

Similarly on the west coast of America, species of *Leptogorgia*, which are there very plentiful, grow within these limits, associated with *Muricea* and *Eumuricea*.

Among the Coral Reefs of the Pacific and Indian Oceans a large number of species is to be found growing within this littoral zone to a depth of 10 fathoms. By far the greater number of these belong to the genera:—*Sympodium* (Cornularidæ); *Tubipora* (Tubiporidæ); *Xenia* (Xenidæ); *Lobularia*, *Lobophytum*, and *Sarcophytum*, among the Alcyonidæ; *Nephtya*, *Ammothea*, *Spongodes*, among the Nephtyidæ; and *Heliopora* among the Helioporidæ.

In the deeper water, down to 100 fathoms, there predominate in the northern seas:—*Clavularia* and *Sympodium* (Cornularidæ); *Anthomastus*, *Alcyonium* (Alcyonidæ); *Gersemia*, *Eunephtya*, *Duva* (Nephtyidæ); *Anthothela*, *Paragorgia* (Scleraxonia); *Paramuricea*, *Danielssenia*, and *Primnoa* (Holaxonia), the last at depths below 50 fathoms.

On the eastern shores of the North Atlantic and in the Mediterranean, the following genera are particularly frequent:—*Alcyonium*, *Bellonella*, *Corallium*, *Paramuricea*, *Bebryce*, *Eunicella* (the last on the whole east coast of the Atlantic, as far as the Cape of Good Hope), *Leptogorgia*, *Gorgonia*. Here also, below 50 fathoms, are found Primnoidæ, like *Primnoa* and *Caligorgia*, with *Isidella* among the Isidæ.

On the west coast the predominant forms are *Anthothela*, *Titanideum*, *Leptogorgia*, and *Gorgonia*.

The east coast of the Atlantic equatorial region is not rich in species, while such as occur resemble those of the temperate seas, a fact which is to be explained by the relatively low temperature of the water off the west coast of Africa. The species so far known belong to the following genera:—*Scleranthelia*, *Bellonella*, *Paramuricea*, *Eunicella*, *Gorgonia*, *Leptogorgia*, *Juncella*, *Verrucella*.

To the west, on the coasts of Brazil and the West Indies, there are many genera well represented by numerous species:—*Anthelia*, *Telesto*, *Acanthogorgia*, *Hypnogorgia*, *Villogorgia*, *Muricea*, *Acis*, *Thesea*, *Eunicea*, *Plexaura*, *Plexaurella*, *Pseudoplexaura*, *Gorgonia*, *Leptogorgia*, *Phyllogorgia*, *Verrucella*, *Juncella*. There are also, in the deeper water below 50 fathoms, *Caligorgia*, *Paramuricea*, *Placogorgia*.

In the south temperate region of the Atlantic, about the Cape of Good Hope, representatives occur of the genera:—*Anthelia*, *Eunephtya*, *Spongioderma*, *Eunicella*, *Platygorgia*, *Lophogorgia*, *Gorgonella*, *Euplexaura*, *Isidella*.

In the temperate regions of the west coast are found *Suberia* and, in the deeper water below 50 fathoms, *Primnoella*.

In the Pacific Ocean this zone is characterised along the whole west coast of America by the predominance of the Muriceidæ and Gorgonidæ, which there exhibit the maximum number of species. Thus the genera *Muricea* and *Eumuricea*, together, include fifteen species; *Heterogorgia* is represented by three species, *Psammogorgia* by four species,