

arranged in dextrorse spirals, which are not nearly so steep as those of that species. Five longitudinal rows are visible from one aspect of a pinnule, the members of a row being two to three lengths apart (Pl. XI. fig. 8). It seems doubtful whether this specimen can be considered to agree with Gray's definition of the species. There appears, however, no doubt that he regarded it as belonging to his *Antipathes gracilis*, and in the absence of the Madeira specimen, it must be regarded as the type. There is apparently no specimen of this species from Madeira in the British Museum.

*Habitat*.—West Indies (Scrivener), Brit. Mus.; ? Madeira (Gray).

*Antipathella*? *paniculata* (Duch. and Mich.).

*Arachnopathes paniculata*, Duch. and Mich., Mem. Acad. Torino, ser. 2, t. xxiii. p. 142, pl. vii. figs. 1, 2; Duch., Rev. d. Coralliaires, &c., d. Antilles, 1870, p. 23.

“Sp. e basi ramosa, multiores divisa, paniculata, ramis præcipuis teretibus medio-cribus; ultimis flabellatim ramosis, ramulis terminalibus setaceis, semi-pollicaribus” (D. and M., p. 142).

This form has a similar habit to *Antipathella atlantica* (Gray), but is more regularly bipinnate in its branchlets, and the whole specimen, judging from Duchassaing and Michelotti's fig. 1, is much stronger, with markedly tapering branches. Each terminal paniculate frond appears to be quite free and not fused with its neighbour. The spines are short, conical, and pointed, and are arranged in subregular verticils around the axis (*cf.* Duch. and Mich., *op. cit.*, pl. vii. fig. 2).

The corallum taken as a whole forms a very lax panicle, and the terminal branches are fan-like. Anastomoses are frequent between the stronger portions of the corallum. The sclerenchyma is black in the stem and branches, but yellowish brown in the branchlets and pinnules. Height about 30 cm. This species may be distinguished from others of the genus by its stronger and more tapering paniculate branchlets and by the fact that the spines are arranged in verticils.

*Habitat*.—Off Guadeloupe in 33 to 50 fathoms (Duch. and Mich.).

*Antipathella minor*, n. sp. (Pl. I. figs. 1–3).

Corallum rather delicate, forming a flabellum composed chiefly of elongate narrow fronds, which are imperfectly fused together (Pl. I. figs. 1, 2, 3).

The type specimen is 43 cm. long, and is 14 cm. wide across the broadest portion. The base of the stem is dilated into a rounded disc for attachment. The main stem is 2 mm. thick, sinuose at its base, and tapers quickly, becoming lost about half-way up the colony. It gives off numerous branches (1 to 1.2 mm. in diameter), arranged irregularly, some of which remain comparatively short and often fuse with others. From the upper