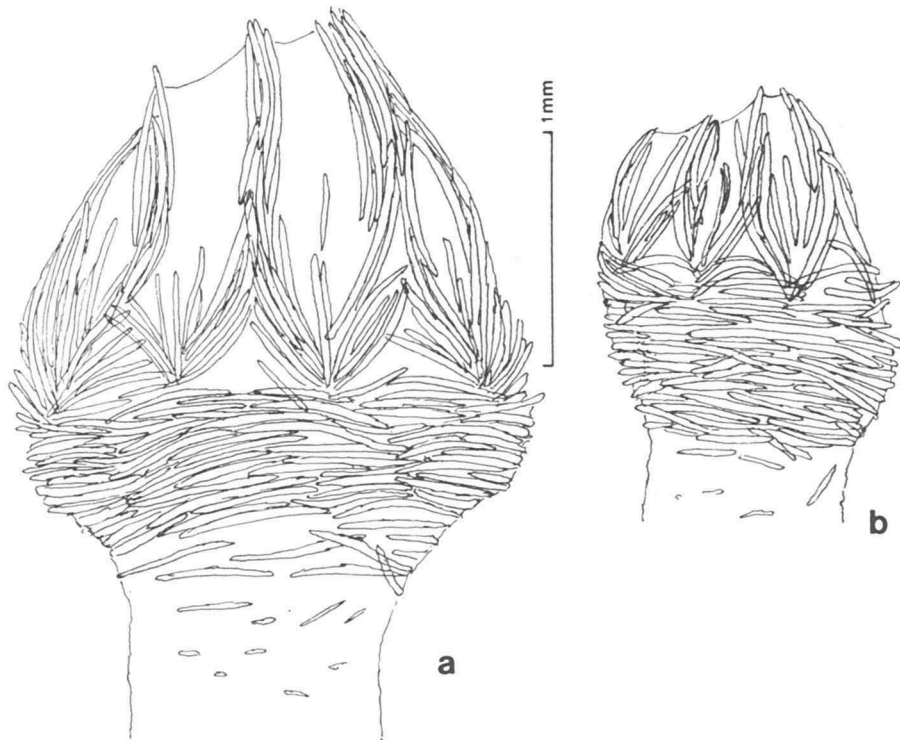


Fig. 52. *Nidalia occidentalis* Gray, anthocodial armatures: a, from specimen USNM 53297; b, from specimen USNM 49676. Enlargement indicated by 1 mm bar.

