

Flustra.  
 Cellepora.  
 Tubulipora.  
 Corallina.

*Fam.* iii. Les Polypes corticaux.

*Tribe* 1. Des Ceratophytes.

Antipathes.

Gorgonia.

*Tribe* 2. Les Lithophytes.

Isis.

Madrepora.

Millepora.

*Tribe* 3. Polypes Nageurs.

Pennatula. Subgenera—Pennatula, *Cuv.* Virgularia,

*Lam.* Scirpearia, *Cuv.* Pavonaria, *Cuv.* Renilla,

*Lam.* Veretillum, *Cuv.* Ombellularia, *Cuv.*

*Tribe* 4. Alcyons.

Alcyonium.

Spongia.

In the definitions there is throughout a certain degree of vagueness, or at least the absence of that finicalness, which is so pleasing to the practical systematist; and in the value of the characters chosen to separate the orders and families there is great inequality. Hydra and Corine, for example, are more nearly allied to Tubularia and Sertularia, than the latter are to the Ceratophytes, yet these are placed in one and the same, and the Hydra in a separate order. Had the Ceratophytes been elevated to the rank of an order, and the Madrepora been removed to the *Polypes charnus*, the system would have been improved, and no very obvious alliances broken. In the subordinate parts of the system there are many misplacements of the subgenera, as the genera of his contemporaries were named, of which we may instance the Campanularia which is placed under Tubularia of Linnæus, to which, however, it has certainly much less affinity than to the Sertularia, where it had always hitherto been assigned.

In 1810, Lamouroux of Caen presented to the Academy of Sciences of Paris a new classification of the flexible polypidoms; and it would appear that Lamarck was engaged at the same time