

confluence. The species is quite unlike any which I have seen, and I am unable to suggest its affinities.

Professor Lütken has obtained a second specimen from Greenland, which is 16 cm. high, 22 cm. broad, and 9 cm. thick. The stem is nearly straight, and has a very broad dilation at the base. It gives rise to a number of long branches from the antero-lateral margins at right angles, which are usually in pairs and subopposite. The pairs are about 1 cm. apart. The main branches, some of which are 14 cm. long, again bear branchlets in pairs (about three pairs in 4 cm.), and at right angles, from the antero-lateral margins. The branchlets may reach 8 cm. in length; those over 6 cm. usually bear a single secondary branchlet. Fusions are frequent in all parts of the colony. The older parts of the corallum are dark and glossy, the others have a bright reddish brown tint, and are semitransparent. The spines are flattened, and have an elongate slender apex standing out at right angles to the axis. They are disposed in longitudinal rows, nine or ten of which may be counted from one aspect of a branchlet. The spines in some of the rows are numerous, one to two lengths apart; in others they are placed at irregular intervals, which are sometimes very great (Pl. XII. fig. 26).

Habitat.—North Greenland. One specimen was obtained from the stomach of a shark (*Scymnus microcephalus*).

[Genus *Arachnopathes*, M.-Edw.]

“Axe sclérobasiqne se divisant en une multitude de branches très-grêles qui se dirigent en divers sens et se soudent entre elles aux points de rencontre, de façon à constituer des réseaux dont la réunion forme une touffe arrondie” (M.-Edw., *op. cit.*, p. 320).

The only character by which the species referred to this genus can at present be separated from other Antipathidæ, consists in the fact that the branches and their derivatives are fused into a mass several centimetres in thickness, instead of being flat. In the absence of information concerning the polyps this genus is retained temporarily.

Arachnopathes ericoides (Pall.), M.-Edw. (Pl. XI. fig. 22).

Antipathes ericoides, Pallas, Elench. Zooph., p. 218; Esper, Pflanzenth., pl. vi.; Lamarck, &c.
Arachnopathes ericoides, M.-Edwards, Coralliaires, t. i. p. 320.

“A. ramosissima, hispidissima, atra, ramis sparsis, ramulis ubique crebris subulatis” (Pallas, *op. cit.*).

This species constitutes the type of M.-Edwards' genus *Arachnopathes*. The following is his description:—“Branches grêles, nombreuses, très écartées entre elles, très finement échinulées, et ne différant presque pas des ramuscules.” There is a specimen in the British Museum which appears to be the species described by Milne-Edwards, but I am uncertain as to its identity with the original type of Pallas. The mode of branching is