

pierced with oscula and numerous pores, but without mouths or distinct individual animals, always adherent, and composed of a fibro-gelatinous substance, intermixed or not with calcareous or siliceous spicula, with internal buds or gemmules not localized.

This embraces the sponges only, divided into the following genera—Alcyonellum, Spongia, Calcispongia, Halispongia, Spongilla, Geodia, Cæloptychium, Siphonia, Myrmecium, Scyphia, Eudea, Hallirhoa, Hippelimus, Cnenimidium, Lymnorea, Chenendopora, Tragos, Manon, Jerea, Tethium.

PSEUDOZOA.

Organized bodies not animal but vegetable.

Class I. CALCIPHYTEÆ.

Family 1. *Corallinæ*—Corallina, Jania, and Flabellaria are British genera.

Family 2. *Fucoideæ*—of which there are no native examples.

When some years since I planned this history of our native zoophytes these were all the classifications that the books accessible to me furnished for my purpose, but their imperfections and incongruities had been made so apparent in the progress of discovery, that I was induced to devise that one for my guidance which is here adopted. This method, drawn up without any foreknowledge of it, is in its main features similar to that proposed by Audouin and Milne-Edwards;* and from this coincidence I feel the more assured that it will be found in closer harmony with the structure of the animals than any of its predecessors, and not less difficult in its practical applications. It is then proposed to divide the British zoophytes in the first place into the following sub-classes and orders, whose families and genera will be found characterized under their respective heads.

Sub-Class I. RADIATED ZOOPHYTES.

Body contractile in every part, symmetrical; mouth and anus one; gemmiparous and oviparous.

Order I. HYDROIDA. *Polypes* compound, rarely single and naked,

* Recherches pour servir à l'Histoire Nat. du Littoral de la France, Vol. i. p. 73—6,—Ann. des Sciences Nat. Part. Zool. vi. 15, 16; and Lam. Anim. s. Vert. ii. 104. 2de edit. Paris, 1836.