

In another paper on the Halcyonoid Polyps in Yale Museum, Verrill (52) describes a new Gorgonid, *Paramuricea cancellata*, founded on a species of Dana's, which he regards as probably equivalent to *Antipathes flabellum*, Esper (*non* Pallas), but in a later part of the same review says that he has a species of *Echinogorgia*, which agrees exactly with Esper's plate of *Antipathes flabellum*. In 1869 the same author described a new species, *Antipathes panamensis*, from Panama Bay.

Pourtalès in a number of papers published between 1867 and 1880, dealing chiefly with the Coral Fauna of the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico as explored by the "Hassler" and "Blake" Expeditions, describes altogether eighteen species. Of these eleven are described as new and the remaining seven are referred to Old World types or to forms previously described from the Antilles.

In 1867 and 1868 (51) three species were described as new. Two of these, viz., *Antipathes filix* and *Antipathes humilis*, have zooids of a type which Pourtalès terms "sessile." The zooids are very short, so much so that in spirit specimens the spines of the sclerenchyma project through the zooids in all directions. The third species, *Antipathes tetrasticha*, has alternate double rows of branchlets, and small elongate polyps. Two other species are also mentioned and partly defined. These appear in a later paper (56) to have been identified as *Antipathes dissecta*, Duchassaing and Michelotti, and *Antipathes lenta*, n. sp., although Pourtalès does not refer to his former descriptions.

In his account of the Corals of the "Hassler" Expedition (58) four other species are recorded, two of which are new. Of these, *Antipathes abietina* seems allied to *Antipathes filix*, Pourtalès, whilst *Antipathes Fernandezii* has apparently a similar polyp to *Antipathes tetrasticha*, and perhaps belongs to the same genus.

The other species recorded are *Cirrhopathes desbonni*, Duchassaing and Michelotti, and *Antipathes columnaris* (Duchassaing). It appears, however, from a later paper by the same author (71) that the form referred here to *Cirrhopathes desbonni* is a spiral species differing essentially from that type, and was afterwards referred by Pourtalès to *Cirrhopathes spiralis*, Pallas. The second identification appears to me to be equally erroneous, as the polyps in the species referred to are distributed in a single longitudinal series, whereas in *Cirrhopathes spiralis* (Pallas), so far as I can ascertain, they are arranged subspirally all around the axis. The species referred to by Pourtalès, which is particularly abundant in the West Indian Seas, is the one which I have selected as the type of the new genus *Stichopathes*.

The Corals of the "Blake" Expeditions are recorded in two papers. The earlier one (64) includes descriptions of two species of Antipathidæ not previously observed by Pourtalès. These were referred to *Antipathes myriophylla*, Pallas, and *Antipathes tristis*, Duchassaing. In the later paper (71) Pourtalès corrects an error referring to his identification of *Antipathes myriophylla*, Pallas. It appears that the specimen referred