

longitudinal rows are visible from one aspect of a pinnule (*cf.* Pourtalès, 71, pl. iii. fig. 1).

Polyps small, much elongated; tentacles short and blunt in spirit specimens, arranged as in *Parantipathes larix*, so that the lower side of a branchlet appears fringed with tentacles in pairs, some attention being required in order to distinguish the individual polyps by the position of the mouth. All the polyps are of one size on a pinnule, but generally larger on the main stem and between the pinnules. Total height 7 cm., length of the pinnules 3 to 4 cm. The pinnules of this species are arranged in a similar manner to those of *Aphanipathes alata*.

Portalès remarks that [*Antipathes*] *americana*, D. and M., is a pinnate species with a simple stem, but the pinnules dichotomise frequently, which is never the case here.

*Habitat.*—Off Sand Key, and the Samboes, Florida, in 116, and in 120 to 125 fathoms (Portalès).

*Parantipathes? fernandezii* (Pourt.).

*Antipathes Fernandezii*, Pourtalès, Cat. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., pt. viii., 1874, p. 47; Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., 1880, pl. iii. fig. 20.

Main stem unknown. Branchlets pinnate, with alternate and rather long pinnules. Densely hirsute, with rather short spines disposed in longitudinal rows. Spines somewhat compressed and hooked upwards near the tip. They are rather longer and more numerous than in *Parantipathes tetrasticha*.

Polyps elongate, with short tentacles, rather crowded on the upper part of the pinnules.

*Habitat.*—Off Juan Fernandez, in 65 and 220 fathoms (Portalès).

*Parantipathes? hirta* (Gray) (Pl. II. fig. 11; Pl. XI. fig. 1).

*Antipathes hirta*, Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1857, p. 293.

“Coral branched, branches divaricated, branchlets from all sides of stem, crowded, and generally bent up toward one surface, elongate, nearly of uniform length, simple, with a few filiform, generally short branches on their base” (Gray, *loc. cit.*).

The British Museum specimen is over 60 cm. high and irregularly branched. The stem shortly above the base divides into three portions, all ultimately directed subvertically. The smaller branches are given off almost at right angles to the axis, but after a time arch upwards and take a subvertical direction. These in turn bear smaller branchlets, many at right angles, but others at an acute angle. Both branches and branchlets are clothed with spirally arranged, short, slender pinnules, which may be simple, but more usually bear very short secondary processes at right angles and generally on one side