

*Habitat*.—Fiji, 5 feet (Dana); Red Sea, (Klunzinger); Seychelles (Stephens), Brit. Mus.; Billiton (Bolsius), Brit. Mus.; Ceylon (Ondaatje), Brit. Mus.

*Cirripathes spiralis* (Linn.), Blainv., *non* Pourtalès (Pl. XII. fig. 10).

*Gorgonia spiralis*, Linnæus, Syst. nat., ed. x.

*Gorgonia abies*, var. *spiralis*, Linnæus, *op. cit.*, ed. xii.

*Antipathes spiralis*, Pallas, Elench. Zooph., p. 217; Ellis and Solander, Zooph., p. 99, pl. 19, figs. 1-6; Esper, Pflanzenz., pt. ii., p. 154, pl. 8; Lamouroux, Polyp. flex., p. 373; Expos. méthod., p. 31, pl. 19, figs. 1-6; *non* Pourtalès, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., vol. vi. p. 114.

*Cirripathes spiralis*, Blainville, Manuel d'Actinol., p. 512, pl. 88, fig. 2; Dana, Zooph., p. 376; Milne-Edwards, Coralliaires, vol. i. p. 313; Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1857, p. 290.

“ A simplissima attenuata, flexuoso-spiralis, spinulis seriatis scabra.

“ Est *culmus*, simplicissimus, longissimus, crassitie fere calami scriptorii, *teres*, extremo lentissime attenuatus, imo subflexuosus, deinde spirali volumine pergens. *Superficies* nitidula punctis seu spinulis per longitudinales series digestis hispidus. *Substantia* atra, cornea, rigidissima fragilisque; medullari tubulo totum culmum transcurrente ” (Pallas, *op. cit.*). In addition to the spiral form, which alone constitutes this species, Pallas appears to have included the *Palmijuncus anguinus*, Rumph., a flexuose but non-spiral species. Blainville was the first to doubt the identity of the two forms; later, Dana identified his Fiji specimens as probably the *Palmijuncus anguinus*, Rumph., and accordingly named it *Cirripathes anguina*. The *Antipathes spiralis*, E. and S., is perhaps the true spiral species and their figures have been copied by subsequent authors. On account of there being a considerable number of species with an elongated unbranched axis, older authors appear to have confused several species under the same name, and in the case of *Cirripathes spiralis* we have a number of records of localities, which certainly require verification before they can be fully accepted. Such are the Mediterranean (Baker), and Norway (Brünnichen). In the British Museum Collection there are two specimens which I regard as belonging to this species, one from Ceylon and the other from Kurrachee. The collection also contains another spiral form, different from those I have regarded as the type, and also from the *Antipathes spiralis*, Pourtalès. This I have named *Cirripathes diversa*, but as older authors have not given us exact details of the arrangement of spines, which, in the absence of polyps, form the only guide to identification, I cannot be sure that the species selected by me to represent *Cirripathes spiralis*, is really the form described by Pallas. In the Ceylon specimens, though dry, it is easy to make out that the polyps have been distributed all around the axis and not in a single longitudinal series. The height of the specimen, not allowing for the spirals, which are close and well marked, is 90 cm.; the diameter at the base a little under 3 mm.; and at the tip 1.6 mm. The spirals are wound from left to right. The Kurrachee specimen is about 76 cm. long