
THE SPECIES DIRECTORY

of the

MARINE FAUNA AND FLORA

of the

BRITISH ISLES

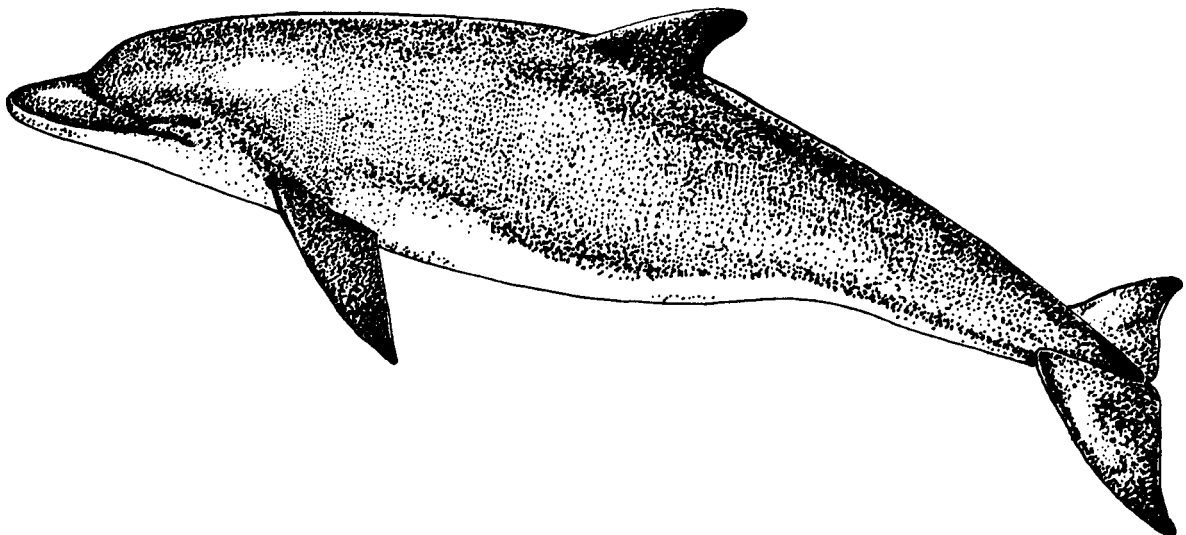
AND SURROUNDING SEAS

Editors

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Table 1. Letters allocated to the major groups

A	PROTOZOA ¹	T	INSECTA ¹
B	MESOZOA ²	V	TARDIGRADA ²
C	PORIFERA	W	MOLLUSCA
D	CNIDARIA	X	BRACHIOPODA
E	CTENOPHORA	Y	BRYOZOA
F	PLATYHELMINTHES ³	YA	CYCLIOPHORA ²
G	NEMERTEA	ZA	PHORONIDA
H	ASCHELMINTHES ¹	ZB	ECHINODERMATA
HA	ROTIFERA ²	ZC	HEMICHORDATA
HB	GASTROTRICHA ²	ZD	TUNICATA
HC	KINORHYNCHA ²	ZE	AGNATHA
HD	NEMATODA ²	ZF	CHONDRICHTHYES
HE	NEMATOMORPHA ²	ZG	OSTEICHTHYES
I	ACANTHOCEPHALA ¹	ZI	REPTILIA ²
IA	GNATHOSTOMULIDA ²	ZJ	AVES
IB	LORICIFERA ²	ZK	MAMMALIA
J	PRIAPULIDA	ZL	CYANOPHYTA ¹
K	ENTOPROCTA	ZM	RHODOPHYCOTA
L	CHAETOGNATHA ²	ZN	CRYPTOPHYCOTA ¹
M	POGONOPHORA	ZO	DINOPHYCOTA ¹
N	SIPUNCULA	ZP	HAPTOPHYCOTA ¹
O	ECHIURA	ZQ	CHRYSTOPHYCOTA ¹
P	ANNELIDA	ZR	CHROMOPHYCOTA
Q	CHELICERATA	ZS	CHLOROPHYCOTA
R	CRUSTACEA (lower)	ZU	FUNGI ¹
S	CRUSTACEA (higher)	ZX	TRACHEOPHYCOTA (=ANGIOSPERMAE) ¹

¹ No list included in this publication² Additional list since 1987 edition³ List not updated since 1987 edition

INTRODUCTION

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SPECIES DIRECTORY

The origins of the Species Directory concept lie in a pragmatic approach to data handling adopted by the Ulster Museum in preparation for work on the Northern Ireland Sublittoral Survey (Erwin *et al.*, 1990). The results of this survey were to be stored on a database on a small computer and a thesaurus of species names was seen as an essential prerequisite to storing species data economically and accurately.

Michael Boston was employed to compile the initial lists from the latest literature available. This work was donated by the museum to the Marine Conservation Society and formed the basis of the first edition of this work (Howson, 1987). Christine Howson compiled revised lists from the literature and passed these to experts in the various groups, asking them to act as authors of the sections, thereby adding the latest expert knowledge to the lists. This version of the list was intended as a draft and only a small number of copies were produced. Subsequently, work to update this draft was carried out at the Ulster Museum in 1991 to 1992 by Bernard Picton, Brendan Ball and Maire Bowler. The main aims of this work were to revise and update the existing groups covered by the directory including the addition of some synonyms, increase the number of taxonomic groups included and finally, develop a new database in Advanced Revelation to hold the species information. This version of the list was never published and work has been carried out in 1996 to 1997 to incorporate continuing taxonomic changes, add further taxonomic groups and edit the text version of the list for publication.

The project was generously funded through its initial stages by the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF UK) and funding for the final stages of the work has come from a number of bodies listed in the acknowledgements.

RATIONALE

Species checklists provide a useful reference source for ecologists and taxonomists alike as a summary of the state of knowledge of a given flora or fauna. In the British Isles such lists already exist for some groups, recent examples including the mollusc (Smith & Heppell, 1991) and amphipod checklists (Costello *et al.*, 1989). Hayward & Ryland (1990) have gathered together in two volumes identification keys and descriptions of the commoner species of marine fauna of the British Isles and North-West Europe. This Directory aims to bring together into one volume these disparate lists of British and Irish marine species, incorporating recent literature and taxonomic revisions as well as individual records. It aims also to standardize the nomenclature as far as is currently feasible. The co-operation of taxonomists working with each group has been essential to ensure accuracy and to enable the most recently accepted name to be used.

This publication may be used for a variety of purposes: checking spellings, authorities and literature references, providing the valid name of a species, compiling survey checklists, considering the species known from the area when identifying an organism, and simply finding the phylum to which a particular species belongs. Not least, the list will help ensure that ecologists are using the same name for the same entity. The computer version of the list, which will also be made available, has further possibilities.

THE SPECIES DIRECTORY DATABASE

Data storage

The original version of the coded list was stored on the Ulster Museum's Comart computer in a database written in Microsoft Basic. There were limitations to this system which it was felt should be rectified. Primary among the limitations was the volume and diversity of information which could be stored, meaning that annotations could not be stored with individual records. The records were held sequentially for each phylum, based on the species number. This was disadvantageous because the insertion of a name where no space existed would affect the numerical coding of all subsequent records, and major taxonomic changes could not be incorporated without upheaval to the entire system.

Advanced Revelation is a database management system for use on IBM-compatible personal computers and networks. It was chosen as the data management system for this version of the Species Direc-

tory because it allows development work to be carried out easily and quickly and it is the corporate database that the Joint Nature Conservancy Committee (JNCC) are using as their main PC database. It has particular advantages for biological data. For example, variable length data are stored economically between field markers, multi-valued fields can be defined, changes can be made to file structures while they contain data, symbolic fields can be defined which display information from other files or information derived from combinations of fields and sophisticated indexing routines are built in.

