

<i>Antipathella tristis</i> (Duch.).		<i>Parantipathes hirta</i> (Gray).
„ <i>paniculata</i> (Duch.).		„ <i>tetrasticha</i> (Pourt.).
<i>Aphanipathes pedata</i> (Gray).		„ <i>columnaris</i> (Duch.).
„ <i>thyroides</i> (Pourt.).		? „ <i>larix</i> (Esp.).
„ <i>humilis</i> (Pourt.).		[<i>Antipathes</i>] <i>picea</i> , Pourt.
„ <i>flix</i> (Pourt.).		„ <i>tanacetum</i> , Pourt.
„ <i>barbadensis</i> , n. sp.		„ <i>americana</i> , D. and M.
„ <i>abietina</i> (Pourt.).		„ <i>melancholica</i> , Duch.
„ <i>salix</i> (Pourt.).		„ <i>taxiformis</i> , Duch.
„ <i>eupteridea</i> (Lamx.).		

The completeness of the above list is mainly due to the researches of Duchassaing, and to the very complete collections made during the voyages of the "Blake" and "Hassler," which have been described by Pourtalès. The area is particularly rich in species having an obscure type of polyp (associated with elongate spines on the axis), nearly all of which it is now proposed should be referred to the new genus *Aphanipathes*. It is interesting to note that none of the species of this genus, which have the spines longer in the zooidal regions, have as yet been found outside this area. It appears probable that *Parantipathes larix* (Esp.) has been erroneously recorded from the West Indies by Milne-Edwards, Duchassaing, and others. The species was not included amongst the collections of the various United States Exploring Expeditions, nor does it appear clear that the species was actually obtained by Duchassaing. The fact that *Aphanipathes barbadensis*, n. sp., has a type of branching almost indistinguishable at first sight from that of *Parantipathes larix* (Esp.), renders it probable that the two species may have been confused by earlier investigators. *Leiopathes glaberrima* (Esp.), M.-Edw., is the only Old World species which is definitely known to occur in the West Indies. *Antipathella gracilis* (Gray) was recorded from Madeira by Gray, but the only specimen which I have seen is from the West Indies, and Gray's type does not appear to be preserved in the British Museum. All the unbranched species now recorded from this area appear to belong to the genus *Stichopathes*; at any rate none of them have the stouter form of axis prevalent in the genus *Cirripathes*.

IV. SOUTH ATLANTIC.

<i>Stichopathes filiformis</i> (Gray).		<i>Schizopathes crassa</i> , n. sp.
<i>Aphanipathes pennacea</i> (Pall.).		<i>Taxipathes recta</i> , n. sp.
		<i>Dendrobrachia fallax</i> , n. sp.

No species of Antipatharia have, so far as I am aware, been previously recorded from the South Atlantic. *Stichopathes filiformis* (Gray) was originally described from