

Mediterranean, from whence they extend to the Bermudas, then into the West Indies, and down the eastern coast of South America to Brazil.

*Swiftia*, Duchassaing and Michelotti.

The single species described, *Swiftia exserta*, D. and M., was found at Saint Croix, in the West Indies.

*Danielssenia*, Grieg.

The species described by Grieg, *Danielssenia irramosa*, was found at Risør on the coast of Norway.

*Eugorgia*, Verrill.

The species of this genus seem confined to the western shores of America, Peru, Panama, California.

*Xiphigorgia*, Milne-Edwards; *Hymenogorgia*, Valenciennes; *Phycogorgia*, Valenciennes.

The various species of these genera are limited to the Atlantic Ocean, chiefly the West Indies, and the region a few degrees north and south of the Equator. No species of these genera were found during the voyage.

Family VII. GORGONELLIDÆ.

*Nicella*, Gray.

In 1859 Dr. Gray described a species from the Mauritius under the name of *Scirpearia dichotoma*, Gray, and then for the same species, in the Catalogue of Stony Corals in the British Museum, 1870, he established the genus *Nicella*, altering the specific name into *Nicella mauritiana*, as indicative of its habitat.

*Scirpearia*, Cuvier (?).

The species of this genus apparently come from the Atlantic Ocean.

*Scirpearella*, n. gen.

All the species come from the Pacific Ocean, *Scirpearella rubra* being found at Japan; *Scirpearella profunda* and *Scirpearella gracilis* were dredged off the New Hebrides, and *Scirpearella moniliforme* at Amboina.