

were all obtained in depths of over 2000 fathoms. In this genus the corallum is smaller and more delicate than in any other Schizopathinæ. In the case of *Bathypathes patula*, which was probably obtained at four stations, it is important to note that typical specimens were obtained only in 2050 and 2900 fathoms in the deep water west of Japan. Two specimens, which appear to be *immature* forms, were obtained in 1428 fathoms off the Banda Islands, whilst the var. *plenispina* occurs in still shallower water, off the Admiralty Islands in 1070 fathoms. This form has a proportionately stronger stem than the type, and the spines are both larger and much more numerous. The species has evidently a very wide bathymetrical range, practically from 1000 to 3000 fathoms. The genera *Cladopathes* and *Taxipathes* differ in several important respects from other Schizopathinæ, and in the form of corallum approach closely that of certain Antipathinæ. In both genera the corallum is strong and much branched, and the dimorphic zooids, in *Cladopathes* at any rate, are not so completely separated as in other forms. *Cladopathes plumosa* has been obtained in 310 fathoms, *Taxipathes recta* in 420 fathoms. It would be almost impossible to decide that either species belonged to the Schizopathinæ from an examination of the skeletal characters alone. It thus appears that in the Schizopathinæ a considerable increase in depth is associated with a simplification in the type of corallum and a greater isolation of the dimorphic zooids.

A further point which should be mentioned is, that only two species of Antipatharia are at present known from depths between 500 and 1000 fathoms, although seven species have been obtained at greater depths. It is a curious fact that none of the Challenger species have been dredged within those limits.