

*Eugorgia* by seven, *Leptogorgia* by twenty, and *Callipodium* by two species. *Eugorgia* and *Heterogorgia* are found in this region only.

Off the Peruvian coast a single species of the Indo-Pacific genus *Echinogorgia* occurs.

While upon the eastern borders of the Pacific, there is thus a fauna much the same in its character along the whole extent of the coast line of America, the fauna of the opposite shores of the Pacific is partly temperate, partly tropical in character. Far down along the eastern shores of Asia, Arctic species are to be met with; the fauna of Japan is of a mixed nature. Most of the species found towards the north belong to the genera:—*Spongodes* (mostly small forms), *Nephthya*, *Mopsella*, *Acabaria*, *Paramuricea*, *Euplexaura*, *Ellisella*.

In the tropical regions of the Pacific there is an unusually rich fauna, which extends with a very uniform character to the tropical regions of the Indian Ocean. Particularly where the coast is sandy or gravelly, at depths of 10 to 60 fathoms, Alcyonaria abound, associated with Sponges, forming vast forests, where every fresh search brings new forms to light. Here in the greatest abundance are:—Nephthyidæ (among which the subfamily Siphonogorginæ is confined to this region); Scleraxonia, particularly the Melitodidæ; among the Holaxonia certain genera of Muriceidæ, Plexauridæ, and more especially the Gorgonellidæ.

The following genera are well represented in this zone of the Indo-Pacific region:—*Telesto* (*Carijoa*), *Cælogorgia*, *Tubipora*, *Xenia*, *Lobularia*, *Sarcophytum*, *Lobophytum*, *Ammothea*, *Nephthya*, *Spongodes*, *Paranephthya*, *Siphonogorgia*, *Solenocaulon*, *Iciligorgia*, *Suberogorgia*, *Melitodes*, *Mopsella*, *Acabaria*, *Psilacabaria*, *Wrightella*, *Clathraria*, *Parisis*, *Pleurocorallium*, *Mopsea*, *Isis*, *Villogorgia*, *Anthogorgia*, *Menella*, *Echinomuricea*, *Echinogorgia* (a great many species), *Astrogorgia*, *Muricella* (many species), *Plexauroides*, *Plexaurella*, *Platycaulos*, *Leptogorgia* (many species), *Gorgonia* (but few species), *Nicella*, *Juncella*, *Ellisella*, *Verrucella*, *Gorgonella*, *Ctenocella*, *Phenilia*.

In the south temperate region of the Pacific there is relatively a paucity of species, there being only a few forms at present known from the shallower depths about the coast of Tasmania, from Bass Strait and Antarctic Islands; such are:—*Alcyonium*, *Suberia*, *Mopsella*, *Primnoisis* (from Kerguelen), *Primnoella*, and *Thouarella*.

In the whole zone from 0 to 100 fathoms, there are found in the deeper parts between 60 and 100 fathoms, isolated species belonging typically to deeper water, e.g., certain forms of *Dasygorgia*, *Ceratoisis*, *Primnoisis*, and Primnoidæ. Especially in the south temperate regions, as may be inferred from what has been said, Primnoidæ and Primnoidinæ extend into the shallower water; thus, in Magellan Strait, *Primnoella magellanica* is to be met with in depths up to 42 fathoms; off the coast of South Australia, *Primnoella australasiæ* extends to 30 fathoms; *Thouarella antarctica*, in the Falkland Islands, occurs up to 45 fathoms; near Kerguelen, *Primnoisis ambigua* is found