

		PAGE AND PLATE
XLVII. <i>Crateromorpha</i> —continued.		
1	The form of the body is tulip-like. The oscular fringe forms a thin annular plate almost 1 cm. in height. The terminal rays of the parenchymal oxyhexasters are straight, . . . . .	<i>Crateromorpha meyeri</i> , . . . . . 161 LXI.
	The form of the body is oval. The oscular marginal fringe is inconspicuous, about 2 mm. The terminal rays of the parenchymal oxyhexasters are distinctly S-shaped, . . . . .	<i>Crateromorpha thierfelderi</i> , 164 LXII.
2	The oscular marginal fringe is sharply angular, and forms the broadest portion of the body. The terminal rays of the parenchymal oxyhexasters are bent round at their extremities, . . . . .	<i>Crateromorpha murrayi</i> , 164 LXIII.
	The oscular fringe is less extended than the median portion of the puffed out body. The terminal rays of the parenchymal oxyhexasters are straight, . . . . .	<i>Crateromorpha tumida</i> , . . . . . 166 LXVII., LXVIII.
XLVIII. <i>Aulochone</i> , F. E. S.		
	The parenchyma contains, besides other spicules, floricoes, . . . . .	<i>Aulochone lilium</i> , . . . . . 171 LXVIII.
	The floricoes are altogether absent, . . . . .	<i>Aulochone cylindrica</i> , . . . . . 168 LXVI., LXVIII.
XLIX. DICTYONINA, Zittel.		
	With distinctly developed uncinates ( <i>Uncinataria</i> , F. E. S.), . . . . .	L.
	Without distinct uncinates ( <i>Inermia</i> ), . . . . .	LXX.
L. UNCINATARIA.		
	The dermal and gastral skeletons contain clavulæ ( <i>Clavularia</i> ), . . . . .	LI.
	Without clavulæ, but with scopulæ ( <i>Scopularia</i> ), . . . . .	LII.
LI. CLAVULARIA, with the single family <i>Farreidæ</i> , and the single genus <i>Farrea</i> , Bwk.		
	Branched tubular stock with a straight principal stem, the dermal clavulæ have mostly smooth edges, . . . . .	<i>Farrea clavigera</i> , . . . . . 287 LXXV.
	Branched anastomosing tubular stocks, without a straight principal stem, . . . . .	1
1	The parenchyma contains no discohexasters, . . . . .	<i>Farrea occa</i> , . . . . . 277 LXXI.—LXXIII., LXXVI.
	Discohexasters occur in the parenchyma, . . . . .	2
2	The hexasters occurring in the parenchyma are exclusively discohexasters, with long terminal rays, . . . . .	<i>Farrea sollasii</i> , . . . . . 286 LXXIV.
	Of the parenchymal hexasters, some are oxyhexasters, with short terminal rays, and others discohexasters, with long terminals, . . . . .	<i>Farrea vosmaeri</i> , . . . . . 286 LXXIV.