

Placogorgia, Wright and Studer.

The only species of this genus (*Placogorgia atlantica*) occupies a quite isolated position off St. Paul's Rocks, in the Atlantic.

Acamptogorgia, Wright and Studer.

Both the species found by the Challenger, *Acamptogorgia arbuscula* (Gray) and *Acamptogorgia alternans*, are from the Pacific Ocean, Japan and Fiji; if the species described by Koch¹ as *Muricea bebrycoides*, n. sp., belongs to this genus, then its geographical area must be extended to the Mediterranean.

Echinogorgia, Kölliker.

All the species of this genus belong to the Indo-Pacific Ocean, *Echinogorgia sassapo* (Esp.) at the Mauritius, *Echinogorgia furfuracea* (Esp.), *Echinogorgia cerea* (Esp.), *Echinogorgia cancellata* (Verr.), and *Echinogorgia intermedia*, Std., off North-west Australia, *Echinogorgia pseudosassapo*, Köl., at Torres Strait, *Echinogorgia ramulosa* (Gray), at the Philippines, while *Echinogorgia flabellum* (Esp.) and *Echinogorgia umbratica* (Esp.) have as localities the "East Indies." *Echinogorgia aurantiaca* (M.-Edw.) has been found off Callao.

Thesea, Duchassaing and Michelotti.

Thesea guadalupensis, D. and M., is recorded from Guadeloupe; *Thesea gemmata*, Verrill, was obtained from deep water at St. Croix, in the West Indies.

Acis, Duchassaing and Michelotti.

Of the three species of this remarkable genus, one, *Acis guadalupensis*, D. and M., was found off Guadeloupe, a second, *Acis orientalis*, Rid., at the Mauritius, while the third, *Acis pustulata*, was found by the Challenger at Japan.

Muricella, Verrill.

The central area for the species of this genus would seem to be the East Indies; *Muricella humosa* (Esp.), *Muricella tuberculata* (Esp.), have not been rediscovered, and

¹ Fauna und Flora des Golfes von Neapel, xv. p. 52.