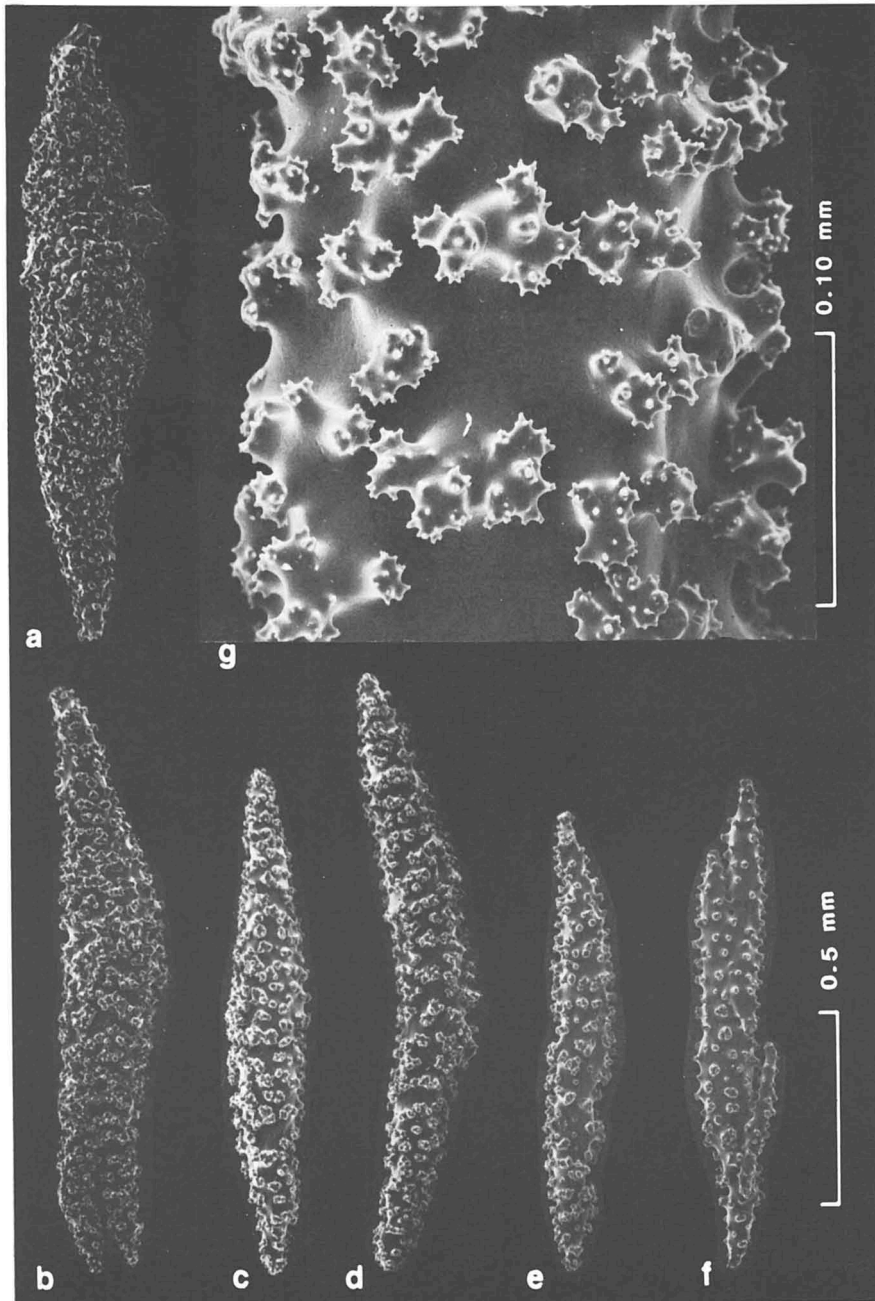


Fig. 53. *Nidalia occidentalis* Gray, USNM 60947. Sclerites: a-f, from stalk; g, part of a sclerite. Enlargement of a-f indicated by 0.5 mm bar; that of g by 0.10 mm bar.

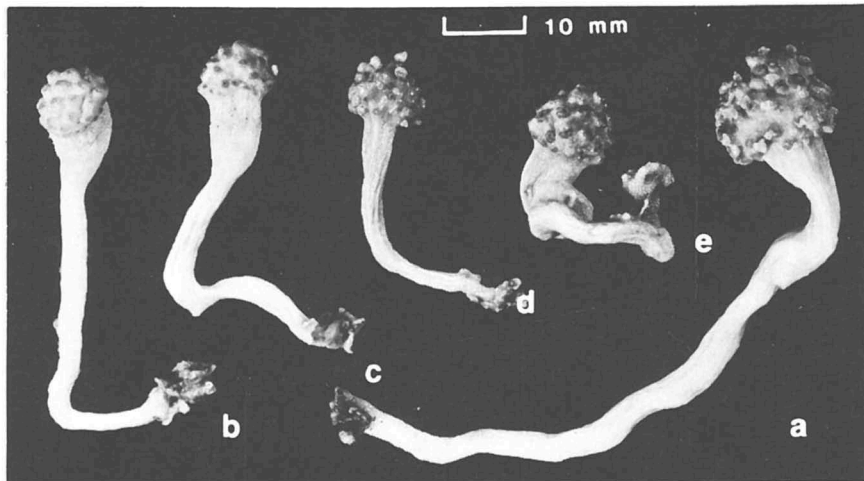


Fig. 54. *Nidalia rubripunctata* spec. nov., USNM 55205. a, holotype; b-e, paratypes. Enlargement indicated by 10 mm bar.

