

Savaglia lamarcki (Haime).

Gorgonia tuberculata (*pars*), Lamarck, Hist. nat. anim. sans vert., t. ii. p. 315.

Gorgonia savaglia, Bertolini, Amenitatio Italica, p. 219.

Savaglia sp., Nardo, Atti 5 Congresso d. sc. ital. in Lucca, 1843; also Atti Istit. Veneto, ser. 5, t. iii. p. 673.

Antipathes glaberrima (*pars*), Lamarck, *op. cit.*

? *Leiopathes glaberrima* (*pars*), Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1857.

Leiopathes Lamarcki, Haime, Ann. Sci. Nat., sér. 3, t. xii. p. 284; Milne-Edwards, Coralliaires, t. i. p. 322.

Gerardia Lamarcki, Lacaze Duthiers, Ann. Sci. Nat., sér. 5, t. ii. p. 169, &c.

A full description of this, the only known species of Savagliidæ, has been given from the researches of Lacaze Duthiers at p. 51, and, as the definitions of both family and genus rest on a single species, these need not be repeated.

Habitat.—Mediterranean. Near African shores (Lacaze Duthiers), Adriatic (Nardo, Heller).

Family ANTIPATHIDÆ, Verrill, *emend.*

Antipatharia in which the individual zooids have typically six simple tentacles. In dimorphic genera three individuals, each with two tentacles, represent morphologically a single six-tentacled zooid of the ordinary type. Sphincter muscle not developed; the tentacles are therefore only contractile and cannot be enclosed by the margin of the peristome. There are always three pairs of well-developed primary mesenteries, one pair of which occupies the transverse axis and bears the reproductive organs. There are usually two or three other secondary pairs of mesenteries present which rarely extend below the oral cone, and never bear mesenterial filaments. Sclerenchyma chitinous, rarely forming a parasitic growth, and always bearing spines on the newer branches. Usually these are present on all parts of the corallum. Cœnenchyma not traversed by numerous canals, as in the Savagliidæ, but, instead, the individual zooids are usually brought into communication by stolon-like outgrowths of their cœlentera.

The sclerenchyma consists of thin, concentric, horny layers around a central lumen, and always bears a number of spines on its surface which are usually recognisable on all parts of the skeleton, but, in some cases, they may be confined to the more slender portion of the corallum.

This family corresponds closely with the genus *Antipathes* as defined by Pallas.

Subfamily ANTIPATHINÆ, Brook.

Antipathidæ the zooids of which are of the simple type with six tentacles, all springing from the peristome, or two, in the sagittal axis, may be inserted at a lower level. Zooids