

*Habitat*.—Station 246; July 2, 1875; lat. 36° 10' N., long. 178° 0' E.; depth, 2050 fathoms; bottom, Globigerina ooze. One specimen.

Station 181; August 25, 1874; lat. 13° 50' S., long. 151° 49' E.; depth, 2440 fathoms; bottom, red clay. One specimen.

*Bathypathes tenuis*, n. sp. (Pl. VI. figs. 7–10).

Corallum very slender; the stem is no thicker than a bristle, and bears near its apex two or three hair-like alternate branches, one or more of which may bear a short secondary branch from its upper surface.

The stem is about 11 cm. long, very slender, like young forms of *Bathypathes patula*, and bears two or three alternate or subalternate branches near the apex at an acute angle, one or more of which may be 3.5 cm. long. The longer ones sometimes bear a single branchlet almost at right angles and directed upwards (Pl. VI. fig. 7). The polyps are imperfectly preserved but are always isolated, and have all the characters of those of the genus *Bathypathes*. The spines on the branches (Pl. VI. fig. 9) are short, triangular, and scattered, and have no definite arrangement. Near the base of the stem (Pl. VI. fig. 10) they are arranged in subregular rows, three of which may be observed from one aspect. The members of some rows are more numerous than those of others; they are from two to five lengths apart.

This species comes very near to the young forms of *Bathypathes patula*, but bears fewer branches, and these are not so much arched forwards. I have considered it distinct on account of the fact that the branches sometimes bear a single branchlet, a feature which has not been observed in any other species of the genus. The arrangement of spines also differs from that of other species, but comes nearest to that of *Bathypathes alternata*. The spines are, however, smaller and more distant than in that species.

*Habitat*.—Station 160; March 13, 1874; lat. 42° 42' S., long. 134° 10' E.; depth, 2600 fathoms; bottom, red clay. Two specimens and a number of fragments.

#### Genus *Taxipathes*, n. gen.

Dimorphic zooids small and rather close together. In the gastrozoid the stomodæum is elongated in the transverse axis, and the mesogloea is thin and structureless. There are ten mesenteries in the gastrozoid, those in the transverse axis being continuous below with those of the gonozooids. The ova are large, but not enclosed in special chambers. The stem is branched, and each branch bears six rows of slender rigid pinnules arranged in half spirals as in *Parantipathes larix*. The form of the base is not known. The single species referred to this genus presents a curious medley of characters. Perhaps it most closely resembles *Parantipathes larix*, but the pinnules are much shorter and the zooids are dimorphic, each with two tentacles. The zooids