A series of programmes has been developed by the Ulster Museum to run in a similar way to RE-CORDER, the JNCC sponsored package for local Biological Records Centres which holds terrestrial species and site data. This database holds species records for sites and specimen records for the marine section of the museum. The species names stored on the Comart system were imported into the new database. As Advanced Revelation can store records with key numbers which do not need to be sequential, the species numbers in the new database have had a zero added to the end of each existing (Comart) number to provide more potential redundancy. These key numbers are not listed in this publication as they are no longer in sequence due to classification changes within the various taxonomic groups. Instead, a sequential number has been allocated to each species entry in the printed version of the list and it is these numbers that are used in the index. An electronic version of the Directory is available from the Ulster Museum. It is recommended that anyone intending to use the Species Directory as a database thesaurus uses the key numbering system, not the sequential numbers in the printed publication. The latter are provided simply for indexing and will change in future editions.

Taxonomic sorting

Taxonomic sorting is implemented separately from both the species storage and index numbers. Information for each species is held in four separate files.

The species file holds the unique species key number, genus name, species name and authority, common name, subspecies, subgenus, references, taxonomic notes, a species account, description, type locality, status and a local species account. Synonyms are generally given a separate species number and linked to the current senior synonym internally within the database, to allow for future changes in the taxonomy. The notes and descriptions sections may be as long and as detailed as is required as a result of Advanced Revelation's ability to hold data in variable length fields. Record length is limited only by Advanced Revelation's 64kb record limit (equivalent to about 25 pages of text), but no space is wasted by allocating fixed length fields for absent data.

Three hierarchical files are linked to the species file, and hold (i) genus; (ii) family, order, class; and (iii) phylum names. Numbers for species, genera, families and orders generate a symbolic code in a field within the species record called the taxon code and this is used for taxonomic sorting. If a species is moved to a new genus, or a genus to a different family, the taxonomic sorting is automatically changed. As many marine groups have unstable taxonomies, this is an important feature of a marine species thesaurus.

Database access

As each species is allocated a unique and unchanging species number in the database, the data can be used as a thesaurus for species records at sites, specimen records and photographic records. If a species undergoes a name change or is moved within a family or a class, it will still retain the same unique species key number, and relational links within the database will be maintained. Everywhere that the name has been used will be updated by a single edit as the name is only actually stored once. Indexes are provided of scientific names (genus, subgenus, species, subspecies, synonyms), authorities and an abbreviation derived from the first three letters of the genus and first three of the species name. Names can therefore be accessed rapidly for editing and for insertion into entries in other files.

GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE

The area included is defined by the 200 m isobath surrounding the British Isles within latitudes 48°N to 62.5°N and longitudes 13°W to 6°E. This does not include the Norwegian coast or trench, or the Faroe Islands or trench. It does include part of the Brittany coast and parts of the English Channel and North Sea coasts. The precise boundaries may vary from group to group, but this is generally specified in the introduction to each group.

It is important to note, however, that this directory is inclusive rather than exclusive and many deep-water species are listed. These deep-water species are usually distinguished from the other species by a note identifying them as such. In addition, records lying outside the immediate area have sometimes been included, generally because these are species that may be expected to occur within the area. This fact is usually stated in the notes section and taxonomists are encouraged to use the database for their own research and recording.

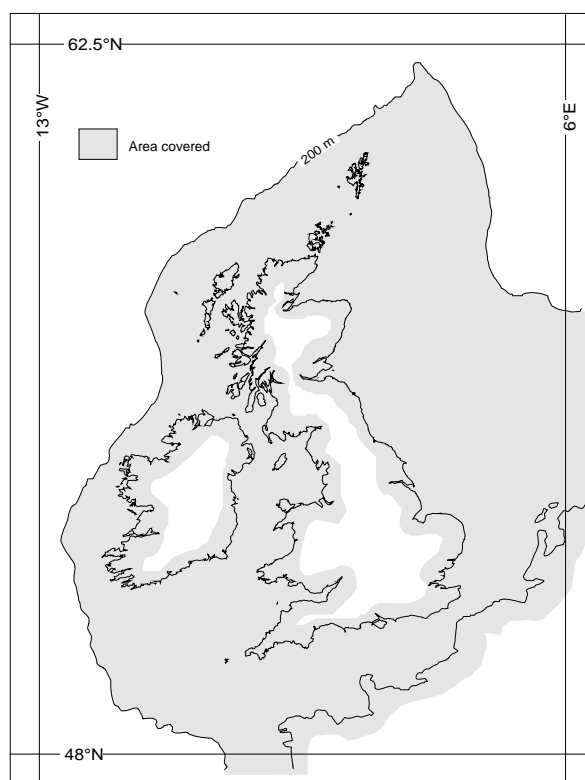


Figure 1. Geographical area covered by this list.

FORMAT OF THE BOOK

Each chapter in this book covers a different phylum or major taxonomic group. The format for each chapter is the same. A short introduction is followed by an outline classification, the list itself and finally references mentioned in the list. At the end of the book there is an index to all the names used in the book.

The lists appear as two columns. The left hand column contains an index number, class, family, order, genus or species name. The right hand column contains notes which are relevant to the entry in the left hand column. These vary somewhat in content and detail from one phylum to the next, but are primarily taxonomic. They include some synonyms in common use. Common names are included where these have been entered, primarily for the vertebrate groups. In some groups comments on status and distribution or habitat have been added. The left hand column is indented and highlighted in such a way as to indicate distinctions between the levels of classification (Table 2). It should be noted that where index numbers appear to be missing in the left hand column of the list, these are allocated to database entries outside the geographical area of coverage that have not been included in this version of the Species Directory.

PHYLUM
SUBPHYLUM
SUPERCLASS
CLASS
SUBCLASS
ORDER
 SUBORDER
 SUPERFAMILY
 Family
 Subfamily
 Tribe
 Genus
 Genus (subgenus)
 species
 species subspecies
 species variety

Synonyms, taxonomic notes and notes on occurrence of the species

Table 2. Indentations and type faces used in the checklist.

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CNIDARIA

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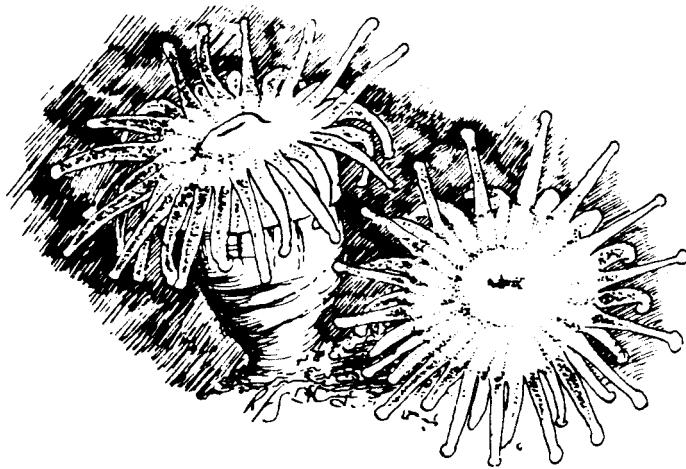
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CNIDARIA

INTRODUCTION

The phylum Cnidaria has been divided into two major taxa, the Medusozoa and the Anthozoa which were proposed as sub-phyla by Petersen (1979). However, some authorities regard the Medusozoa as polyphyletic, recognizing Hydrozoa and Scyphozoa separately, and this division is followed here.

The higher classification of the Hydrozoa and Scyphozoa has been the subject of considerable discussion in recent years, prompted in part by the merging of medusoid and hydroid forms within a single scheme. This has been summarised by Cornelius (1995a) who follows a classification based principally on Bouillon (1985) and raises the groupings of Scyphozoa and Hydrozoa to the level of superclass. The Hydrozoa are divided into two major groups, the class Siphonophora and class Leptolida with the latter divided into seven subclasses. Of these subclasses, two have been given composite and perhaps unfamiliar names: Anthoathecatae results from merging the Athecata with the Anthomedusae whilst Leptothecatae comes from the merging of the Leptomedusae with the Thecata. This classification has been adopted here and the list of Leptothecatae largely follows that given in Cornelius (1995a & b) which supersede Hincks (1868) as the standard identification texts for these taxa in west European waters. Major source references for other parts of the hydrozoan list include Hincks (1868), Allman (1872), Russell (1953, 1970) and Cornelius *et al.* (1990, 1995). The nomenclature of the Leptolida, despite having undergone considerable revision in recent years as the life cycles of many species have been elucidated, is far from stable and further changes can be expected.

