

Primnoella, Gray.

The species of this genus are found extending along the shores of America, from Sombrero Island on the north-east of South America (*Primnoella distans*, Std.), and Pernambuco, Monte Video (*Primnoella magellanica*, Std., and *Primnoella murrayi*), southwards to Tom Bay, Patagonia (*Primnoella flagellum*, Std.), and up the west coast of South America as far as the coast of Chili (*Primnoella biserialis*). Two species extend to Australia, *Primnoella grandisquamis* and *Primnoella australasiæ*, Gray, being found at Port Jackson and at Twofold Bay.

Primnoa, Lamouroux.

The type species, *Primnoa reseda*, L., seems limited to the Atlantic Ocean, where it is found from the Cape de Verdes to the Polar Sea; it has been dredged in deep water off Setubal, at St. George's Bank, and in the Bay of Fundy.

Primnoides, Wright and Studer.

The only known species of this genus (*Primnoides sertularoides*) was found off Prince Edward Island in the Southern Ocean.

Family IV. MURICEIDÆ.

Acanthogorgia, Gray.

With one exception the species of this genus are found in the Atlantic Ocean.

The following species are found north of the equator—*Acanthogorgia hirsuta*, Gray, Madeira; *Acanthogorgia armata*, Verr., off Nova Scotia; *Acanthogorgia aspera*, Pourt., Havanna; *Acanthogorgia schrammi* (D. and M.), Guadeloupe; and *Acanthogorgia muricata*, Verr., Barbados. While the following species found during the Challenger Expedition occur south of the equator—*Acanthogorgia ridleyi* and *Acanthogorgia laxa*, Patagonia; *Acanthogorgia ramosissima* trends further to the east, being found off Prince Edward Island, in the Southern Ocean. The only species from the Pacific Ocean, *Acanthogorgia longiflora*, was taken off the Philippines.

Paramuricea, Kölliker.

The species of this genus are principally to be found in the Atlantic Ocean, but extend as far in an eastern direction as the western shores of Australia. *Paramuricea*