

I am indebted to Dr. Dohrn, of Naples, for a specimen of a Mediterranean form, which probably belongs to this species although it lacks the well-marked dichotomous form of branching figured by Marsigli. The specimen, which probably consists of the upper portion of a stem, is 29 cm. long and bears eleven branches in all, the terminal 9 cm. being simple. The branches vary from 3 to 16 cm. in length, and nearly all form a wide angle with the stem, in some cases almost a right angle, but all the longer branches after coursing out laterally or subanteriorly for some distance, are ultimately curved gracefully upwards. The branches are irregularly distributed, one pair are opposite, four are situated on the right lateral margin, and only one, the longest, on the left. Four others are placed on the anterior or antero-lateral margin of the stem, and pass out in various planes in front of the others. All are simple, with the exception of the largest, which bears two lateral branchlets on the inner margin, 1 cm. apart; these are 4 cm. long, and the lower one is 2.5 cm. from the base of the branch.

The stem in the lowest part preserved is 1.3 mm. in diameter; it and the branches gradually taper, there being no sudden diminution in diameter visible in any part of the specimen. The whole specimen is thickly clothed with polyps, which are well preserved.

The polyps on the stem are situated in a single longitudinal series on the anterior surface of the axis; on the lower portion of the branches, they are also placed on the anterior surface, but higher up, particularly on the longer branches, the linear series curves gradually outwards, so that near the apex it comes to be situated on the posterior surface.

The polyps are unusually large and generally subequal in size, but here and there a smaller and younger one is to be noticed between two large ones. Compared, however, with *Antipathes glaberrima*, Esper, and some other forms the polyps of this species are most regular in size. Usually about four polyps are distributed to each centimetre, but in parts they are not quite so close. The polyps of this species are larger than those of any other species of Antipathinæ which I have examined. A fully expanded polyp (in spirit) measures 7 mm. across the sagittal tentacles from tip to tip, and others, in which the tentacles are drawn together parallel with the body axis, are 4 mm. high. The polyps are rounded, with a very prominent oral cone; the tentacles are unequal in size, those situated at each end of the long axis of the mouth being long and usually much dilated. The other two pairs arise from the surface of the peristome; these are shorter, more slender, and frequently stand out perpendicular to the oral surface (Pl. XIII. fig. 1.).

The spines are strong and relatively distant. They have a length fully equal to half the diameter of the axis of a branchlet, and stand out almost horizontally. The base is broad, about two-thirds the length, and is usually much compressed. The spines are arranged spirally, but, from the regularity of their position, it is difficult to say whether the spiral winds from left to right or the reverse. The spines also form longitudinal