The higher classification of the Siphonophora which has been adopted here follows that proposed by Cornelius (1995a). The Siphonophora species list has been taken from Kirkpatrick and Pugh (1984) and reference should be made to this for identification purposes. Additional data on distribution were obtained from Fraser (1961, 1967) and Totton (1941, 1954). Synonyms of many of the generic and specific names are given in Mapstone and Arai (in press), whilst others are included in Totton (1965) and Sears (1953). The subfamily Nectopyramidinae was recently revised by Pugh (1992) and a revision of the family Apolemiidae is currently underway (Mapstone and Pugh, in preparation). A comprehensive review of siphonophore biology can be found in Mackie *et al.* (1987). The scyphozoan classification is based on Russell (1953, 1970) and Kramp (1961) whilst Uchida (1929) and Cornelius *et al.* (1990, 1995) were followed for the Stauromedusae.

The Anthozoa are an important and much better known group which is relatively stable, although there are continual additions to the fauna as little-known species and species known previously only from outside the area are recorded. Biochemical work is also resulting in the subdivision of familiar entities (see, for example, Haylor *et al.*, 1984; Quicke & Brace, 1984). The checklist largely follows Manuel (1983, 1988) which provide good descriptions of most of the British species. The nomenclature of the British Anthozoa still remains to be fully resolved; the synonymies given here are not necessarily complete.

The original version of the Cnidaria list in Howson (1987) was compiled by Bernard Picton, Christine Howson and Dick Manuel. The list has been substantially revised for this edition although certain sections have not been considered in any detail and undoubtedly require further revision by taxonomists. The revised sections include the Stauromedusae (following Cornelius *et al.*, 1990), the Siphonophora (Gill Mapstone), the Leptothecatae (Paul Cornelius) and the Anthozoa (Ray Williams).

CLASSIFICATION

Phylum CNIDARIA

Superclass SCYPHOZOA

Class STAUROMEDUSAE

Family Cleistocarpidae D4

Family Eleutherocarpidae D9

Class SCYPHOMEDUSAE

Order CORONATA

Family Nausithoidae D21

Family Atollidae D25

Family Paraphyllinidae D30

Family Periphyllidae D33

Order SEMAEOSTOMEA	
Family Pelagiidae	D37
Family Cyaneidae	D42
Family Ulmaridae	D46
Order RHIZOSTOMEA	
Family Rhizostomatidae	D50
Superclass HYDROZOA	
Class SIPHONOPHORA	
Order CYSTONECTA	
Family Physaliidae	D61
Order PHYSONECTA	
Family Apolemiidae	D65
Family Agalmatidae	D68
Family Physophoridae	D73
Family Forskaliidae	D76
Order CALYCOPHORA	
Family Prayidae	D80
Subfamily Amphicaryoninae	D81
Subfamily Prayinae	D84
Subfamily Nectopyramidinae	D90
Family Hippopodiidae	D93
Family Diphyidae	D101
Subfamily Sulculeolariinae	D102
Subfamily Diphyinae	D106
Family Clausophyidae	D123
Family Sphaeronectidae	D126
Family Abylidae	D129
Class LEPTOLIDA	
Subclass ANTHOATHECATAE	
Order CAPITATA	
Family Acaulidae	D142
Family Hydridae	D145
Family Boreohydridae	D148
Family Corymorphidae	D153
Family Tubulariidae	D158
Family Margelopsidae	D168
Family Corynidae	D171
Family Velellidae	D194
Family Cladonemidae	D197
Family Eleutheriidae	D200
Family Myriothelidae	D203
Family Ptilocodiidae	D206
Family Zancleidae	D209
Order FILIFERA	
Family Eudendriidae	D217
Family Pandeiidae	D229
Family Bougainvilliidae	D246
Family Rathkeidae	D268
Family Hydractiniidae	D271
Family Clavidae	D281
Family Trychydridae	D292
Subclass LEPTOTHECATAE	
Order CONICA	
Suborder CAMPANULINIDA	
Superfamily LAODICEOIDEA	
Family Laodiceidae	D299
Family Tiarannidae	D304
Superfamily DIPLEUROSOMATOIDEA	
Family Dipleurosomatidae	D308
Family Melicertidae	D311

Superfamily MITROCOMOIDEA	
Family Mitrocomidae	D315
Family Tiaropsidae	D325
Superfamily LOVENELLOIDEA	
Family Eucheilotidae	D331
Family Lovenellidae	D334
Superfamily CAMPANULINOIDEA	
Family Phialellidae	D339
Family Campanulinidae	D344
Family Aequoreidae	D354
Family Malagazziidae	D360
Superfamily EIRENOIDEA	
Family Eirenidae	D364
Suborder LAFOEIDA	
Superfamily LAFOEOIDEA	
Family Lafoeidae	D380
Suborder HALECIIDA	
Superfamily HALECIOIDEA	
Family Haleciidae	D389
Suborder PLUMULARIIDA	
Superfamily SERTULARIOIDEA	
Family Sertulariidae	D407
Superfamily PLUMULARIOIDEA	
Family Plumulariidae	D447
Subfamily Halopteriinae	D448
Subfamily Kirchenpaueriinae	D453
Subfamily Plumulariinae	D459
Family Aglaopheniidae	D475
Order PROBOSCOIDA	
Suborder CAMPANULARIIDA	
Superfamily CAMPANULARIOIDEA	
Family Campanulariidae	D491
Subfamily Campanulariinae	D492
Subfamily Clytiinae	D500
Subfamily Obeliinae	D506
Subclass LIMNOMEDUSAE	
Family Proboscidactylidae	D523
Family Olindiidae	D528
Subclass NARCOMEDUSAE	
Family Cuninidae	D539
Family Aeginidae	D542
Family Halammohydridae	D547
Family Solmaridae	D556
Subclass TRACHYMEDUSAE	
Family Geryonidae	D560
Family Rhopalonematidae	D563
Family Halicereidae	D576
Superclass ANTHOZOA	
Class OCTOCORALLIA	
Order STOLONIFERA	
Family Cornulariidae	D586
Family Clavulariidae	D591
Order ALCYONACEA	
Family Alcyoniidae	D595
Family Maasellidae	D602
Order GORGONACEA	
Family Paramuriceidae	D606
Family Plexauridae	D609
Order PENNATULACEA	
Family Funiculinidae	D613

	Family Virgulariidae	D616
	Family Pennatulidae	D621
	Family Cavernulariidae	D624
Class HEXACORALLIA		
Order CERIANTHARIA		
Suborder SPIRULARIA		
	Family Cerianthidae	D630
Suborder PENICILLARIA		
	Family Arachnactidae	D637
Order ANTIPATHARIA		
	Family Antipathiidae	D643
Order ZOANTHARIA		
	Family Epizoanthidae	D647
	Family Parazoanthidae	D653
Order ACTINIARIA		
Suborder PROTANTHEAE		
	Family Gonactiniidae	D664
	Family Andresiidae	D669
Suborder NYNANTHEAE		
	Family Actiniidae	D673
	Family Aurelianiidae	D690
	Family Actinostolidae	D693
	Family Aiptasiidae	D698
	Family Diadumenidae	D703
	Family Metridiidae	D708
	Family Sagartiidae	D711
	Family Isophelliidae	D725
	Family Hormathiidae	D728
	Family Halcampoididae	D746
	Family Haloclavidae	D749
	Family Halcampidae	D756
	Family Edwardsiidae	D759
Order CORALLIMORPHARIA		
	Family Corallimorphidae	D773
Order SCLERACTINIA		
	Family Oculinidae	D777
	Family Caryophylliidae	D780
	Family Flabellidae	D790
	Family Guyniidae	D793
	Family Dendrophylliidae	D796

