

The spirals are also wound from left to right; they are somewhat irregular, about five in three centimetres, and about 1.5 cm. in diameter. In this specimen the polyps are partly preserved, but not so distinctly as in the one first described. Ellis mentions a specimen seven feet long with a stem "not thicker at the base than the quill of a hen's feather"; the one which he figures was two feet long, the thickness of a writing pen, and curled and twisted in a remarkable manner. On stems of medium diameter the spines are arranged in distinct spirals, passing from right to left, but on the basal portion of a stem, and on those which are relatively thick, the marked spiral arrangement is lost. Pl. XII. fig. 10 represents what I regard as the typical arrangement. In addition to the spiral arrangement, the spines form longitudinal rows, ten or eleven of which may be counted from one aspect. The members of a row are of equal size, but the rows on the outer margin of the spiral stem are longest, and there is a gradual diminution in size towards the inner margin where the spines are quite short and pointed. The longest spines are separated by an interval which is about equal to their length, and this distance corresponds to the interval between the spirals. The longest spines are conical, only slightly tapering, and have a blunt apex.

A specimen in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons of London (C 45 of the Catalogue) is the only other specimen I have seen which appears referable to this species. The stem is about 2.5 mm. thick, and consists of about twenty-seven spiral coils which average 2.5 cm. in diameter. The apical portion of the stem is not preserved, and the spines have lost the regular spiral arrangement in the upper portions of the specimen. In the Copenhagen Zoological Museum I found two or three specimens labelled *Cirripathes spiralis*, which, however, do not belong to that species as here defined, but approach Dana's *Cirripathes anguina* closely. The fact that I have found only one truly spiral specimen amongst the older collections to which I have had access—the British Museum specimens have been received during the past few years—makes it possible that the species here described as *Cirripathes spiralis* may not be the same as that of Pallas, Ellis, &c. There appear to be no means of definitely deciding the question at present.

*Habitat*.—Indian Ocean (Pallas); Molucca (Ellis); ? Norway (Brünnichen); ? Mediterranean (Baker); Ceylon (Ondaatje), Brit. Mus.; Kurrachee (Murray), Brit. Mus.; East Indies (Stokes), Mus. Roy. Coll. Surg. Lond.

*Cirripathes ? paucispina*, n. sp. (Pl. XII. fig. 6).

Stem simple, only slightly tapering. Sclerenchyma light brown, with six longitudinal rows of distant short spines. Diameter of stem 1.5 mm.; zooids not observed.

The type specimen of this species is in the British Museum Collection (Reg. No. 73.4.26.1), and consists of two fragments measuring together about 23 cm. The