

- Ord. XIII. Caryophyllaires.—Caryophyllie. Turbinolopse. Turbinolie. Cyclolite. Fongie.
- Ord. XIV. Meandrinées —Pavone. Apsendesie. Agarice. Meandrine. Monticulaire.
- Ord. XV. Astrées.—Echinopore. Explanaire. Astrée.
- Ord. XVI. Madréporées.—Porite. Seriatopore. Pocillopore. Madrepore. Oculine. Styline. Sarcinule.

Section III.

- POLYPIERS TUBULÉS.—Stony, formed of distinct and parallel tubes.
- Ord. XVII. Tubiporées.—Catenipore. Favosite. Eunomie. Tubipore.

DIVISION III.

POLYPIDOMS CARNOSE, MORE OR LESS IRRITABLE AND WITHOUT A CENTRAL AXIS.

- Ord. XVIII. Alcyonées.—Alcyon. Lobulaire. Ammothée. Xenia. Anthelie. Alcyonidée. Alcyonelle. Hallirhoe.
- Ord. XIX. Polyclinées —Distome. Sigilline. Synoïque. Aplide. Polycline. Didemne. Eucelie. Botrylle.
- Ord. XX. Actinaires.—Chenendopore. Hypalime. Lymnorée. Pelagie. Montlivaltie. Isaure. Iérée.

Remark on this system seems almost unnecessary. The student will deem it too complex with all its sections and subsections; and the experienced naturalist will at once eschew it as only tending to embroil, and confuse and nullify all the knowledge which has been acquired on the structure and physiology of the remarkable creatures which are here so elaborately misarranged. Animals which the admirable anatomical researches of Savigny had proved, by the consent of all, to belong to a different category, are here forcibly degraded to their Linnæan rank, and stand in juxtaposition with true zoophytes on the one hand, and doubtful ones on the other; and, perhaps to make room for these pretenders, some rightful claimants, as Hydra and Pennatula, are altogether excluded: some genera so nearly allied that their distinction may be questioned, for example, Flustra and Eschara, stand in different divisions at wide distances; while others, which have not one character of importance to connect, and every thing to dissever them, are placed