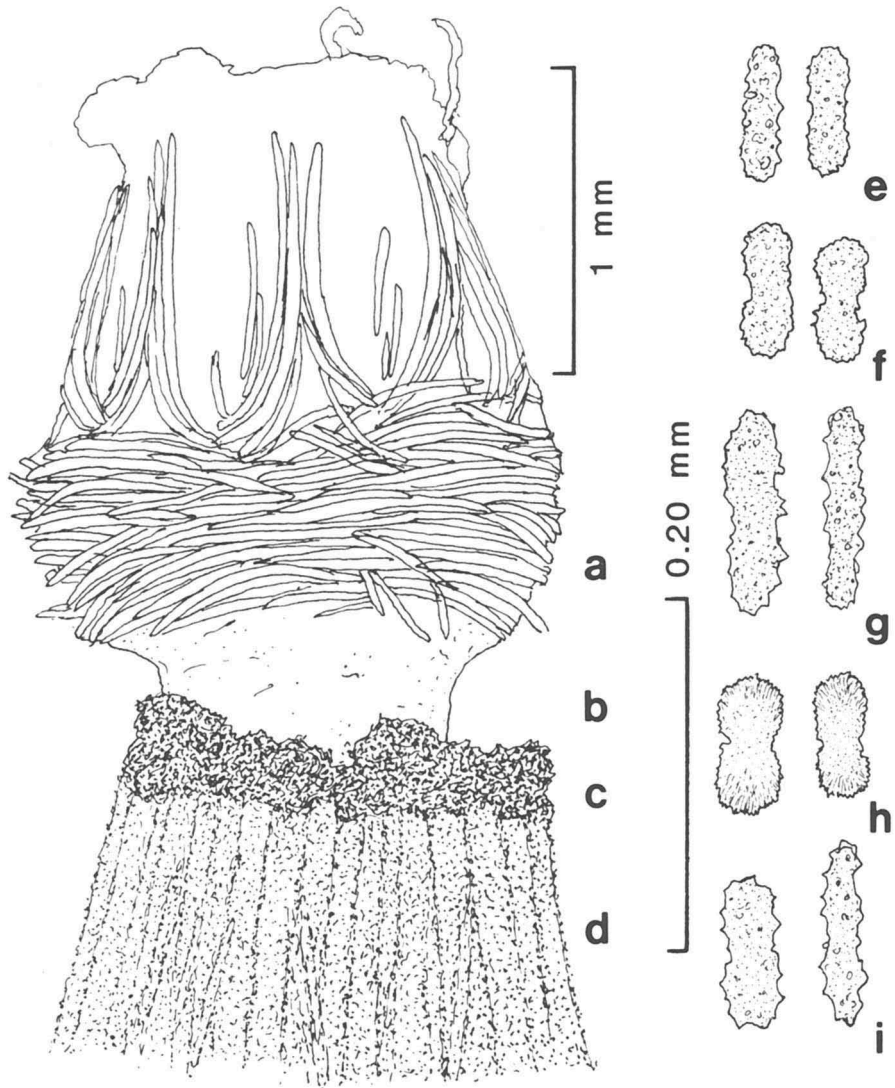


Fig. 55. *Nidalia rubripunctata* spec. nov., USNM 55205. a-d, polyp and calyx; a, anthocodia; b, introvert; c, red scales and rods from base of introvert; d, calyx. Enlargement of a-d indicated by 1 mm bar; that of e-i by 0.20 mm bar.

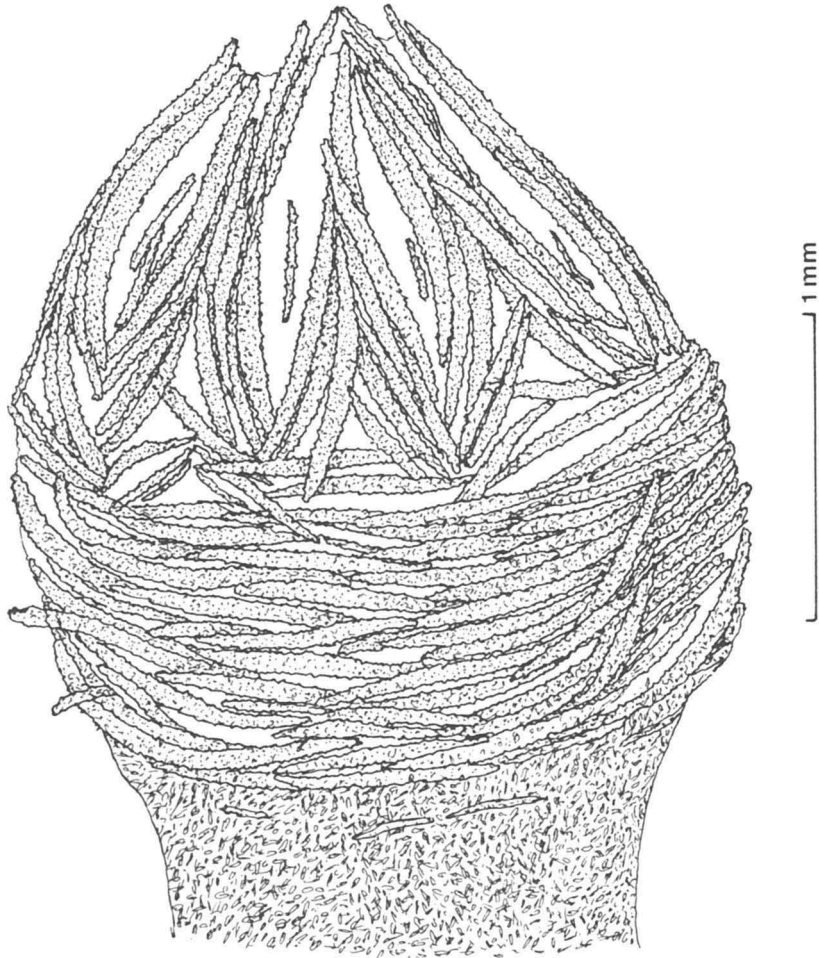


Fig. 56. *Nidalia simpsoni* (Thomson & Dean), ZMA Coel.2276; anthocodial armature. Enlargement indicated by 1 mm bar.