Phylum CNIDARIA

D1	CNIDARIA	Taxonomy of medusae is based largely on Russell (1953, 1970) and Kramp (1961).
D2	SCYPHOZOA	
D3	STAUROMEDUSAE	See Uchida (1929), Clark (1863).
D4	Cleistocarpidae	
D5	<i>Craterolophus</i> Clark, 1863	
D6	<i>convolvulus</i> (Johnston, 1835)	
D7	<i>Depastrum</i> Gosse, 1858	
D8	<i>cyathiforme</i> (M Sars, 1846)	
D9	Eleutherocarpidae	
D10	<i>Haliclystus</i> Clark, 1863	
D11	<i>auricula</i> (Rathke, 1806)	(non Fabricius, 1780).
D12	<i>salpinx</i> Clark, 1863	See Berrill (1962).
D13	<i>Lucernaria</i> O F Müller, 1776	
D14	<i>bathyphila</i> Haeckel, 1880	See Haeckel (1881).
D15	<i>quadriformis</i> O F Müller, 1776	<i>L. fascicularis</i> in Johnston (1847).
D16	<i>Lucernariopsis</i> Uchida, 1929	<i>Lucernaria discoidea</i> in Eales (1938).
D17	<i>campanulata</i> (Lamouroux, 1815)	
D18	<i>cruxmelitensis</i> Corbin, 1978	
D19	SCYPHOMEDUSAE	
D20	CORONATA	Based on Russell (1970). Probably mostly found over deep water.
D21	Nausithoidae	
D22	<i>Nausithoe</i> Kölliker, 1853	
D23	<i>atlantica</i> Broch, 1913	
D24	<i>globifera</i> Broch, 1913	

D25	Atollidae	
D26	<i>Atolla</i> Haeckel, 1880	
D27	<i>parva</i> Russell, 1958	
D28	<i>vanhoeffeni</i> Russell, 1957	
D29	<i>wyvillei</i> Haeckel, 1880	
D30	Paraphyllinidae	
D31	<i>Paraphyllina</i> Maas, 1903	
D32	<i>ransoni</i> Russell, 1956	
D33	Periphyllidae	
D34	<i>Periphylla</i> Haeckel, 1880	
D35	<i>periphylla</i> (Péron & Lesueur, 1810)	
D36	SEMAEOSTOMEA	
D37	Pelagiidae	
D38	<i>Pelagia</i> Péron & Lesueur, 1810	
D39	<i>noctiluca</i> (Forsskål, 1775)	
D40	<i>Chrysaora</i> Péron & Lesueur, 1810	
D41	<i>hysoscella</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	
D42	Cyaneidae	
D43	<i>Cyanea</i> Péron & Lesueur, 1810	
D44	<i>capillata</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	
D45	<i>lamarckii</i> Péron & Lesueur, 1810	
D46	Ulmaridae	
D47	<i>Aurelia</i> Lamarck, 1816	
D48	<i>aurita</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	
D49	RHIZOSTOMEA	
D50	Rhizostomatidae	
D51	<i>Rhizostoma</i> Cuvier, 1800	
D52	<i>octopus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	
D53	<i>Incertae sedis</i>	
D54	<i>Tetraplatia</i> Busch, 1851	
D55	<i>volitans</i> Busch, 1851	
D56	<i>Stylocoronella</i> Salvini-Plawen, 1966	
D57	<i>variabilis</i> Salvini-Plawen, 1987	
D58	HYDROZOA	
D59	SIPHONOPHORA	Based on Kirkpatrick & Pugh (1984).
D60	CYSTONECTA	
D61	Physaliidae	
D62	<i>Physalia</i> Lamarck, 1801	
D63	<i>physalis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	
D64	PHYSONECTA	
D65	Apolemiidae	
D66	<i>Apolemia</i> Eschscholtz, 1829	
D67	<i>uvara</i> (Lesueur, 1815)	Taxonomic status under review.
D68	Agalmatidae	
D69	<i>Agalma</i> Eschscholtz, 1825	
D70	<i>elegans</i> (M Sars, 1846)	Synonyms in Mapstone & Arai (in press).
D71	<i>Nanomia</i> A Agassiz, 1865	
D72	<i>cara</i> A Agassiz, 1865	<i>Stephanomia cara</i> . See Totton (1965).
D73	Physophoridae	
D74	<i>Physophora</i> Forsskål, 1775	
D75	<i>hydrostatica</i> Forsskål, 1775	
D76	Forskaliidae	
D77	<i>Forskalia</i> Kölliker, 1853	
D78	<i>edwardsi</i> Kölliker, 1853	<i>F. contorta</i> . See Totton (1965).
D79	CALYCOPHORA	
D80	Prayidae	
D81	Amphicaryoninae	
D82	<i>Amphicaryon</i> Chun, 1888	
D83	<i>acaule</i> Chun, 1888	Synonyms in Mapstone & Arai (in press).
D84	Prayinae	
D85	<i>Rosacea</i> sensu Bigelow, 1911	
D86	<i>cymbiformis</i> (delle Chiaje, 1822)	Synonyms in Mapstone & Arai (in press).
D87	<i>plicata</i> sensu Bigelow, 1911	Synonyms in Mapstone & Arai (in press).
D88	<i>Praya</i> Quoy & Gaimard, in de Blainville, 1834	
D89	<i>dubia</i> (Quoy & Gaimard, 1833)	Synonyms in Mapstone & Arai (in press).
D90	Nectopyramidinae	
D91	<i>Nectopyramis</i> Bigelow, 1911	
D92	<i>thetis</i> Bigelow, 1911	<i>N. spinosa</i> in part. See Pugh (1992) & Mapstone & Arai (in press).
D93	Hippopodiidae	
D94	<i>Hippopodius</i> Quoy & Gaimard, 1827	
D95	<i>hippopus</i> (Forsskål, 1776)	Synonyms in Totton (1965).
D96	<i>Vogtia</i> Kölliker, 1853	
D97	<i>glabra</i> Bigelow, 1918	
D98	<i>pentacantha</i> Kölliker, 1853	Synonyms in Mapstone & Arai (in press).
D99	<i>serrata</i> (Moser, 1925)	Synonyms in Mapstone & Arai (in press).
D100	<i>spinosa</i> Keferstein & Ehlers, 1861	Synonyms in Mapstone & Arai (in press).
D101	Diphyidae	
D102	Sulculeolariinae	
D103	<i>Sulculeolaria</i> de Blainville, 1834	
D104	<i>biloba</i> (M Sars, 1846)	<i>Galeolaria australis</i> . See Totton (1965).
D105	<i>quadriavalvis</i> de Blainville, 1834	Synonyms in Mapstone & Arai (in press).
D106	Diphyinae	
D107	<i>Lensia</i> Totton, 1932	
D108	<i>conoidea</i> (Keferstein & Ehlers, 1860)	Synonyms in Mapstone & Arai (in press).
D109	<i>fowleri</i> (Bigelow, 1911)	
D110	<i>hotspur</i> Totton, 1941	Synonyms in Totton (1965).
D111	<i>meteor</i> (Leloup, 1934)	Synonyms in Totton (1965).
D112	<i>multicristata</i> (Moser, 1925)	Synonyms in Mapstone & Arai (in press).

