

TABULAR VIEW OF THE LEADING SYSTEMATIC GROUPS OF THE ORDER HYDROIDA.

SUBORDER.	LEGION.	FAMILY.	EXAMPLES OF GENERA.	
I. GYMNOBLASTEÆ. No hydrothecæ or gonangia. Nutritive zooids when more than one forming permanent colonies. Planoblasts in the form of Anthomedusæ.	TUBULARINÆ.	Clavidæ, . . .	<i>Clava, Rhizogeton, Cordylophora, Tubiclava, Merona, &c.</i>	
		Corynidæ, . . .	<i>Coryne, Syncoryne, Gymnocoryne, Gemmaria.</i>	
		Bougainvillidæ, . . .	<i>Bougainvillia, Perigonimus, Bimeria, Dicoryne, Stylactis, &c.</i>	
		Eudendridæ, . . .	<i>Eudendrium.</i>	
		Pennaridæ, . . .	<i>Pennaria, Stauridium, Cladonema, &c.</i>	
	HYDRACTININÆ.	Trophosome consisting of a colony of organically associated hydranths and with a perisarc destitute of an external layer of cœnosarc.	Cladocorynidæ, . . .	<i>Cladocoryne.</i>
			Clavatellidæ, . . .	<i>Clavatella.</i>
			Tubularidæ, . . .	<i>Tubularia, Hybocodon, Ectopleura, Nemopsis.</i>
			Myriothelidæ, . . .	<i>Myriothela.</i>
			Hydractinidæ, . . .	<i>Hydractinia.</i>
CORYMORPHINÆ.	Trophosome consisting of a solitary hydranth, perisarc evanescent.	Podocorynidæ, . . .	<i>Podocoryne, Corynopsis.</i>	
		Corymorphidæ, . . .	<i>Corymorpha, Halatractis, Amalthea.</i>	
HYDROLARINÆ.	Hydranths unsymmetrical, with the tentacles one or two in number springing from one side only of the body.	Monocaulidæ, . . .	<i>Monocaulus.</i>	
		Hydrolaridæ, . . .	<i>Lar.</i>	
II. CALYPTOBLASTEÆ. Hydranths protected by hydrothecæ. Sexual buds protected by gonangia. Nutritive zooids forming permanent colonies. Planoblasts in the form of Leptomedusæ.	CAMPANULARINÆ.	Monobrachidæ, . . .	<i>Monobrachium.</i>	
		Hydrothecæ in at least the proximal part of the colony never adnate by their sides to the hydrocaulus.	Campanularidæ, . . .	<i>Campanularia, Obelia, Thyrosocyphus, Hypantheca, Calycella, &c.</i>
			Perisiphonidæ, . . .	<i>Perisiphonia, Cryptolaria, Lafoëa, Lictorella.</i>
	Haleciidæ, . . .		<i>Halecium, Diplocyathus, Ophioides.</i>	
	SERTULARINÆ.	Hydrothecæ developed from more than one side of the hydrocaulus, to which they are all adnate for a greater or less extent by their sides.	Sertularidæ, . . .	<i>Sertularia, Diphasia, Thuiaria, Desmoscyphus, &c.</i>
			Grammaridæ, . . .	<i>Grammaria.</i>
			Syntheticidæ, . . .	<i>Syntheticium, Thecocladium.</i>
	PLUMULARINÆ.	Hydrothecæ developed from one side only of the hydrocaulus to which they are adnate by their sides.	Plumularidæ, . . .	<i>Plumularia, Antennularia, Acanthella, Schizotricha, &c.</i>
			Calicarpidæ, . . .	<i>Calicarpa, Hippurella.</i>
			Aglaopheniidæ, . . .	<i>Aglaophenia, Acanthocladium, Cladocarpus, &c.</i>
THALAMOPHORA.	Hydrothecæ adnate by their sides to the hydrocaulus. Cœnosarc cavity divided by transverse septa into intercommunicating chambers.	Halicornaridæ, . . .	<i>Halicornaria, Azygoplou.</i>	
		Idiidæ, . . .	<i>Idia.</i>	