

sclerenchyma is in thin concentric layers, and has a light muddy brown colour, similar to that of other species in parts where the sclerenchyma is very thin. In this species the sclerenchyma is of normal thickness in proportion to the diameter, but the colour, in mass, is uniformly pale. The surface is glossy, and recalls the appearance of mica. The spines are short, very distant, arranged in six longitudinal rows, four of which may be seen from one aspect. They are short, conical, with a blunt apex which is slightly rugose. The spines are separated by an interval equal to three to three and a half times their length; some stand out at right angles to the axis, others are slightly hooked upwards; a spiral arrangement is not well marked (Pl. XII. fig. 6). In the colour of the axis and scarcity of spines, this species differs from all other unbranched forms yet described. Whether it really belongs to this genus can only be decided when its zooids are known. The specimen was presented to the British Museum by Gassiott, it is not known from what locality.

*Cirripathes? flagellum*, n. sp. (Pl. XII. fig. 13).

Stem simple, very long, not spirally twisted, scarcely sinuous. Stem 3·5 m. long, diameter at base 6 mm., at tip 3 mm., but the apex of the corallum is not preserved. The cœnenchyma has dried on the axis, and no polyps are preserved, but lighter patches here and there lead one to suppose that they may be distributed all around the stem; this point must, however, be left open for further investigation. This form agrees with *Cirripathes diversa* in having two kinds of spines, and in this respect differs from all other known species of the genus. In habit and size it comes near *Cirripathes anguina*, Dana, and *Cirripathes propinqua*, but differs altogether from either in the arrangement of spines.

The long spines are conical, more elongate and pointed than in any other species of the genus; most of them are covered near the apex with very small rounded prominences. The large spines show an imperfect spiral arrangement, which is never well marked. They are separated by variable intervals, which, however, rarely equal the length of a spine. The smaller spines are distributed in irregular rows between the larger ones; they are very slender, and relatively elongate, attaining about half the length of the stouter series.

The type specimen is in the Collection of the British Museum (Reg. No. 88.4.10.2).

*Habitat*.—Ceylon (Ondaatje).

*Cirripathes? diversa*, n. sp. (Pl. XII. fig. 12).

This species is similar in habit to *Cirripathes spiralis* (Linn.), but differs essentially in the spines, which are of two very distinct sizes, the smaller ones filling in the spaces between the larger.