D113	<i>subtilis</i> (Chun, 1886)	Synonyms in Totton (1965).
D114	<i>Muggiaea</i> Busch, 1851	
D115	<i>atlantica</i> Cunningham, 1892	Synonyms in Mapstone & Arai (in press).
D116	<i>kochi</i> (Will, 1844)	Synonyms in Totton (1965).
D117	<i>Dimophyes</i> Moser, 1925	
D118	<i>arctica</i> (Chun, 1897)	Synonyms in Mapstone & Arai (in press).
D119	<i>Chelophyes</i> Totton, 1932	
D120	<i>appendiculata</i> (Eschscholtz, 1829)	Synonyms in Mapstone & Arai (in press).
D121	<i>Eudoxoides</i> Huxley, 1859	
D122	<i>spiralis</i> (Bigelow, 1911)	Synonyms in Totton (1965).
D123	Clausophyidae	
D124	<i>Chuniphyes</i> Lens & van Riemsdijk, 1908	
D125	<i>multidentata</i> Lens & van Riemsdijk, 1908	Synonyms in Mapstone & Arai (in press).
D126	Sphaeronectidae	
D127	<i>Sphaeronectes</i> Huxley, 1859	
D128	<i>gracilis</i> (Claus, 1873)	Synonyms in Mapstone & Arai (in press).
D129	Abylidae	
D130	<i>Ceratocymba</i> Chun, 1888	
D131	<i>sagittata</i> (Quoy & Gaimard, 1827)	Synonyms in Sears (1953).
D132	<i>Abylopsis</i> Chun, 1888	
D133	<i>tetragona</i> (Otto, 1823)	Synonyms in Sears (1953).
D134	<i>Bassia</i> L Agassiz, 1862	
D135	<i>bassensis</i> (Quoy & Gaimard, 1833)	Synonyms in Sears (1953).
D136	<i>Enneagonum</i> Quoy & Gaimard, 1827	
D137	<i>hyalinum</i> Quoy & Gaimard, 1827	Synonyms in Sears (1953).
D138	LEPTOLIDA	
D139	ACTINULIDAE	
D140	ANTHOATHECATAE	Interstitial. Sub-class currently has two genera.
D141	CAPITATA	
D142	Acaulidae	
D143	<i>Acauloides</i> Bouillon, 1965	
D144	<i>ammisatum</i> Bouillon, 1965	See Bouillon (1971).
D145	Hydridae	
D146	<i>Protohydra</i>	
D147	<i>leuckarti</i> Greef	Brackish pools and ditches, Plymouth area and north Norfolk. Formerly placed in Corymorphidae.
D148	Boreohydridae	
D149	<i>Boreohydra</i> Westblad, 1937	
D150	<i>simplex</i> Westblad, 1937	See Westblad (1953).
D151	<i>Meiorhopalon</i> Salvini-Plawen, 1987	
D152	<i>arenicolum</i> Salvini-Plawen, 1987	
D153	Corymorphidae	
D154	<i>Corymorpha</i> M Sars, 1835	
D155	<i>nutans</i> M Sars, 1835	
D156	<i>Euphysa</i> Forbes, 1848	
D157	<i>aurata</i> Forbes, 1848	
D158	Tubulariidae	
D159	<i>Ectopleura</i> L Agassiz, 1862	
D160	<i>dumortieri</i> (van Beneden, 1844)	
D161	<i>Hybocodon</i> L Agassiz, 1862	
D162	<i>prolifer</i> L Agassiz, 1862	
D163	<i>Tubularia</i> Linnaeus, 1758	
D164	<i>bellis</i> Allman, 1865	
D165	<i>crocea</i> (L Agassiz, 1862)	
D166	<i>indivisa</i> Linnaeus, 1758	
D167	<i>larynx</i> Ellis & Solander, 1786	
D168	Margelopsidae	
D169	<i>Margelopsis</i> Hartlaub, 1897	
D170	<i>haeckeli</i> Hartlaub, 1897	
D171	Corynidae	
D172	<i>Coryne</i> Gaertner, 1774	
D173	<i>muscoides</i> (Linnaeus)	May be <i>Coryne vaginata</i> of Hincks.
D174	<i>pintneri</i> Schneider, 1897	
D175	<i>pusilla</i> Gaertner, 1774	
D176	<i>Dipurena</i> McCrady, 1858	
D177	<i>halterata</i> (Forbes, 1846)	See Teissier (1965), Bouillon (1971).
D178	<i>ophiogaster</i> Haeckel, 1879	As above.
D179	<i>simulans</i> Bouillon, 1965	See Bouillon (1971).
D180	<i>Sarsia</i> Lesson, 1843	See Edwards (1978).
D181	<i>densa</i> Edwards, 1983	
D182	<i>eximia</i> (Allman, 1859)	
D183	<i>gemmifera</i> Forbes, 1848	Hydroid not known.
D184	<i>lovenii</i> (M Sars, 1847)	<i>Syncoryne gravata</i> Wright.
D185	<i>occulta</i> Edwards, 1978	
D186	<i>piriforma</i> Edwards, 1983	
D187	<i>prolifera</i> Forbes, 1848	Hydroid not known.
D188	<i>striata</i> Edwards, 1983	
D189	<i>tubulosa</i> (M Sars, 1835)	<i>Syncoryne decipiens</i> (Dujardin); <i>Syncoryne sarsii</i> (Lovén); <i>Syncoryne pulchella</i> .
D190	<i>Stauridiosarsia</i> Mayer, 1910	
D191	<i>producta</i> (Wright, 1858)	
D192	<i>Staurocoryne</i>	
D193	<i>filiformis</i> Rees, 1936	
D194	Velellidae	Formerly placed in a separate class, Chondrophora. See Kirkpatrick & Pugh (1984).
D195	<i>Velella</i>	
D196	<i>velella</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	<i>V. spirans</i> .
D197	Cladonemidae	
D198	<i>Cladonema</i> Dujardin, 1843	
D199	<i>radiata</i> Dujardin, 1843	See Teissier (1965).
D200	Eleutheriidae	

D201	<i>Eleutheria</i>	de Quatrefages, 1842	
D202	<i>dichotoma</i>	de Quatrefages, 1842	
D203	Myriotheleidae		
D204	<i>Candelabrum</i>	de Blainville, 1880	
D205	<i>phrygium</i>	(Fabricius, 1780)	<i>Myriothele cocksi</i> (Vigurs); <i>Arum cocksi</i> of Teissier (1965).
D206	Ptilocodiidae		
D207	<i>Thecocodium</i>		
D208	<i>brieri</i>	Bouillon, 1967	
D209	Zancleidae		
D210	<i>Zanclea</i>	Gegenbaur, 1856	The following may all be the same species.
D211	<i>costata</i>	Gegenbaur, 1856	
D212	<i>implexa</i>	(Alder, 1857)	
D213	<i>sessilis</i>	(Gosse, 1853)	
D214	<i>Eucodonium</i>	Hartlaub, 1907	
D215	<i>brownei</i>	Hartlaub, 1907	
D216	FILIFERA		
D217	Eudendriidae		
D218	<i>Eudendrium</i>	Ehrenberg, 1832	Genus requires taxonomic revision. Nominal species are listed.
D219	<i>album</i>	Nutting, 1898	
D220	<i>annulatum</i>	Norman, 1864	
D221	<i>arbusculum</i>	Wright, 1859	
D222	<i>capillare</i>	Alder, 1857	
D223	<i>glomeratum</i>	Picard, 1951	
D224	<i>insigne</i>	Hincks	
D225	<i>octodonta</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	
D226	<i>rameum</i>	(Pallas, 1766)	
D227	<i>ramosum</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	Probably a species complex.
D228	<i>teissieri</i>	Cabioch, 1970	
D229	Pandeiidae		
D230	<i>Amphinema</i>	Haeckel, 1879	
D231	<i>dinema</i>	(Péron & Lesueur, 1910)	<i>Perigonimus serpens</i> (Wright).
D232	<i>rugosum</i>	(Mayer, 1900)	
D233	<i>Annatiara</i>	Russell, 1940	
D234	<i>affinis</i>	(Hartlaub, 1914)	
D235	<i>Bythotiara</i>	Gunther, 1903	
D236	<i>murrayi</i>	Gunther, 1903	
D237	<i>Leuckartiara</i>	Hartlaub, 1914	
D238	<i>breviconis</i>	(Murbach & Shearer, 1902)	
D239	<i>nobilis</i>	Hartlaub, 1914	
D240	<i>octona</i>	(Fleming, 1823)	<i>Perigonimus repens</i> (Wright); <i>Perigonimus sessilis</i> (Wright).
D241	<i>Neoturris</i>	Hartlaub, 1914	
D242	<i>pileata</i>	(Forsskal, 1775)	
D243	<i>Pandea</i>	Lesson, 1843	
D244	<i>conica</i>	(Quoy & Gaimard, 1827)	
D245	<i>rubra</i>	Bigelow, 1913	
D246	Bougainvilliidae		
D247	<i>Aselomaris</i>		
D248	<i>arenosa</i>	(Alder, 1863)	
D249	<i>Bimeria</i>	Wright, 1859	
D250	<i>vestita</i>	Wright, 1859	
D251	<i>Bougainvillia</i>	Lesson, 1830	See Vanucci & Rees (1961); Edwards (1966).
D252	<i>britannica</i>	(Forbes, 1841)	
D253	<i>macloviana</i>	Lesson, 1830	
D254	<i>muscoides</i>	(M Sars, 1846)	<i>B. nordgaardi</i> (Browne, 1903).
D255	<i>principis</i>	(Steenstrup in Lütken, 1850)	
D256	<i>pyramidata</i>	(Forbes & Goodsir, 1851)	
D257	<i>ramosa</i>	(van Beneden, 1844)	
D258	<i>superciliaris</i>	(L Agassiz, 1849)	
D259	<i>Clavopsella</i>	Stechow, 1919	
D260	<i>navis</i>	(Millard, 1959)	
D261	<i>Dicoryne</i>	Allman, 1859	
D262	<i>conferta</i>	(Alder, 1857)	
D263	<i>conybeari</i>	(Allman, 1864)	
D264	<i>Garveia</i>	Wright, 1859	
D265	<i>nutans</i>	Wright, 1859	
D266	<i>Lizzia</i>	Forbes, 1849	
D267	<i>blondina</i>	(Forbes, 1848)	
D268	Rathkeidae		
D269	<i>Rathkea</i>	Brandt, 1837	
D270	<i>octopunctata</i>	(M Sars, 1835)	
D271	Hydractiniidae		
D272	<i>Hydractinia</i>	van Beneden, 1843	
D273	<i>echinata</i>	(Fleming, 1828)	
D274	<i>fucicola</i>	(M Sars, 1846)	
D275	<i>Podocoryne</i>	M Sars, 1846	
D276	<i>areolata</i>	(Alder, 1862)	<i>P. hartlaubi</i> Neppi & Stiasny, 1913.
D277	<i>carnea</i>	M Sars, 1846	
D278	<i>minima</i>	(Trinci, 1903)	
D279	<i>Stylactis</i>	Allman, 1864	
D280	<i>claviformis</i>	Bouillon, in Teissier, 1965	See Bouillon (1971).
D281	Clavidae		
D282	<i>Clava</i>	Gmelin, 1790	
D283	<i>multicornis</i>	(Forsskal, 1775)	See Edwards & Harvey (1975). <i>Clava squamata</i> is conspecific.
D284	<i>Cordylophora</i>	Allman, 1844	
D285	<i>caspia</i>	(Pallas, 1766)	<i>C. lacustris</i> Allman, 1844 is conspecific.
D286	<i>Merona</i>	Norman, 1865	
D287	<i>cornucopiae</i>	(Norman, 1864)	
D288	<i>Tubiclava</i>	Allman, 1863	
D289	<i>lucerna</i>	Allman, 1863	

