TABLE SHOWING THE BATHYMETRICAL RANGE OF ALL THE SPECIES OF
ANTIPATHARIA, SO FAR AS KNOWN—*continued.*

	I. 0-10 Fathoms.	II. 10-100 Fathoms.	III. 100-500 Fathoms.	IV. 500-1000 Fathoms.	V. 1000-2000 Fathoms.	VI. 2000-3000 Fathoms.
DENDROBRACHIIDÆ—						
Dendrobrachia fallax, n. sp.,			×			
SAVAGLIIDÆ—						
Savaglia lamarcki (Haime),		?				
SPECIES INCERTÆ SEDIS, &c.—						
[*Antipathes*] *picea*, Pourt.,	×	×	×			
„ *tanacetum*, Pourt.,		×	×			
„ *cylindrica*, n. sp.,			×			
„ *panamensis*, Verrill,	×					
„ *ulex*, E. and S.,		×				
„ *spinosa* (Carter),		×				
„ *abies* (Linn.), Gray,		×				
„ *taxiformis*, Duch.,		×				
„ *melancholica*, Duch.,		×				
„ *americana*, D. and M.,		×				

The foregoing tables bring out several points of considerable interest. Perhaps one of the most important is the fact that no species belonging to the subfamily Antipathinæ are known to occur at depths exceeding 900 fathoms. Indeed, only two species are known which extend beyond the continental zone; both occur in the Caribbean Sea, and extend from the littoral zone into deep water. *Stichopathes pourtalesi* is perhaps the most abundant species in the West Indies, and has a wide range—45 to 878 fathoms. *Parantipathes columnaris* (Duch.) is also frequent in the same area, and extends from 73 to 861 fathoms. With these two exceptions the bathymetrical range of the Antipathinæ is from 5 feet to 400 fathoms. The Schizopathinæ, on the other hand, are chiefly abyssal forms, but a few species occur at depths between 300 and 500 fathoms. An interesting comparison may be instituted between the form and thickness of the corallum in various Schizopathinæ, and the depths at which the respective species occur. In *Schizopathes crassa* (1900 fathoms) and *Schizopathes affinis* (1070 and 1428 fathoms), the stem is slender and bears two rows of elongate slender branches. In *Schizopathes conferta*, obtained off Prince Edward Island in 310 fathoms, the stem and branches are much thicker and more densely clothed with spines. Four species of *Bathypathes* are described, the types of which