

[*Antipathes*] *tanacetum*, Pourt.

*Antipathes tanacetum*, Pourtalès, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., 1880, p. 116, pl. iii. fig. 13.

Mode of branching the same as in *Antipathes picea*, Pourt., from which it differs chiefly by the spines, which are here three times as long as broad.

Specimens mostly with simple stem, rarely branching a few times, appearing like a leaf of tansy or yarrow. On the lower part of the stem the spines become very slender and branched like miniature deer-horns, forming a velvety covering, which becomes filled with sand, sponge spicules, &c. The polyps were badly preserved, but they are evidently very small.

Most specimens have a parasitic worm, resembling, and perhaps identical with, the one which produces the tube in *Parantipathes columnaris* (Duch.); here, however, it remains applied to the stem, partly protected by branchlets, but producing no change in their growth.

Although this species has a type of corallum closely resembling that of [*Antipathes*] *picea*, Pourt., it is probable that its elongate subcylindrical spines may indicate a different type of polyp and also a different generic position. The spines recall the form and arrangement in certain species of the genus *Aphanipathes* and also the ultimate form of spine in *Antipathella subpinnata*. Its proper position must be left for future investigators to decide.

*Habitat*.—At a depth of 88 to 170 fathoms at eight stations, off Santa Cruz, Montserrat, Dominica, Martinique, the Grenadines, and Grenada (Pourtalès).

[*Antipathes*] *arctica*, Lütken (Pl. XII. fig. 26).

*Antipathes arctica*, Lütken, Oversigt Kongl. Danske Vidensk. Selsk. Forhandl., 1871, p. 18.

Lütken's description is as follows :—

“Sclerobasis (axis) cornea, nigra vel nigro-fusca, spinosa, arborem humilem, latiore quam altiorem constituit; stipes erectus, teres, gracilis, niger, basi lævis, ceterum spinulis brevissimis, longitudinaliter seriatis, cum sulculis minutis alternantibus, asper; rami (primarii) patentissimi, horizontales fere, bifariam dispositi, utrinque 10 vel ultra, gracillimi, asperi, colore dilutiore, ramulos (secundarios, tertiarios) similes emittunt, angulos rectos cum ramis (primariis, secundariis) formantes, sursum, deorsum vel antrosum inclinatos; rariter coalescunt. Superficies dorsalis vel posterior arboris totius ramulis omnino caret. Altitudo c. 5 pollices, latitudo 6½ poll.”

The branches and branchlets arise in pairs, which are subopposite; all are placed nearly at right angles with the larger branches from which they arise, and in such a manner that the hinder surface of the specimen is without branches, all the secondary and tertiary branches being turned more or less towards the anterior surface. The occasional fusions between the branches have more the character of adhesion than