

DIVISION II.—VESICULARINA.

Vesicularina (pars), Johnst.*Stolonifera*, Ehlers, Hincks.*Les centrifuginés radicellés* (pars), d'Orb.*Vesicularia*, Smitt.

Character.—Zoarium corneous, developed by the continuous segmentation of a branching stem or stolon, having a transverse diaphragm at each node. Zoëcia budding directly from the internodes and not from each other.

Family II. VESICULARIDÆ.

Vesiculariada, Johnst., Alder, &c.*Vesiculariidæ* and *Valkeriidæ*, Hincks.*Vesulariæ*, Smitt.

Character.—Zoarium erect, free and ramose or radicate, repent or stoloniferous. Zoëcia deciduous or readily detached, leaving a circular area filled in by a perforated diaphragm. Wall entire all round, without any membranous area.

The Family here contains the following genera:—

1. *Amathia*, Lamouroux.

- (1) *Amathia lendigera*, Linn.
- (2) *Amathia distans*, n. sp. (Pl. VII. fig. 1).
- (3) *Amathia brasiliensis*, n. sp. (Pl. VII. fig. 2).
- (4) *Amathia spiralis*, Lamx. (Pl. VI. fig. 2).
- (5) *Amathia tortuosa*, Woods (Pl. VI. fig. 1).
- (6) *Amathia connexa*, n. sp. (Pl. VI. fig. 3).
- (7) *Amathia semispiralis*, Kirchenpauer (Pl. VIII. fig. 3).

2. *Vesicularia*, J. V. Thompson.

- (1) *Vesicularia papuensis*, n. sp. (Pl. VIII. fig. 1).
- (2) *Vesicularia trichotoma*, n. sp. (Pl. VIII. fig. 4).

3. *Farrella*, Ehrenburg.

- (1) *Farrella brasiliensis*, n. sp. (Pl. VII. fig. 3).