

The type in the British Museum (Reg. No. 82.7.31.4) is from Ceylon, and is quite devoid of polyps, so that I cannot say with certainty whether it belongs to the genus *Cirripathes*, as modified in the present Memoir, or to the new genus *Stichopathes*. The specimen is 30 cm. long, not following the spirals, and about 1.5 mm. in diameter at the base, in outward appearance only differing from the Ceylon specimen of *Cirripathes spiralis* (Brit. Mus. Reg. No. 82.7.13.2), in being shorter and more slender from the base upwards. The spines, however, show the following arrangement. A number of stout cylindrical spines with a blunt apex are arranged probably in a dextrorse spiral; these are subequal in length, and arranged also in longitudinal rows, about twelve of which may be seen from one aspect. The members of a row are about two and a half lengths apart. The interval between the large spines is not smooth, as in *Cirripathes spiralis*, but is filled in by a large number of very short triangular spines projecting little beyond the general surface of the sclerenchyma, but each with a sharp point.

Habitat.—Off Galle, Ceylon (Ondaatje), Brit. Mus.

Genus *Stichopathes*, n. gen.

Cirripathes (*pars*), Auctt.

Antipathes (*pars*), Pourtalès, Gray, &c.

Sclerobasic axis forming a long, flexible, sometimes spirally curved rod, simple, and without branches of any kind.

Polyps well developed, situated on one side of the stem only, and having six very long digitiform tentacles. The polyps are sometimes alternately large and small, in which case the smaller ones are hidden by the long tentacles of the larger polyps. "The cœnosarc on the back of the branch (stem) shows transverse canals more transparent than the rest, in the space between successive polyps" (Portalès, 71, p. 114). The histological structure of the species to which Portalès here refers, *Stichopathes pourtalesi*, n. sp., is not known, but his observation would seem to show that this species forms a link between the genus *Cirripathes* and other Antipathinæ. I have been induced to form this new genus in consequence of what Portalès says about his *Cirripathes spiralis* (Pourt. non Pall.), and in order to distinguish those unbranched forms of Antipathinæ having the polyps on one side of the axis only, from those which, as in the genus *Cirripathes*, have them distributed spirally all around the stem. I am unable to give any further information on the structure of the polyps in question, as this genus is not represented in the Challenger Collection, and the only species in the British Museum which I could with certainty refer to it, are not preserved in spirit, so that the polyps are not available for study.