

*pennacea*, Pallas, from the Paris Museum, has led me to suppose that all belong to one species, for which it is necessary to retain the specific name proposed by Pallas.

The St. Helena specimen is dull greenish grey in colour, and bears beautiful feather-like branches which extend in various directions. Each branch consists of a straight axis, from 4.5 to 10 cm. long, bearing a double row of simple and subequal pinnules which are alternate and close together. There are usually about twelve to a centimetre. The pinnules are somewhat flattened, and are usually about 2.5 cm. long, though an occasional one here and there may be 1 to 1.5 cm. longer. All are simple in this specimen. In the Paris specimen the arrangement is the same, excepting that on some of the branches one or two of the pinnules become elongate and pinnate.

Another specimen approaches *Aphanipathes alata* in habit, but has, of course, only two rows of pinnules instead of four. The plumose branches are 4 to 15 cm. long, and the pinnules are not so regular in size as in the other specimens referred to. They vary from 2 to 4 cm. in length. On many of the branches certain of the pinnules, often on the same side, become more elongate, and bear a secondary series of alternate pinnules. The spines are very long and crowded. Each spine has a moderately broad base; it then becomes much compressed, and the upper and lower margins are nearly parallel for the greater part of their course, when the spine quickly tapers to a sharp point. They are arranged in longitudinal rows and probably also in dextrorse spirals. The spines have a length equal to about two and a half times the diameter of a pinnule. The members of a row are less than one length apart.

*Habitat*.—East Indies (Pallas); St. Helena (Brit. Mus.).

*Aphanipathes? eupteridea* (Lamx.).

*Antipathes Euptiridea*, Lamouroux, Encyclop. méthod., p. 71; Duchassaing, Rev. d. Zooph. et d.

Spongiaires des Antilles, 1870, p. 22; M.-Edwards, Coralliaires, t. i. p. 315.

*Antipathes eupteridea*, Pourtalès, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., 1880, p. 117, pl. iii. fig. 11.

Sclerobasis in simple branches, nearly triangular; pinnules simple, spinose, and elegantly incurved. Lamouroux compares his specimen to a peacock's feather. Duchassaing merely mentions the species as occurring in the West Indies.

Portalès obtained a specimen off Martinique, which he considered referable to this species. He compares the branching to that of some Plumularidæ (e.g., *Cladocarpa paradisea*, Alln.). The main stem, which was dead at the top, must have been 40 to 50 cm. high. Pinnules alternate, about 40 mm. long. Spines nearly cylindrical, rather dense, subequal, very little larger about the polyps. The polyps are very small and "sessile."

*Habitat*.—Off Martinique, in 96 fathoms (Portalès). The type specimen came from the same area.