D290	<i>Turritopsis</i> McCrady, 1856	
D291	<i>nutricula</i> McCrady, 1858	<i>Turris neglecta</i> of Hincks.
D292	Trychydridae	
D293	<i>Trichydra</i> Wright, 1858	
D294	<i>pudica</i> Wright, 1858	
D295	LEPTOTHECATAE	Classification of this group follows Cornelius (1995a, b).
D296	CONICA	
D297	CAMPANULINIDA	
D298	LAODICEOIDEA	
D299	Laodiceidae	
D300	<i>Laodicea</i> Lesson, 1843	
D301	<i>undulata</i> (Forbes & Goodsir, 1851)	
D302	<i>Staurophora</i> Brandt, 1834	Possibly <i>Cuspidella humilis</i> of Hincks (1866) (hydroid).
D303	<i>mertensii</i> Brandt, 1834	
D304	Tiarannidae	
D305	<i>Modeeria</i> Forbes, 1848	
D306	<i>rotunda</i> (Quoy & Gaimard, 1827)	Hydroid formerly called <i>Stegopoma fastigiatum</i> (Alder, 1860).
D307	DIPLEUROSOMATOIDEA	
D308	Dipleurosomatidae	
D309	<i>Dipleurosoma</i> Boeck, 1866	
D310	<i>typicum</i> Boeck, 1866	Hydroid poorly known (Cornelius, 1995a).
D311	Meliceritidae	
D312	<i>Meliceritum</i> L Agassiz, 1862	
D313	<i>octocostatum</i> (M Sars, 1835)	
D314	MITROCOMOIDEA	
D315	Mitrocomidae	
D316	<i>Cosmetira</i> Forbes, 1848	
D317	<i>pilosella</i> (Forbes, 1848)	Possibly <i>Cuspidella grandis</i> Hincks (hydroid stage).
D318	<i>Cyclocanna</i> Bigelow, 1918	
D319	<i>welshi</i> Bigelow, 1918	An oceanic species, not yet recorded from inshore British waters.
D320	<i>Halopsis</i> A Agassiz, 1863	
D321	<i>ocellata</i> A Agassiz, 1863	
D322	<i>Mitrocomella</i> Haeckel, 1879	
D323	<i>brownei</i> (Kramp, 1930)	
D324	<i>polydiademata</i> (Romanes, 1876)	
D325	Tiaropsidae	
D326	<i>Tiaropsis</i> L Agassiz, 1850	
D327	<i>multicirrata</i> (M Sars, 1835)	
D328	<i>Cuspidella</i>	
D329	<i>spp.</i>	Nominal genus for unidentified hydroid stages of medusae of Laodiceidae, Tiarannidae, Mitrocomidae, Dipleurosomatidae and Tiaropsidae.
D330	LOVENELLOIDEA	
D331	Eucheilotidae	
D332	<i>Eucheilota</i> McCrady, 1859	
D333	<i>maculata</i> Hartlaub, 1894	<i>Campulina hincksi</i> Hartlaub, 1897.
D334	Lovenellidae	
D335	<i>Lovenella</i> Hincks, 1868	
D336	<i>clausa</i> (Lovén, 1836)	<i>Eucheilota hartlaubi</i> Russell, 1936.
D337	<i>producta</i> (G O Sars, 1874)	Scandinavian species, not yet recorded from the British Isles.
D338	CAMPANULINOIDEA	
D339	Phialellidae	
D340	<i>Opercularella</i> Hincks, 1868	
D341	<i>lacerata</i> (Johnston, 1847)	
D342	<i>Phialella</i> Browne, 1902	
D343	<i>quadrata</i> (Forbes, 1848)	
D344	Campanulinidae	
D345	<i>Calycella</i> Allman, 1864	<i>non Calicella</i> of Hincks (1859).
D346	<i>gracilis</i> Hartlaub, 1897	May not be a valid species (Cornelius, 1995a).
D347	<i>hispida</i> (Nutting, 1898)	
D348	<i>syringa</i> (Linnaeus, 1767)	<i>Lafoea pygmaea</i> (Alder).
D349	<i>Campanulina</i> van Beneden, 1847	
D350	<i>panicula</i> G O Sars, 1874	Generic placement provisional. See Cornelius (1995a).
D351	<i>pumila</i> (Clarke, 1875)	<i>Opercularella nana</i> . Separation from <i>Phialella quadrata</i> provisional. See Cornelius (1995a).
D352	<i>Lafoeina</i> G O Sars, 1874	
D353	<i>tenuis</i> van Beneden, 1847	
D354	Aequoreidae	
D355	<i>Aequorea</i> Péron & Lesueur, 1810	Not yet possible to separate hydroid stages with confidence. Names <i>Campanulina acuminata</i> and <i>C. paracuminata</i> have been applied to these. See Cornelius (1995a).
D356	<i>forskalea</i> Péron & Lesueur, 1810	<i>Aequorea aequorea</i> (Forsskal, 1775).
D357	<i>macroductyla</i> (Brandt, 1834)	
D358	<i>pensilis</i> (Haeckel, 1879)	
D359	<i>vitrina</i> Gosse, 1853	
D360	Malagazziidae	
D361	<i>Octocanna</i> Haeckel, 1879	
D362	<i>funeraria</i> (Quoy & Gaimard, 1827)	Generally deeper offshore water. Hydroid not known.
D363	EIRENOIDEA	
D364	Eirenidae	
D365	<i>Eirene</i> Eschscholtz, 1829	
D366	<i>viridula</i> (Péron & Lesueur, 1810)	
D367	<i>Eutima</i> McCrady, 1859	<i>Octorchis</i> Haeckel.
D368	<i>gegenbauri</i> (Haeckel, 1864)	
D369	<i>gracilis</i> (Forbes & Goodsir, 1851)	
D370	<i>Eutonina</i> Hartlaub, 1897	
D371	<i>indicans</i> (Romanes, 1876)	
D372	<i>Helgicirrha</i> Hartlaub, 1909	