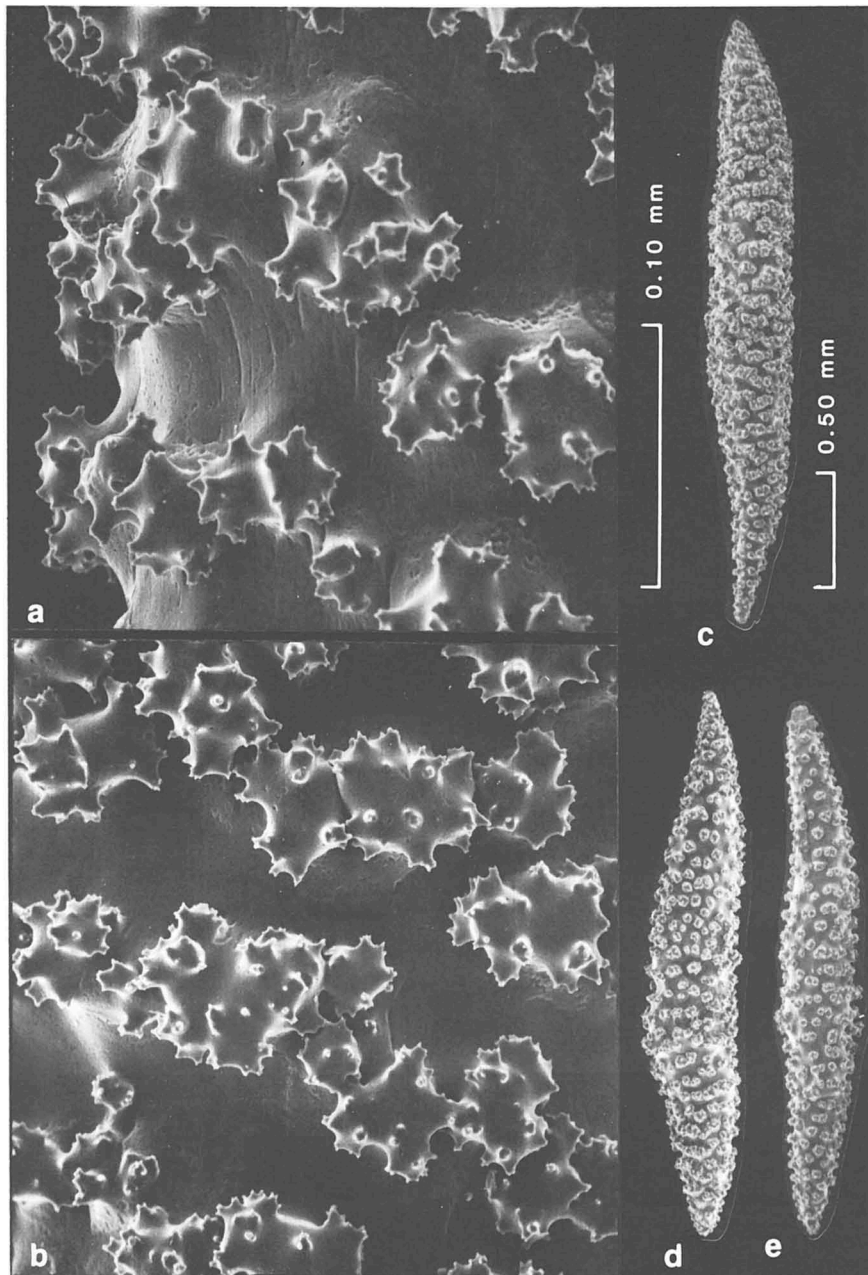


Fig. 57. *Nidalia simpsoni* (Thomson & Dean), ZMA Coel.2276. Sclerites: a, b, parts of sclerites from stalk; c-e, sclerites from stalk. Enlargement of a, b indicated by 0.10 mm bar; that of c-e by 0,5 mm bar.

