

off Bahia, Brazil, and between Marion and Crozet islands, South Indian Ocean (Challengèr).

66. CLIONA CELATA, Grant. 1826.

Locality.—North shore of Prince Edward Island, Gulf of St. Lawrence (18); New England coast (Verrill, 33).

Foreign distribution.—Coasts of Great Britain (Bowerbank); Norway, Denmark, Belgium, France; Mediterranean—France, Naples, Adriatic (Topsent); Florida; South of Australia (Carter, Dendy); New Guinea (Ridley and Dendy).

II. TETRACTINELLIDA.

67. CRANIELLA CRANIUM, Müller. (Sp.) 1798.

Distribution.—Richmond Gulf, Hudson Bay (20); Greenland (Fristedt).

Foreign distribution.—The Island of Arran, Galway, Ireland (Bowerbank); The Minch, Scotland (Norman); between the Faroe Isles and the North of Scotland (Carter); Shetland Islands (Bowerbank); Kors Fjord, Norway (Norman, Sollas); lat. 61° 0' N., long. 4° 49' E. and lat. 72° 53' N., long. 21° 51' E. (Hansen); near last mentioned locality (Vosmaer).

68. CRANIELLA VILLOSA, Lambe. 1893.

Described in Transactions, Royal Society of Canada, vol. XI, p. 34, pl. iii, figs. 1, 1a—f; type specimen in the museum of the Geological Survey of Canada.

Type locality.—Houston Stewart Channel, Queen Charlotte Islands, B.C.

69. CRANIELLA SPINOSA, Lambe. 1893.

Described in Transactions, Royal Society of Canada, vol. XI, p. 35, pl. iv, figs. 1, 1a—j; type specimen in the museum of the Geological Survey of Canada.

Localities from which material was examined.—Elk Bay, Discovery Passage and Gulf of Georgia, near Comox, Vancouver Island, B.C.

70. THENEA MURICATA, Bowerbank. (Sp.) 1858.

Distribution.—Gulf of St. Lawrence (Whiteaves, 37); northeast coast of the United States (Verrill, 33); Baffin Bay, Davis Strait and east coast of Greenland (Fristedt); east coast of Greenland (Lambe, 21).

This species is known to range through the Arctic and North Atlantic oceans, from about lat. 42° to 75° N., and from long. 60° W. to 32° E.

71. CYDONIUM MULLERI, Fleming. 1828.

Distribution.—Vancouver Island and Queen Charlotte Islands.