

- \* NATIVES OF THE SEA. (Tentacula forming a perfect circle.) *Polypiaria infundibulati*, P. Gervais.

Family I. VESICULARIADÆ.

*Polypidoms corneous, fistular, confervoid : cells vesicular, deciduous, non-operculate.*

22. VESICULARIA. Cells ovate, disjunct, uniserial, unilateral.  
 23. SERIALARIA. Cells tubulous, adjacent, uniserial, unilateral.  
 24. VALKERIA. Cells ovate, clustered, or in pairs.  
 25. BOWERBANKIA. Cells elliptical, irregularly scattered, unilateral.

Family II. CRISIADÆ.

*Polypidom calcareous or subcalcareous, branched, confervoid, jointed : the cells linked together in one or more series, distinct, tubular or elliptical, with a terminal or subterminal aperture, never closed with an operculum.*

26. CRISIA. Cells tubular, catenated in one or two alternating series, the aperture round and terminal.  
 27. NOTAMIA. Cells ovate, geminate, opposite, the aperture subterminal.  
 28. HIPPOTHOA. Cells elliptical, linked together, the aperture superior and lateral.  
 29. ANGUINARIA. Cells spathulate, separate, the aperture lateral.

Family III. TUBULIPORIDÆ.

*Polypidoms calcareous, variable in shape but never confervoid : cells tubular, rowed, rising from a base and projecting, the aperture terminal and non-operculate.*

30. TUBULIPORA. Cells tubular, rowed, with distinct parietes.  
 31. DISCOPORA. Cells tubular, quincuncial, confluent.

Family IV. CELLEPORIDÆ.

*Polypidoms calcareous or membrano-calcareous, lobed, ramous or crustaceous, formed of an aggregation of cells disposed usually in quincunx : cells utricular, in juxta-position, with a contracted terminal aperture, often covered with an operculum.*

32. CELLEPORA. Polypidom lobed or ramous ; cells heaped.  
 33. LEPRALIA. Polypidom crustaceous ; the cells in a single layer, rowed, subalternate, with a contracted orifice.