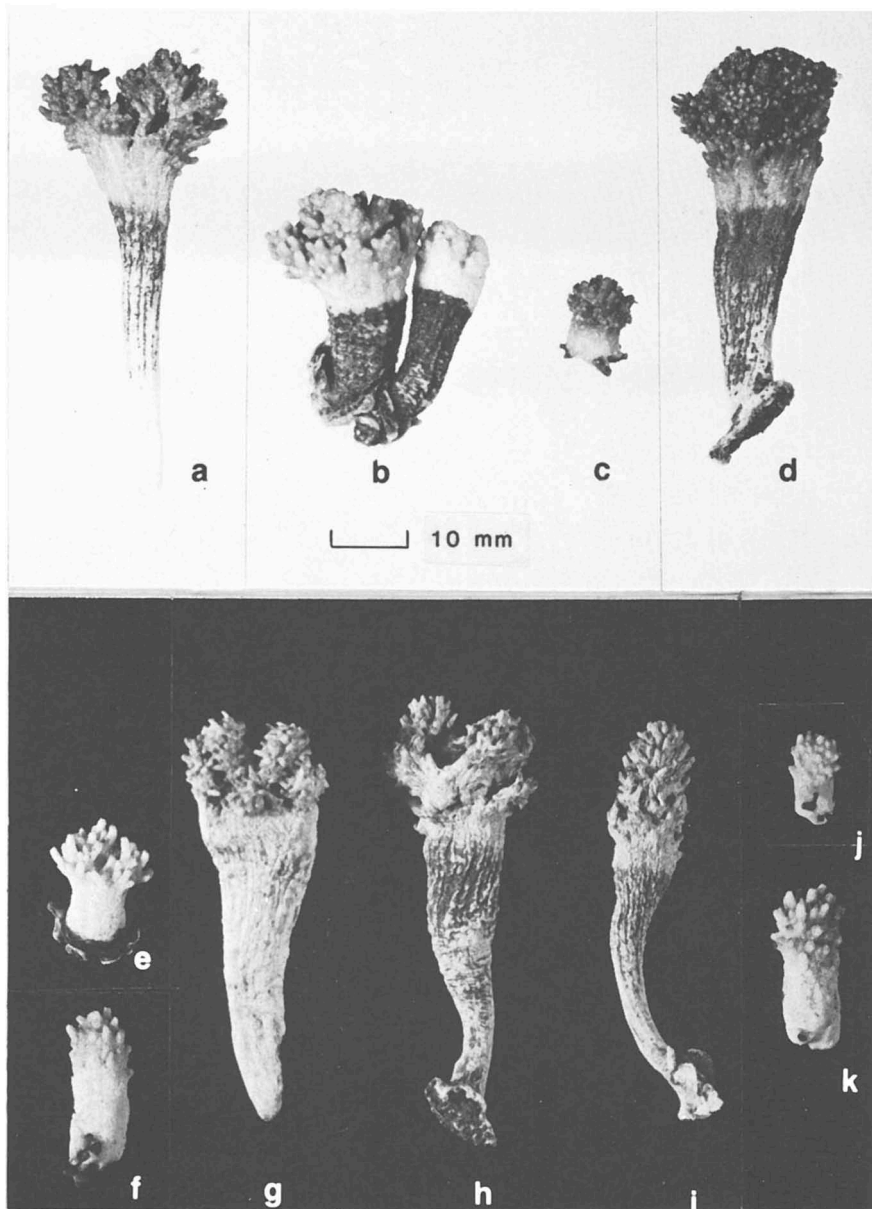


Fig. 58. *Nidaliopsis alta* (Tixier-Durivault); colonies: a-f, j, k, USNM 76990; g-i, dried specimens, IRSN. Enlargement indicated by 10 mm bar.

