

*Titanideum*, Agassiz.

*Titanideum suberosum* (Ellis and Sol.), the only species, has been found both at North and South Carolina.

*Iciligorgia*, Ridley.

Of the two species of this genus, *Iciligorgia schrammi* (D. and M.) has been found at Guadeloupe, and *Iciligorgia orientalis* (Ridley) at Torres Strait.

*Spongioderma*, Kölliker.

*Spongioderma verrucosum* (Möbius) = *Homophyton gattyæ*, Gray, the only species known, occurs at Algoa Bay (Möbius); near the Cape of Good Hope (Gray).

## Family II. SCLEROGORGIDÆ.

*Suberogorgia*, Gray.

*Suberogorgia suberosa* (Pallas), has a very wide distribution, being found in all three oceans; it has been found on the western coast of Africa and in the West Indies, then on the north-west coasts of Australia, the Mauritius, and at the Admiralty Islands; all the recorded stations are south of the Equator. *Suberogorgia verriculata* (Esper), has been found on the north-west coast of Australia and at Japan, while *Suberogorgia köllikeri* is now described from Japan.

*Keroeides*, Wright and Studer.

The only described species of this genus, *Keroeides koreni*, comes from Japan; if indeed it be the species described by Duchassaing and Michelotti as *Acis nutans* (D. and M.), the West Indies must be added as a habitat.

## Family III. MELITODIDÆ.

*Melitodes*, Verrill.

The somewhat numerous species of this genus would seem to be confined to the Australian and Pacific Ocean areas. There is, however, some difficulty in knowing what species to refer to the genus as we understand it. *Melitodes dichotoma* (Pall.),