

β. Polyyps small.

Family 3. PROTOCAULIDÆ.

Genera *Protocaulon*, Köll.

*Cladiscus*, Kor. and Dan.

bb. Polyyps with cells.

Family 4. PROTOPTILIDÆ.

Genera *Protoptilum*, Köll.

*Lygomorpha*, Kor. and Dan.

*Microptilum*, Köll.

*Leptoptilum*, Köll.

*Trichoptilum*, Köll.

*Scleroptilum*, Köll.

B. Rachis expanded in the form of a leaf.

Section II. RENILLEÆ.

Family 1. RENILLIDÆ.

Genus *Renilla*, Lam.

II. Rachis with a radiating arrangement of the polyyps.

Section III. VERETILLEÆ.

Calcareous bodies long.

Family 1. CAVERNULARIDÆ.

Genera *Cavernularia*, Val.

*Stylobelemnon*, Köll.

Calcareous bodies short.

Family 2. LITUARIDÆ.

Genus *Lituaria*, Val.

*Veretillum*, Cuv.

*Policella*, Gray.

*Clavella*, Gray.

With regard to the GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION of the Pennatulida the new forms of the Challenger Expedition are of great interest, and confirm and extend the conclusion at which I arrived in my monograph.

As to their *horizontal* distribution, I wish to point out first of all the interesting fact that the Challenger Expedition seems to prove that the Pennatulida are not distributed