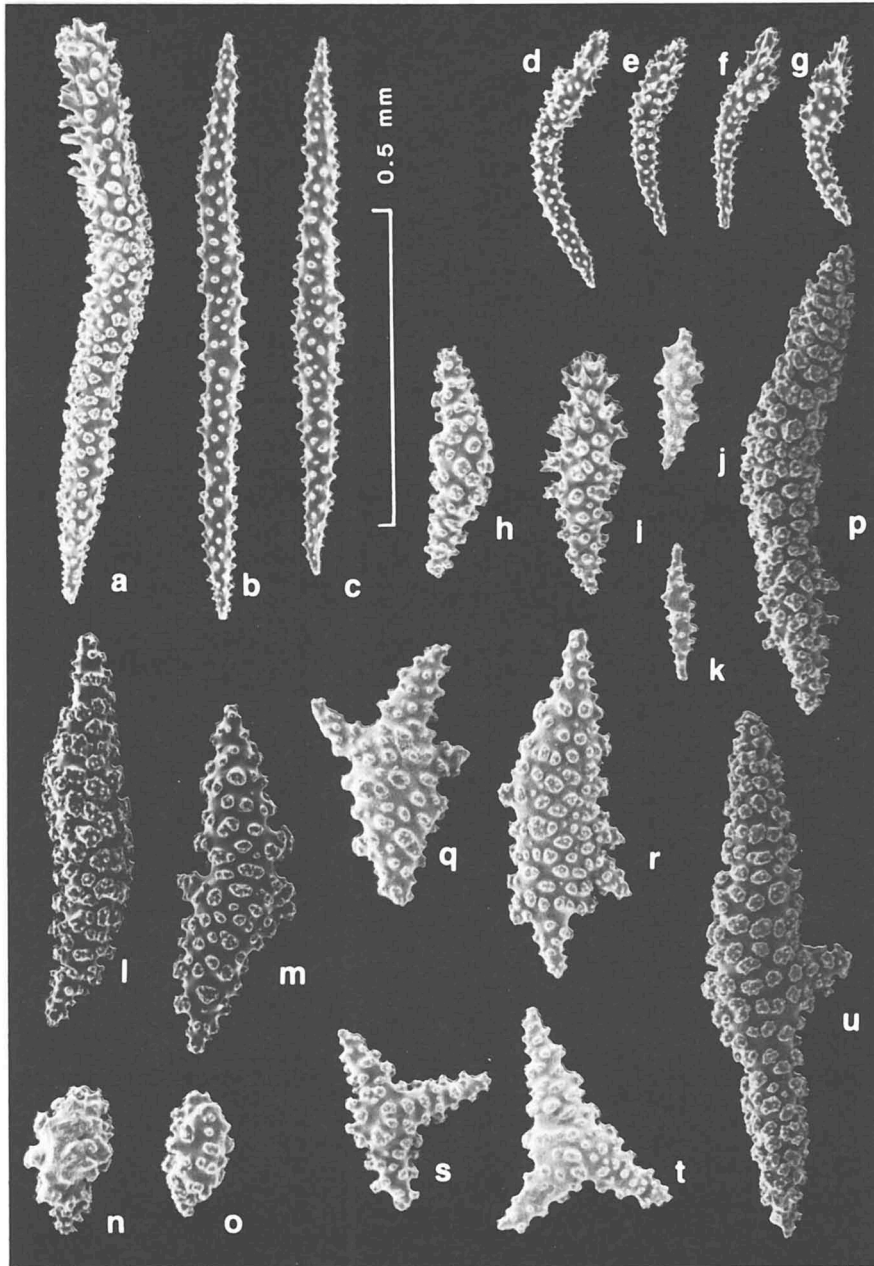


Fig. 59. *Nidaliopsis alta* (Tixier-Durivault), USNM 76992. Sclerites: a-c, from calyx wall; d-g: from anthocodia; h-k: from interior of capitulum; l-o: from surface of stalk; p-u: from interior of stalk. Enlargement indicated by 0.5 mm bar.

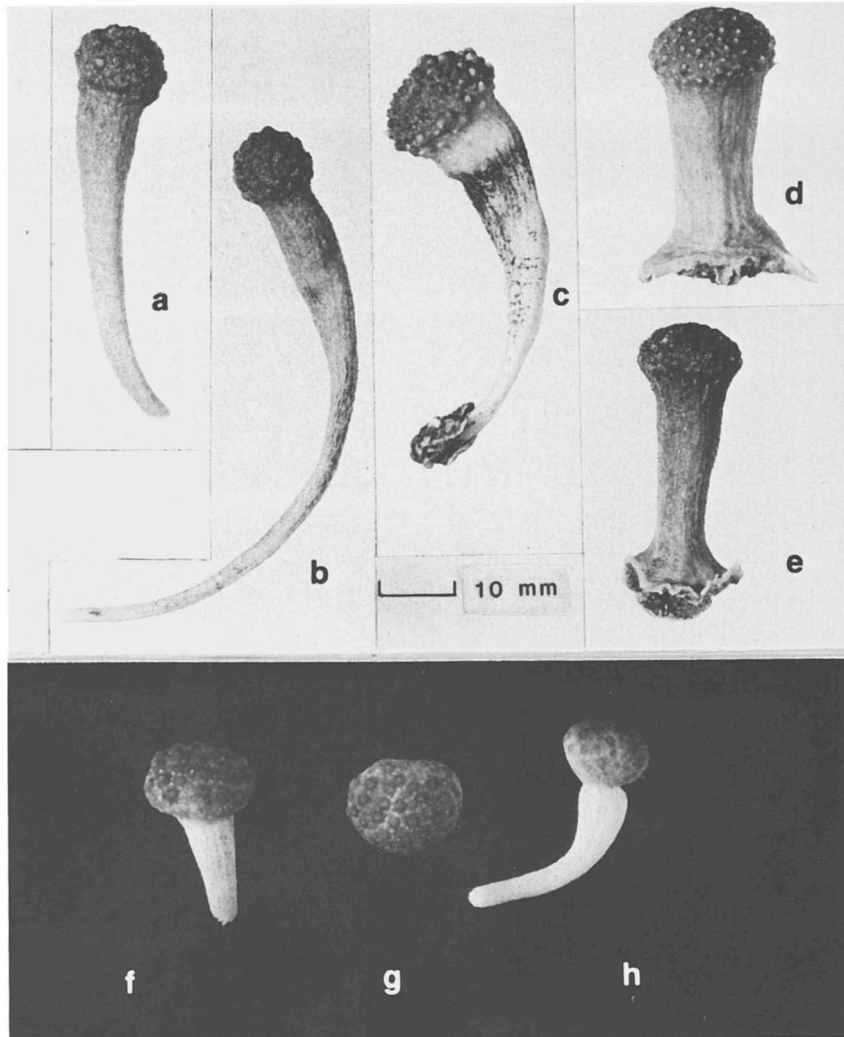


Fig. 60. *Nidaliopsis violacea* (Tixier-Durivault); colonies: a, b, USNM 76994; c, USNM 76992; d, e, USNM 76991; f-h, IRSM. Enlargement indicated by 10 mm bar.