D373	<i>schulzei</i> Hartlaub, 1909	
D374	<i>Phialopsis</i> Torrey, 1909	
D375	<i>diegensis</i> Torrey, 1909	Oceanic species not yet recorded from the area; all records for Continental Slope.
D376	<i>Tima</i> Eschscholtz, 1829	
D377	<i>bairdii</i> (Johnston, 1833)	Hydroid not known.
D378	LAFOEIDA	
D379	LAFOEOIDEA	
D380	Lafoeidae	
D381	<i>Filellum</i> Hincks, 1868	
D382	<i>serpens</i> (Hassall, 1848)	<i>Coppinia arcta</i> (Dalyell).
D383	<i>Grammaria</i> Stimpson, 1853	<i>Reticularia</i> in part.
D384	<i>abietina</i> (M Sars, 1850)	
D385	<i>Lafoea</i> Lamouroux, 1821	
D386	<i>dumosa</i> (Fleming, 1828)	<i>Lafoea fruticosa</i> (G O Sars); <i>L. gracillima</i> (Alder); <i>L. pocillum</i> Hincks; <i>Calycella obliqua</i> Hincks.
D387	HALECIIDA	
D388	HALECIOIDEA	
D389	Haleciidae	
D390	<i>Halecium</i> Oken, 1815	
D391	<i>beanii</i> (Johnston, 1838)	
D392	<i>halecinum</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	<i>Halecium geniculatum</i> Norman.
D393	<i>labrosum</i> Alder, 1859	<i>Halecium reflexum</i> Stechow.
D394	<i>lankesteri</i> (Bourne, 1890)	? <i>Halecium robustum</i> Pieper.
D395	<i>muricatum</i> (Ellis & Solander, 1786)	<i>Halecium filiforme</i> Alder.
D396	<i>nanum</i> Alder, 1859	
D397	<i>plumosum</i> Hincks, 1868	May be included in <i>Halecium sessile</i> Norman.
D398	<i>sessile</i> Norman, 1867	May include <i>Halecium plumosum</i> Hincks 1868; ? <i>Halecium articulatum</i> Clarke; <i>H. filiforme</i> Alder in part.
D399	<i>tenellum</i> Hincks, 1861	
D400	<i>undulatum</i> Billard, 1922	
D401	<i>Hydranthea</i> Hincks, 1868	
D402	<i>margarica</i> (Hincks, 1862)	
D403	<i>Hydrodendron</i> Hincks, 1874	
D404	<i>mirabile</i> (Hincks, 1866)	<i>Ophiodes caciniiformis</i> Ritchie.
D405	PLUMULARIIDA	
D406	SERTULARIOIDEA	
D407	Sertulariidae	
D408	<i>Abietinaria</i> Kirchenpauer, 1884	
D409	<i>abietina</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	
D410	<i>filicula</i> (Ellis & Solander, 1786)	
D411	<i>Amphisbetia</i> L Agassiz, 1862	
D412	<i>operculata</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	
D413	<i>Diphasia</i> L Agassiz, 1862	
D414	<i>alata</i> (Hincks, 1855)	<i>Diphasia pinastrum</i> of Cornelius (1979) & Cornelius <i>et al.</i> (1990); <i>Sertularia pinaster</i> Ellis & Solander. See Cornelius (1995b) for comments on nomenclature.
D415	<i>attenuata</i> (Hincks, 1866)	
D416	<i>delagei</i> Billard, 1912	Recorded off Roscoff and centre of English Channel.
D417	<i>fallax</i> (Johnston, 1847)	
D418	<i>nigra</i> (Pallas, 1766)	<i>Diphasia pinnata sensu</i> Hincks.
D419	<i>pinaster</i> sensu Hincks, 1868	<i>Diphasia margareta</i> (Hassall).
D420	<i>rosacea</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	
D421	<i>Dynamena</i> Lamouroux, 1812	
D422	<i>pumila</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	
D423	<i>Hydrallmania</i> Hincks, 1868	
D424	<i>falcata</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	
D425	<i>Selaginopsis</i> Allman, 1876	
D426	<i>fusca</i> (Johnston, 1847)	Species with a northerly distribution. <i>Salacia articulata</i> of Cornelius (1979) in part.
D427	<i>Sertularella</i> Gray, 1848	
D428	<i>gaudichaudi</i> (Lamouroux, 1824)	<i>Sertularella ellisii</i> of Picard, 1956; non <i>S. ellisii</i> Deshayes & Milne-Edwards. May include <i>S. fusiformis</i> (Hincks) and <i>S. mediterranea</i> Hartlaub. See Cornelius (1995b).
D429	<i>gayi</i> (Lamouroux, 1821)	
D430	<i>polyzonias</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	<i>Sertularella ellisii</i> Deshayes & Milne-Edwards.
D431	<i>rugosa</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	<i>S. tenella</i> (Alder) may be conspecific.
D432	<i>tenella</i> (Alder, 1856)	See previous entry.
D433	<i>Sertularia</i> Linnaeus, 1758	
D434	<i>argentea</i> Linnaeus, 1758	<i>S. cupressina</i> Linnaeus may be conspecific.
D435	<i>cupressina</i> Linnaeus, 1758	See previous entry.
D436	<i>tenera</i> G O Sars, 1874	
D437	<i>Symplectoscyphus</i> Marktanner-Turneretscher, 1890	
D438	<i>tricuspidatus</i> (Alder, 1856)	
D439	<i>Tamarisca</i> Kudelin, 1914	
D440	<i>tamarisca</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	
D441	<i>Thuiaria</i> Fleming, 1828	
D442	<i>articulata</i> (Pallas, 1766)	
D443	<i>thuja</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	
D444	<i>Tridentata</i> Stechow, 1920	
D445	<i>distans</i> (Lamouroux, 1816)	<i>Sertularia gracilis</i> Hassall.
D446	PLUMULARIOIDEA	
D447	Plumulariidae	
D448	Halopterinae	
D449	<i>Antennella</i> Allman, 1877	
D450	<i>secundaria</i> (Gmelin, 1791)	<i>Plumularia cornucopiae</i> Hincks; <i>Plumularia siliquosa</i> Hincks; <i>Plumularia alternata</i> Nutting; <i>Antennella diaphana</i> Broch.
D451	<i>Halopteris</i> Allman, 1877	
D452	<i>catharina</i> (Johnston, 1833)	
D453	Kirchenpaueriinae	
D454	<i>Kirchenpaueria</i> Jickeli, 1883	

