

I am at a loss to know where to place this species. Pourtalès first states that the polyps are of the *Antipathes dissecta* type (and in a later paper announces that the specimens which he had regarded as *Antipathes dissecta* really belonged to *Antipathes glaberrima*, Esper), which is distinctly rounded and radiate externally, and then goes on to call attention to the fact that the polyps are more elongate than in *Antipathes humilis*, which has the tentacles arranged in an oval.

On account of the fragmentary character of the specimens obtained it is difficult to suggest a relation to other species, but the delicacy of the pinnules and irregularity of branching would seem to indicate a relationship to *Leiopathes glaberrima* (Esper). The spines of the two species are of a similar type. In the figure given by Pourtalès the spines are represented as small, distant, and somewhat triangular, arranged in lax, irregular, sinistorse spirals. Three or four longitudinal rows are visible from one aspect, the members of a row being about three lengths apart.

It should, however, be noted that in the original description, published in 1871, the spines are stated to be somewhat longer and straighter than those of either *Parantipathes larix* or *Antipathella subpinnata*, as figured by Lacaze Duthiers, but in the figure given in his latest paper (1880) they are represented as very short, with the characters given above.

The polyps have a general resemblance to those of *Leiopathes glaberrima*, but the mouth opens on a large, circular oral disc similar to that of [*Antipathes*] *picea*, Pourt.

*Habitat*.—Off Carysfoot Reef, in 35 fathoms; off Tortugas, in 37 fathoms; off Barbadoes, in 100 fathoms.

### Genus *Antipathes*, Pallas (*emend.*).

*Antipathes (pars)*, Pallas, Elenchus Zoophytorum, p. 205; Milne-Edwards, &c., &c.

Corallum shrub-like, without confluence of branches. Polyyps large, rounded or slightly oval; tentacles radiating, those in the sagittal axis springing from near the middle of the polyp, the other two pairs from the margin of the peristome. The tentacles are relatively long and thick, those limiting the sagittal axis being longer than the others. There are ten mesenteries in the oral cone and six below. The reproductive organs are contained in a specialised band of tissue attached to the stomodæum and body-wall. The ectoderm, particularly that of the tentacles, is papillose, each papilla being filled in its central portion with a bundle of nematocysts.

I have taken *Antipathes dichotoma*, Pallas, as the type of this genus, it being the only species described by Pallas of which I have been able to study the structure of the polyyps.