

have a general resemblance to those of *Schizopathes*, but differ in the direction in which the stomodæum is elongated, in the structure of the ovaries, as well as in other points. The corallum also lacks the simplicity of *Schizopathes* and *Bathypathes*. The spines are of the same type as those of *Cladopathes*, but the two genera differ considerably in the structure of their zooids.

*Taxipathes recta*, n. sp. (Pl. VII.).

Stem straight, erect, bearing strong lateral branches, usually at right angles, which may in turn bear branchlets on their anterior or posterior surfaces. The stem, main branches, and branchlets are clothed with six rows of short simple pinnules at right angles, arranged in interrupted spirals as in *Parantipathes larix*. Spines comparatively distant, conical, and somewhat hooked upwards; disposed in longitudinal series. The type specimen consists of the upper 26 cm. of a stem, together with the branches or pinnules which it bears. The base is not preserved, but, judging from the thickness of the stem, it is probably not free and sickle-shaped as in *Schizopathes*.

The stem is round, erect, and distinctly tapering; it has a diameter of 3 mm. below, and about 0.5 mm. near the apex. It bears a number of sublateral branches at irregular intervals, and not in a plane, some of which are strong and elongate. Most of them form a very wide angle with the stem—almost a right angle. Probably this feature was more marked in the living specimen than it appears in the spirit preparation. When first taken from the jar in which the specimen had been preserved, the upper portion of the stem was bent to one side, and the strong branch near the base of the specimen was arched upwards (in the manner represented in Pl. VII. fig. 1), but after being placed in a larger jar for some days the stem lost its curvature, and the strong branch referred to assumed a subhorizontal position, evidently showing the curvature to be due to pressure. None of the stronger branches are complete. Two of them, one near the base of the specimen, and the other 12.5 cm. higher up and on the opposite side, have evidently been very long, and have a diameter of 1.7 mm.; a number of others are over 1 mm. in diameter. The branches vary from 2.5 to 14 cm. in length, but two or three have been considerably longer. Some of them bear one or two secondary branches, from 1.5 to 9 cm. long. These usually project either vertically downwards, upwards, or have an oblique subhorizontal course. The stem, as well as the primary and secondary branches, are clothed with six rows of relatively short, slender, and rigid pinnules, the arrangement of which will be understood by a reference to Pl. VII. figs. 4, 5. Three of the rows are arranged in a sinistrorse half spiral; the other three are arranged in a dextrorse half spiral in such a manner that the highest members of each half spiral, as also the lowest, form adjoining rows. The arrangement is very similar to that which obtains in *Parantipathes larix*, excepting that in this case the rows are not equidistant, but an