

of a branch may, however, in certain species become isolated. The stomodæum is elongated in the sagittal axis, and the mouth opens at the apex of a prominent oral cylinder or cone. The nematocysts are unusually large. There are ten mesenteries in the gastrozoid, and only one in each of the gonozoids.

The corallum is not attached by a dilated base to some foreign body, but the base is free, flattened, and tapering, and is more or less hooked up at the extremity. In the species at present known the stem is simple, and bears only two series of elongate and simple branches.

*Schizopathes crassa*, n. sp. (Pl. VIII.).

Branched portion of the corallum flattened, subtriangular; branches lateral, alternate, closely set; the lower ones long, the others gradually becoming shorter towards the apex of the stem. Spines short, conical, distant, arranged in longitudinal rows.

The single specimen on which this species is based is the finest example of the Schizopathinæ contained in the Challenger Collection. The stem is 57 cm. long, gracefully but gently flexuose, with a peculiar flattened sickle-like base replacing the rounded horny disc by which the Antipathinæ are attached to stones and other objects. In this case the species is probably fixed by the base being embedded in the mud constituting the bottom deposit in the area in which it occurs. The specimen is 53 cm. high, and measures 53 cm. also across the lower branches. The stem is simple, much flattened below, but gradually becoming cylindrical and slightly tapering above the lower branches. Diameter between the basal branches  $1.3 \times 2$  mm. The largest branches have a diameter of 1 mm. at the base.

The basal 3.3 cm. of the stem is devoid of branches and forms a sickle-shaped stalk, by which the corallum has probably been fixed. This stalk is much flattened and relatively broad in the middle portion, tapering off again below to a small hooked point. Its greatest breadth (3 mm.) is in a plane at right angles to that in which the branches extend. This portion of the stem is smooth, excepting near the anterior surface, where there are one or two rows of short spines on each side. The apical 2.5 cm. of the stem is also without branches.

In the intermediate portion there are seventy branches in all, which are lateral and regularly alternate, excepting in one place near the apex of the stem, where three branches are given off successively on the left side. The branches are subequidistant, there being about twenty branches to each 12 cm. of the stem. The lowest branches are 30 cm. long, and after ascending for some distance at an acute angle with the stem become gently recurved in their distal halves. The middle branches are about 22.5 cm. long and nearly straight; the terminal ones 2.7 and 3.6 cm. long, with their distal portions incurved, so as to be almost parallel with the stem. All form an acute angle with the axis.