

Antipathella? boscii (Lamx.) (Pl. XII. fig. 29).

Antipathes Boscii, Lamouroux, Polyp. flex., p. 375, pl. xiv. fig. 5; Encycl. Méthod., t. iv. p. 69; Verrill, Mem. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., vol. vi. p. 36.

Lamouroux gives a very imperfect description of this species:—"Tige flexueuse, rameuse; rameaux divergents, extrémités setacées; couleur brun foncé; grandeur environ un décimètre." Lamouroux's figure shows a species unlike any form which I have seen figured elsewhere. The branches are lax and spreading, and the cœnenchyma appears collected in large masses between the forks of branches at various points.

Verrill appears to be the only other authority who has given us an account of this form, but it is uncertain whether he has described the same species. I append his description at length:—"Corallum finely and densely branched from very near the base, forming an irregular subflabelliform matted frond. Branches slender, numerous divided in an irregularly dichotomous or subpinnate manner, frequently coalescent, especially near the base, the reticulations very irregular. Branchlets slender, setiform, the terminal ones from $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 inch in length. Surface of the branches and branchlets thickly covered by small acute spines projecting nearly at right angles; between the spines, minutely scabrous. Colour black, branchlets translucent, dark amber coloured. Cœnenchyma not observed. Height 10 inches, breadth 14 inches. The specimen is in the collection of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy at Harvard College, and was obtained by Louis Agassiz near Charleston, S.C."

The figure which I am enabled to give of the arrangement of the spines in this species (Pl. XII. fig. 27) is taken from a small specimen of Verrill's form in the Copenhagen Zoological Museum, received through the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard College.

Habitat.—S. Carolina, Bosc (Lamouroux); off Charleston (Verrill).

Antipathella? intermedia, n. sp. (Pl. XII. fig. 2).

Corallum laxly and irregularly branched, the stronger branches 3.5 to 7.5 cm. apart. The stem and branches all bear pinnules, which are imperfectly arranged in four different planes; two are lateral and pass out subhorizontally, but are somewhat arched and directed forwards; these are the most abundant. The other two series arise from very near the anterior surface of the axis, and pass off subvertically, but in their upper portions have an antero-lateral inclination. The pinnules are 0.8 to 1.4 mm. apart, irregularly disposed, the lateral ones in a subalternate manner, the others at greater and more irregular intervals. The whole of the pinnules are filiform, usually simple, though one here and there may bear a short secondary pinnule nearly at right angles. At irregular intervals a pinnule increases in size, and practically becomes a branchlet,