

34. MEMBRANIPORA. Polypidom membranous; the cells distinct, membranous with an ossified rim to the aperture which is patulous.

Family V. ESCHARIDÆ.

Polypidoms calcareous, membrano-calcareous or membranous, very variable in form, composed of cells usually disposed in quincunx; the cells oblong, pentagonal or hexagonal, conjunct, immersed or horizontal to the plane of axis, with a subterminal or lateral aperture usually covered with an operculum.

35. FLUSTRA. Cells quadrangular or hexagonal, on one or two planes, forming mat-like expansions, free and foliaceous or incrusting.

36. CELLULARIA. Cells oblong with a terminal aperture, in two sublternate rows on a single plane, forming a dichotomously divided narrow subcalcareous polypidom.

37. ACAMARCHIS. Cells oblong with a wide lateral aperture, in two subalternate rows, forming a dichotomous confervoid polypidom.

38. FARCIMIA. Cells rhomboidal, immersed; the polypidom dichotomous, with jointed cylindrical branches.

39. RETEPORA. Cells immersed, quincuncial, on the upper side of a frondescent, netted, calcareous polypidom.

40. ESCHARA. Cells immersed, quincuncial, in a double layer placed back to back like the cells in honey-comb, forming a frondescent membrano-calcareous polypidom.

Family VI. ALCYONIDULÆ.

Polypidoms sponge-like, fleshy, polymorphous; the cells irregular in disposition, immersed and concealed, with a contractile non-operculate aperture.

41. ALCYONIDIUM. Cells immersed, irregular, with a contractile aperture, forming a fleshy lobed polypidom.

42. CLIONA. Cells amorphous, perforated in a sponge-like polypidom strengthened with siliceous spicula.

** LACUSTRINE. (Tentacula in the form of a horse-shoe.)

Polypitaria hippocrepiæ, P. Gervais.

Family VII. LIMNIADES.

Polypidoms fleshy or spongy or corneous, polymorphous, the polypes placed in tubes with angular or round orifices, closed when the animals recede.

43. CRISTATELLA. Polypidom fleshy or sponge-like, massive.

44. PLUMATELLA. Polypidom horny, fistular, confervoid.