

rows, seven of which may be counted from one aspect of a branch. The members of a row are under one length apart in the case of the longer spines. Towards the base of a branch the disproportion in size is much more marked than is shown in the figure (Pl. XI. fig. 24), those on one side becoming quite short and pointed, whilst those on the opposite side retain their normal size.

*Habitat.*—Cape Palmas (Hooker), Brit. Mus. (Reg. No. 43.2.3.110).

Var. *minor*, nov. (Pl. II. fig. 9).

Stem and mode of branching unknown. Branches bearing straight branchlets from 7 to 9 cm. long, forming a wide angle with the stem. These are clothed from near the base to the apex with a short, much divided set of pinnules, which are subequal in length, giving a bottle-brush form only 1.25 cm. in diameter. The pinnules are short, arranged spirally, and stand out nearly at right angles to the branchlet; they are much flattened and bifurcated near the base, each portion having two to five secondary lateral pinnules arranged alternately, from 1.5 to 6 mm. long, the longest of which have occasionally a short tertiary pinnule placed on the outer antero-lateral margin (Pl. II. fig. 9).

The spines have a similar arrangement to that in the type specimen of *Antipathes spinescens*, Gray. Colour of the sclerenchyma greyish olive.

Two branchlets only were found in the British Museum Collection along with *Antipathes spinescens*, Gray, and labelled *Antipathes spinescens* in Gray's handwriting. This form is, however, distinguishable at a glance from Gray's type.

*Habitat.*—Not recorded, but possibly not the same as the type, as it was obtained five years later. Brit. Mus. (Reg. No. 48.8.32.2).

[*Antipathes*] *squamosa*, Koch.

*Antipathes squamosa*, W. Koch., Neue Anthozoen a. d. Golf. v. Guinea, p. 9, pl. ii. fig. 5, 1886.

Koch's type consisted of a specimen with two stems arising from the same base, 19 and 21 cm. in length respectively. The shorter one was almost without branches, the longer, in its upper portion (12 cm.), bearing a number of branches having almost the same diameter as the stem. The branches come off in all directions, giving a bottle-brush form, tapering somewhat above. The branches have the following arrangement:—A main branch (1) bears one, two, or, more rarely, three secondary branches (2), which in their turn may bear branchlets of a third order (3). All the secondary branches are borne on the same side of the primary ones, and are directed downwards. The branches