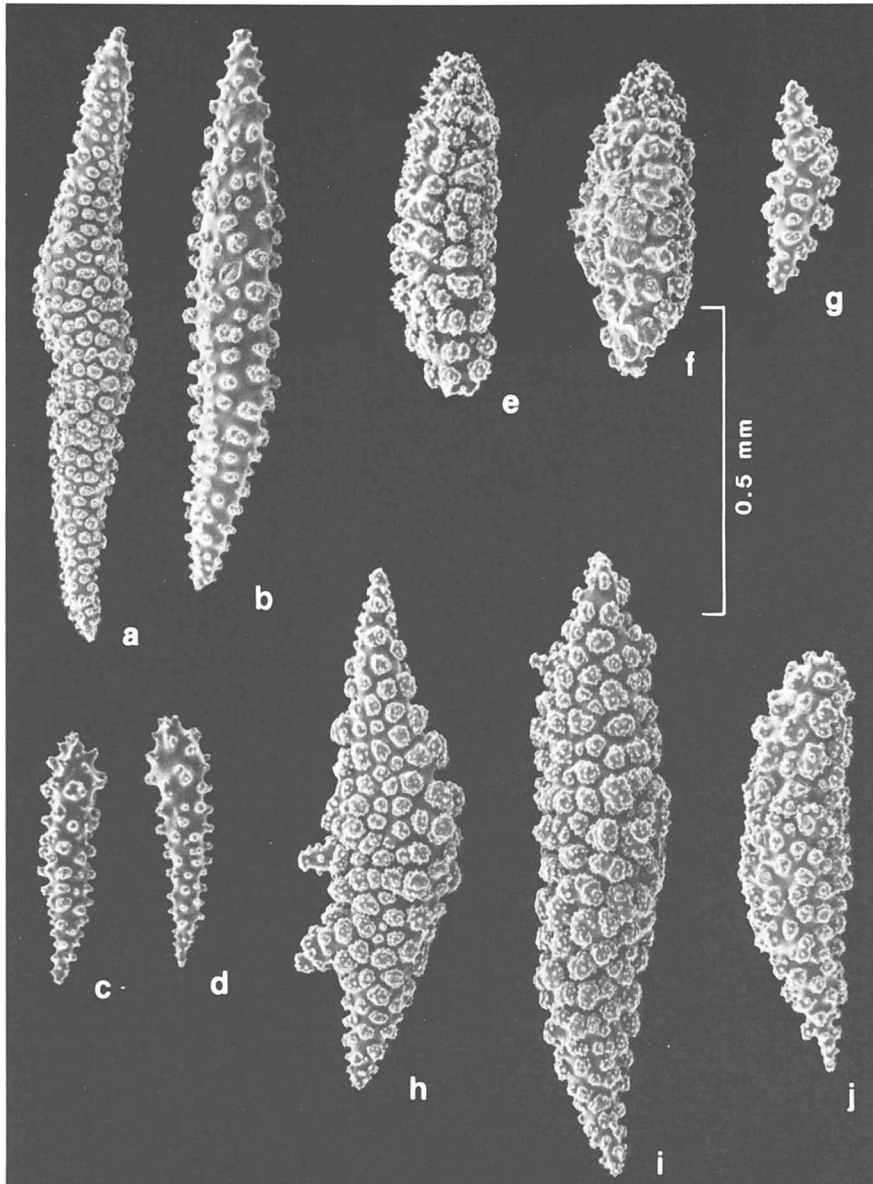


Fig. 61. *Nidaliopsis violacea* (Tixier-Durivault), USNM 76994. Sclerites: a, b, spindles from surface of capitulum; c, d: clubs from surface of capitulum; e-g: from surface of stalk; h-j: from interior of stalk. Enlargement indicated by 0.5 mm bar.

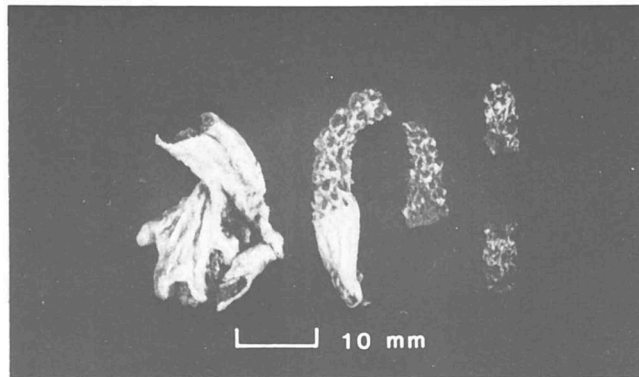


Fig. 62. *Pieterfaurea unilobata* (J. S. Thomson), BMNH 1962.7.20.52, colony and fragments. Enlargement indicated by 10 mm bar.

