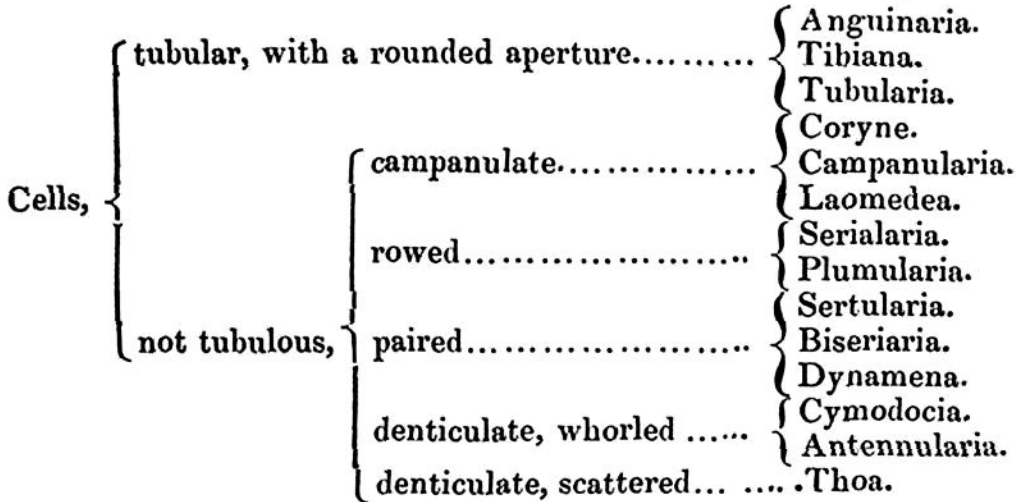


Sub-Class II. P. MEMBRANACEA—in which are the three families —1. *P. operculifera*, of which the British genera are Eschara, Retepora, Cellepora, Berenicea, Discopora, and Membranipora; 2. *P. cellariæa* contains Flustra, Cellaria, Tricellaria, Acamarchis, Bicellaria, Crisia, Gemicellaria, Unicellaria, Catenicella; 3. *Sertularicæa*—arranged thus:—



Sub-Class III. P. DUBIA—Cristatella, Plumatella, Alcyonella.

Sub-Class IV. P. NUDA—Hydra.

Class—ZOOPHYTARIA.

Body rather large and somewhat variable in shape, furnished with a single circle of pinnated tentacula of determinate number; the ovaries internal.

Family 1. *Tubiporæa*—divided into two sections, (1.) envelope fleshy—with the genera Cuscutaria, which is the same as Valkeria of Fleming, Telesto, Cornularia, and Clavularia, of which last three we have no native species: (2.) envelope calcareous—Tubipora.

Family 2. *Corallia*—Corallium, Isis, Gorgonia, Eunicea, Primnoa, Antipathes, &c.

Family 3. *Pennatularia*—represented by Pennatula of Lin. with the various genera into which it has been partitioned.

Family 4. *Alcyonaria*—Lobularia, Alcyonium, Cydonium, Pulmonellum, Cliona.

Type II.

AMORPHOZOA.

Bodies organized, animal, shapeless or without a determinate form,