

It will be seen from the foregoing list that the whole of the species obtained during the voyage of the Challenger are probably new to science. This is largely accounted for by the fact that the majority of the species were obtained from regions not previously investigated, added to which, six of the species occur at depths from 1070 to 2900 fathoms, whereas no species previously described has been met with at a depth greater than 890 fathoms. The chief areas from which Antipatharia have previously been recorded are the West Indies, the Mediterranean, the Indian Ocean, and the East Indies. The Mediterranean and Indian Ocean proper were not visited by the Challenger, and although Bermuda and St. Thomas were visited, I am not aware that any Antipatharia were obtained there. It is altogether remarkable that no Antipatharia were, so far as I am aware, obtained in the North Atlantic between Stations 1 and 100, although species have previously been obtained near both the east and west shores of the Atlantic, and also off Greenland. Only four of the species come from the East Indies, and two of these belong to a new subfamily (Schizopathinæ). The Pacific Ocean is, on the other hand, represented by ten species, whereas only five species altogether had previously been obtained there, most of them from comparatively shallow water. It is also interesting to note that of the nineteen species of Antipatharia included in the Challenger Collection, eight were obtained south of lat. 40° S.

Our knowledge of the distribution of the Antipatharia is as yet too incomplete to admit of general conclusions being drawn. I have, however, arranged the information at present available in tabular form, in order to facilitate further investigation on the subject. Two species are described of which the habitat is not known; these are *Antipathes pectinata*, Lamk. (sp. incert. sed.), and *Cirripathes paucispina*, n. sp. The remaining ninety-six species have been arranged in eight more or less artificial areas, according to the information obtainable on the subject. The following table shows the divisions adopted, and the number of species recorded from each:—

I. North Atlantic, 10 species.	V. Indian Ocean, 26 species.
II. Mediterranean, 8 „	VI. East Indies, 17 „
III. West Indies, 27 „	VII. North Pacific, 7 „
IV. South Atlantic, 5 „	VIII. South Pacific, 16 „

#### I. NORTH ATLANTIC (excluding West Indies and Mediterranean).

<i>Stichopathes gracilis</i> (Gray).	<i>Pteropathes fragilis</i> , n. sp.
<i>Antipathes furcata</i> , Gray.	[ <i>Antipathes</i> ] <i>arctica</i> , Lütken.
<i>Antipathella gracilis</i> (Gray).	„ <i>spinescens</i> , Gray.
„ <i>boscii</i> (Lamx.).	„ <i>squamosa</i> , Koch.
<i>Aphanipathes wollastoni</i> (Gray MS.).	„ <i>alopecuroides</i> , E. and S.