

*Antipathella subpinnata* (E. and S.), non Gray (Pl. XII. fig. 15; Pl. XIII. figs. 3-8, 10; Pl. XV. figs. 2, 6).

*Antipathes subpinnata*, Ellis and Solander, Zoophytes, p. 101, pl. xix. figs. 9 and 10; Lamouroux, Polyp. flex., p. 379; Expos. méthod., p. 32, pl. xix. figs. 9 and 10; Blainville, Manuel d'Actinol., p. 511; Dana, Zooph., p. 579; Milne-Edwards, Coralliaires, t. i. p. 318; Lacaze Duthiers, Ann. Sci. Nat. (Zool.), sér. 5, t. iv. pp. 17-48, pls. 1-4.

"*Antipathes ramosa, pinnata, hispida; pinnulis setaceis alternis, pinnulis aliis (sed raris) transverse exeuntibus*" (E. and S., *op. cit.*, p. 101).

The stem and primary branches are strong. The smaller branches are arranged irregularly, and bear a number of simple, subequal, moderately distant pinnules, not over 4 to 5 cm. long, most of which are lateral and subalternate, but a few arise at irregular intervals from the anterior or antero-lateral surface. The polyps are small, rather crowded on the pinnules, but very distant on the main trunks.

I am indebted to Dr. Dohrn, of the Naples Zoological Station, for a portion of a specimen of this species in which the polyps are beautifully preserved. This specimen undoubtedly agrees with Lacaze Duthiers' description and figures of the spines, &c., and is probably the same form as that described by Ellis and Solander, though it differs in one or two points from their description and figures.

My specimen consists of the upper portion of a stem, 24 cm. long and 1.5 mm. in diameter at the base. The stem bears branches and branchlets laterally on both sides, but those on the right are more numerous and important. The main branches (in this, the upper part of the corallum) are 8 to 10 cm. long and from 2 to 4 cm. apart, with a few simple or branched pinnules between them. The larger branches are bipinnate, but the arrangement and size of the pinnules is most irregular. One of the larger branches has three branchlets, which are given off from the lower portion of the branch, at points not situated on the lateral margin, and not all in the same plane. These are 4 to 5.5 cm. long, and bear a number of simple pinnules 1 to 2 cm. long. These are arranged quite irregularly, and there may be four or five on one side and only one on the other. In the upper and more tapering portion of the branch, a number of simple pinnules from 1 to 2 cm. long are arranged subalternately, about nine to 4 cm.; these are more nearly lateral in origin. In other portions a few of the pinnules and pinnate branchlets are arranged in a plane almost at right angles to that of the majority.

In the upper portion of the specimen the stem bears pinnules from 2 to 6 cm. long, arranged quite irregularly, one here and there passing out in a plane almost at right angles to the others. The larger ones, which may be considered branchlets, are laxly and irregularly pinnate. The pinnules are here about 0.5 cm. apart and vary very much in length; most are lateral, but, occasionally, one is directed obliquely in another plane. The shorter pinnules are all simple, as indeed are many of those of medium length, whilst