

with short, pointed protuberances, which are more acute than those of any other species with which I am acquainted. This is the only described species in which the spines, in addition to being arranged in verticils, are covered with numerous conical protuberances.

The type specimen is in the Zoological Museum of the University of Copenhagen.

*Habitat.*—Mauritius (Andrea).

*Aphanipathes?* *alata*, n. sp. (Pl. XI. figs. 3, 3a).

Stem thick, round and erect; branched irregularly, the main branches crowded and spreading, not in one plane. The branches bear, and are developed from, elongate straight branchlets which bear four rows of pinnules. Two of the rows are closely packed as in *Aphanipathes pennacea* (Pallas); they arise from the lateral margins of a branchlet at right angles and are slightly recurved, particularly towards the apex. They are usually about 3.5 cm. long, and are not only found on the branchlets, but cover the main branches and portions of the stem as well. The other two rows of pinnules are not so numerous. They arise from the antero-lateral angles of a branchlet and spread over the main series, forming together two more or less well-defined double series



Fig. 19.

passing the whole length of a branchlet (*cf.* Fig. 19). The pinnules of the upper series are never over 2.5 cm. in length but are usually shorter, and the members of each series are sometimes not so uniformly disposed in one plane as is the case with the lower and longer ones. The plumose branchlets vary in length from 14 to 23 cm. Some of the longer ones bear secondary plumose branchlets arising laterally and nearly at right angles; these are evidently enormously developed pinnules which have themselves become pinnate. The whole specimen measures 50 by 50 cm. The sclerenchyma has a rich golden brown colour, very different from the usual tint, and similar in this respect to *Antipathes spinescens*, Gray. The polyps were not observed. The spines are arranged in close, irregular, dextrorse spirals, and also in regular longitudinal rows, five of which may be counted from one aspect of a pinnule. The spines are rather long, subconical, with the base somewhat compressed. Most of the spines are bent upwards from a point near the base and have a number of coarse granulations distributed over their surface, some of which are pointed. The members of a row are from three quarters to one and a quarter lengths apart; all taper gradually to a sharp apex (Pl. XI. figs. 3, 3a).

*Habitat.*—Mauritius (Brit. Mus.).

*Aphanipathes?* *wollastoni* (Gray, MS.) (Pl. XI. fig. 6).

*Antipathes subpinnata*, Gray (*non* E. and S.), Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1857, p. 293.

The whole specimen, which is without base, is about 56 cm. high, and broken into