

Order 3. Arenospongia.

Family 1. Xenospongiadæ.

Subsection 2. Acanthospongia.

Order 4. Hamispongia.

Families—

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| 1. Esperiadæ. | 3. Hamacanthidæ. | 4. Gelliadæ. |
| 2. Desmacidonidæ. | | |

Order 5. Coralliospongia.

Families—

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|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Pteronemadæ. | 5. Macandrewiadæ. | 9. Corbitellidæ. |
| 2. Lanuginellidæ. | 6. Farreadæ. | 10. Askonematidæ. |
| 3. Euplectelladæ. | 7. Dactylocalycidæ. | 11. Carteriadæ. |
| 4. Hyalothaumadæ. | 8. Aphrocallistidæ. | 12. Axidæ. |

Order 6. Sphærospongia.

Families—

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| 1. Geodiadæ. | 4. Donatiadæ. | 7. Casuladæ. |
| 2. Placospongiadæ. | 5. Theneadæ. | 8. Chondrilladæ. |
| 3. Tethyadæ. | 6. Lophurellidæ. | 9. Ancorinidæ. |

Section B. Potamospongia.

Family 1. Spongilladæ.

Subclass 2. P. Calcareæ.

Families—

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| 1. Grantiadæ. | 2. Alcyoncellidæ. | 3. Aphrocerasidæ. |
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Yet in spite of its cumbersome and largely artificial character, good features in this classification are not wanting; the best, perhaps, being that the Keratosa are here already included amongst the Silicea, a step which has been fully justified by recent research. To Gray also is due the credit of having appreciated the value of spicular forms as a means of distinguishing genera. Of Gray's families the following belong to the Monaxonida :—

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|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>Chalinidæ.</i> | <i>Suberitidæ.</i> | <i>Desmacidonidæ.</i> |
| <i>Phakelliadæ.</i> | <i>Raphiophoridæ.</i> | <i>Hamacanthidæ.</i> |
| <i>Halichondriadæ.</i> | <i>Cloniadæ.</i> | <i>Gelliadæ.</i> |
| <i>Polymastiadæ.</i> | <i>Xenospongiadæ.</i> | <i>Spongilladæ.</i> |
| <i>Ophistospongiadæ.</i> | <i>Esperiadæ.</i> | <i>? Axidæ.</i> |