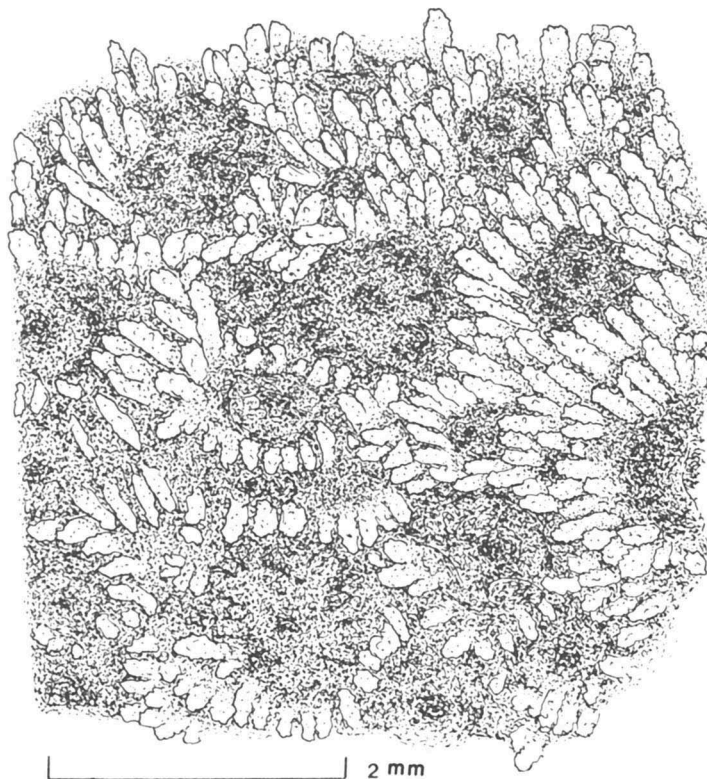


Fig. 63. *Pieterfaurea unilobata* (J. S. Thomson), BMNH 1962.7.20.52; part of the surface of the polyparium. Enlargement indicated by 2 mm bar.

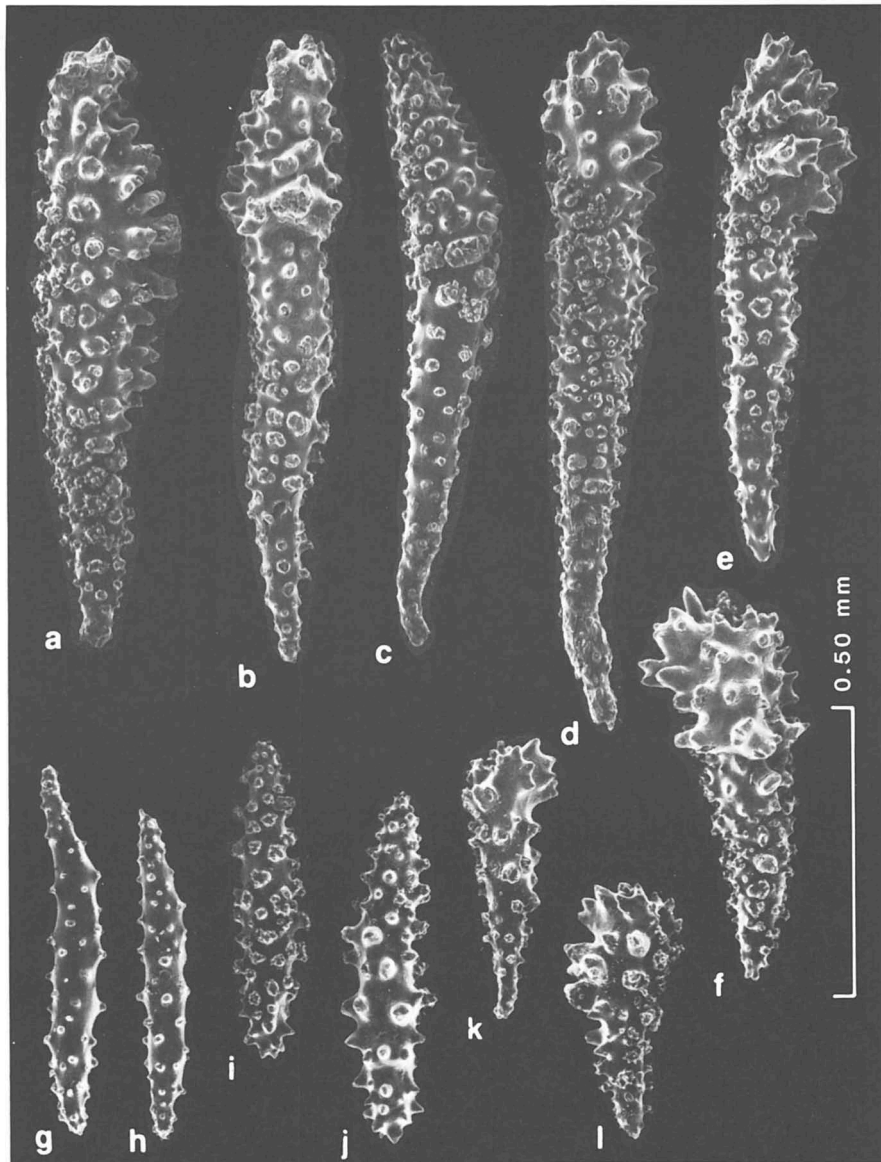


Fig. 64. *Pieterfaurea unilobata* (J. S. Thomson), BMNH 1962.7.20.52. Sclerites: a-f, palisade sclerites; g-l, from surface layer of polyparium. Enlargement indicated by 0.5 mm bar.