

rows, six of which may be seen from one aspect. The members of a row are about two to two and a half lengths apart (Pl. XII. fig. 16).

This species appears to come near to *Antipathes fœniculacea*, Pallas, so far as can be ascertained from the description, but I am not aware that the branches are ever confluent. The Naples specimen appears intermediate in its mode of branching between Marsigli's type and the figure of *Antipathes fœniculacea* given by Wilkens and Herbst. The latter is also very similar to the *Fœnum marinum* of Rumphius, which Pallas regarded as probably identical with his *Antipathes fœniculacea*. The uncertainty as to identification can only be cleared up by a comparison of a number of specimens. Both types described by Pallas are from the Mediterranean.

Habitat.—Mediterranean. Off Marseilles, 140 fathoms (Marsigli); Naples Zoological Station, 110 fathoms.

Antipathes arborea, Dana.

Antipathes arborea, Dana, Zooph., p. 584, pl. 56, figs. 2, 2a; Milne-Edwards, Coralliaires, p. 319, pl. C₃, figs. 6a, 6b; Pourtalès, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., vol. vi. pl. 3, fig. 21.

Dana's description of this species is as follows:—

“Arborescent, lax and spreading ramose, three feet high; branches, subflexuous; axis throughout hispid, and branchlets long and slender, setiform, fragile; polyps, brownish-yellow, mouth prominent; polyps on branchlets, nearly in a single series.”

Dana figures the polyp of this species, which appears to have a rounded contour, with thick elongate tentacles, the two lateral ones being larger and probably placed at a lower level, as in *Antipathes dichotoma*. Dana suggests that it has much the habit of *Antipathes dichotoma*, but is more spreading in its branches, a character which can scarcely be considered of specific value. The trunk at the base is half an inch thick, and gives off stout branches which subdivide quite irregularly. The spines have been figured by Pourtalès and appear to be shorter than those of *Antipathes dichotoma*, and not so numerous. They are subtriangular, much compressed, and stand out at right angles, but the apex is sometimes bent upwards. A spiral arrangement is not marked, but the spines are arranged in subregular longitudinal rows, the members of which are two and a half to four lengths apart.

Dana's species does not appear to have been met with by subsequent investigators, but, though it resembles *Antipathes dichotoma*, Pallas, very closely in mode of branching, the spines appear to afford sufficiently distinctive characters. The *Fœnum marinum* of Rumphius, judging from his figure, has a close resemblance to this form. Dana notes that *Antipathes compressa*, Esper, has the habit of this species so far as figured.

Habitat.—Sandalwood Bay, Fiji, 10 fathoms.