D455	<i>pinnata</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	<i>Kirchenpaueria echinulata</i> (Lamarck).
D456	<i>similis</i> (Hincks, 1861)	Separation provisional.
D457	<i>Ophionella</i> Stechow, 1919	
D458	<i>parasitica</i> (G O Sars, 1874)	Scandinavian species, not yet recorded from the area.
D459	Plumulariinae	
D460	<i>Monotheca</i> Nutting, 1900	
D461	<i>obliqua</i> (Johnston, 1847)	
D462	<i>Nemertesia</i> Lamouroux, 1812	
D463	<i>antennina</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	
D464	<i>norvegica</i> (G O Sars, 1874)	
D465	<i>pierrieri</i> var. <i>antennoides</i> Billard, 1901	Southern species not yet recorded from the area.
D466	<i>ramosa</i> Lamouroux, 1816	
D467	<i>ventriculiformis</i> (Marktanner-Turneretscher, 1890)	Southern species not yet recorded from the area.
D468	<i>Plumularia</i> Lamarck, 1816	
D469	<i>setacea</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	
D470	<i>Polyplumaria</i> G O Sars, 1874	
D471	<i>flabellata</i> G O Sars, 1874	
D472	<i>frutescens</i> (Ellis & Solander, 1786)	
D473	<i>Ventromma</i> Stechow, 1923	
D474	<i>halecioides</i> (Alder, 1859)	
D475	Aglaopheniidae	
D476	<i>Aglaophenia</i> Lamouroux, 1812	See Svoboda & Cornelius (1991).
D477	<i>acacia</i> Allman, 1883	<i>A. lophocarpa</i> Allman may be conspecific.
D478	<i>kirchenpaueri</i> (Heller, 1868)	
D479	<i>octodonta</i> (Heller, 1868)	Mediterranean Sea and adjacent Atlantic coasts north to Brittany. <i>A. helleri</i> Marktanner-Turneretscher.
D480	<i>parvula</i> Bale, 1882	<i>A. heterodonta</i> Jäderholm.
D481	<i>pluma</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	
D482	<i>tubiformis</i> (Heller, 1868)	
D483	<i>tubulifera</i> (Hincks, 1861)	Recorded from Brittany.
D484	<i>Gymnangium</i> Hincks, 1874	
D485	<i>montagui</i> (Billard, 1912)	
D486	<i>Lytocarpia</i> Kirchenpauer, 1872	<i>Aglaophenia pennatula</i> of Hincks, 1868.
D487	<i>myriophyllum</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	<i>Thecocarpus</i> Nutting.
D488	PROBOSCOIDA	<i>Aglaophenia radiculata</i> G O Sars.
D489	CAMPANULARIIDA	
D490	CAMPANULARIOIDEA	
D491	Campanulariidae	
D492	Campanulariinae	See Cornelius (1982).
D493	<i>Campanularia</i> Lamarck, 1816	
D494	<i>hincksii</i> Alder, 1856	
D495	<i>volubilis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	
D496	<i>Orthopyxis</i> L Agassiz, 1862	
D497	<i>integra</i> (Macgillivray, 1842)	<i>Agastria mira</i> Hartlaub (medusa); <i>Campanularia caliculata</i> Hincks.
D498	<i>Rhizocaulus</i> Stechow, 1919	
D499	<i>verticillatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	
D500	Clytiinae	
D501	<i>Clytia</i> Lamouroux, 1812	
D502	<i>gracilis</i> (M Sars, 1850)	<i>Clytia hemisphaerica</i> auct., in part; <i>C. sarsi</i> Cornelius.
D503	<i>hemisphaerica</i> (Linnaeus, 1767)	<i>Clytia johnstoni</i> (Alder); <i>Campanularia volubilis sensu</i> Ellis & Solander.
D504	<i>islandica</i> (Kramp, 1919)	
D505	<i>paulensis</i> (Vanhöffen, 1910)	
D506	Obeliinae	
D507	<i>Gonothyrea</i> Allman, 1864	
D508	<i>loveni</i> (Allman, 1859)	? <i>Gonothyrea hyalina</i> Hincks.
D509	<i>Hartlaubella</i> Poche, 1914	
D510	<i>gelatinosa</i> (Pallas, 1766)	
D511	<i>Laomedea</i> Lamouroux, 1812	
D512	<i>angulata</i> Hincks, 1861	
D513	<i>calceolifera</i> (Hincks, 1871)	
D514	<i>exigua</i> M Sars, 1857	
D515	<i>flexuosa</i> Alder, 1857	
D516	<i>neglecta</i> Alder, 1856	<i>Campanularia fragilis</i> Hincks; <i>L. decipiens</i> Wright.
D517	<i>Obelia</i> Péron & Lesueur, 1810	See Cornelius (1990).
D518	<i>bidentata</i> Clarke, 1875	<i>O. bicuspidata</i> Clarke.
D519	<i>dichotoma</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	<i>O. plicata</i> Hincks.
D520	<i>geniculata</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	
D521	<i>longissima</i> (Pallas, 1766)	<i>O. flabellata sensu</i> Hincks; <i>O. plana sensu</i> Haeckel.
D522	LIMNOMEDUSAE	Mainly fresh and brackish water. See Russell (1953).
D523	Proboscoidactylidae	
D524	<i>Proboscoidactyla</i> Brandt, 1838	
D525	<i>stellata</i> (Forbes, 1846)	
D526	<i>Pochella</i> Hartlaub, 1917	<i>Lar sabellarum</i> Gosse (hydroid stage).
D527	<i>polynema</i> Hartlaub, 1917	
D528	Olindiidae	
D529	<i>Gonionemus</i> L Agassiz, 1862	
D530	<i>vertens</i> L Agassiz, 1862	
D531	<i>Gossea</i> L Agassiz, 1862	
D532	<i>corynetes</i> (Gosse, 1853)	
D533	<i>Craspedacusta</i> Lankester, 1880	
D534	<i>sowerbyi</i> Lankester, 1880	<i>Microhydra ryderi</i> Potts (hydroid stage).
D535	<i>Incertae sedis</i>	
D536	<i>Armorhydra</i> Swedmark & Teissier, 1958	
D537	<i>janowiczi</i> Swedmark & Teissier, 1958	
D538	NARCOMEDUSAE	Almost entirely oceanic. Reviewed in Bouillon (1987).
D539	Cuninidae	
D540	<i>Solmissus</i> Haeckel, 1879	
D541	<i>incisus</i> (Fewkes, 1886)	

D542	Aeginidae		
D543	<i>Aegina</i>	Eschscholtz, 1829	
D544	<i>citrea</i>	Eschscholtz, 1829	
D545	<i>Aeginura</i>	Haeckel, 1879	
D546	<i>grimaldii</i>	Maas, 1904	
D547	Halammohydridae		
D548	<i>Halammohydra</i>	Remane, 1927	
D549	<i>adherens</i>	Swedmark & Teissier, 1959	Roscoff area.
D550	<i>octopodides</i>	Remane, 1927	Roscoff area.
D551	<i>schulzei</i>	Remane, 1927	
D552	<i>vermiformis</i>	Swedmark & Teissier, 1958	
D553	<i>Octohydra</i>	Swedmark & Teissier, 1958	
D554	<i>tremulans</i>	Lacassagne, 1973	Roscoff area.
D555	<i>vagans</i>	Swedmark & Teissier, 1958	Roscoff area.
D556	Solmaridae		
D557	<i>Solmaris</i>	Haeckel, 1879	
D558	<i>corona</i>	(Keferstein & Ehlers, 1861)	
D559	TRACHYMEDUSAE		Mostly oceanic. See Russell (1980, 1981); Bouillon (1985).
D560	Geryonidae		
D561	<i>Liriope</i>	Lesson, 1843	
D562	<i>tetraphylla</i>	(Chamisso & Eysenhardt, 1821)	
D563	Rhopalonematidae		
D564	<i>Rhopalonema</i>	Gegenbaur, 1856	
D565	<i>funerarium</i>	Vanhöffen, 1902	
D566	<i>velatum</i>	Gegenbaur, 1856	
D567	<i>Colobonema</i>	Vanhöffen, 1902	
D568	<i>sericeum</i>	Vanhöffen, 1902	
D569	<i>Pantachogon</i>	Maas, 1893	
D570	<i>haeckeli</i>	Maas, 1893	
D571	<i>Crossota</i>	Vanhöffen, 1902	
D572	<i>rufobrunnea</i>	(Kramp, 1913)	
D573	<i>Aglantha</i>	Haeckel, 1879	
D574	<i>digitale</i>	(O F Müller)	
D575	<i>digitale</i> var. <i>rosea</i>	(Forbes, 1848)	
D576	Halicereidae		
D577	<i>Haliscera</i>	Vanhöffen, 1902	
D578	<i>bigelowi</i>	Kramp, 1947	
D579	<i>Halicreas</i>	Fewkes, 1882	
D580	<i>minimum</i>	Fewkes, 1882	
D581	<i>Botrynema</i>	Browne, 1908	
D582	<i>brucei</i>	Browne, 1908	
D583	ANTHOZOA		
D584	OCTOCORALLIA		
D585	STOLONIFERA		
D586	Cornulariidae		
D587	<i>Cornularia</i>	Lamarck, 1816	
D588	<i>cornucopiae</i>	(Pallas, 1766)	The record from the south coast of England (Manuel, 1979) is erroneous (see Williams, 1996). The species is recorded from Roscoff but requires confirmation.
D589	<i>Cervera</i>	López-González, Ocaña, García-Gómez & Núñez, 1995	
D590	<i>atlantica</i>	(Johnson, 1861)	<i>Cornularia atlantica</i> ; <i>Anthelia inermis</i> Bérenquier, 1954. A widespread Mediterranean and eastern Atlantic species probably at the northern limit of its distribution on the south coast of England (Williams, 1996).
D591	Clavulariidae		
D592	<i>Sarcodictyon</i>	Forbes in Johnston, 1847	
D593	<i>roseum</i>	(Philippi, 1842)	<i>S. catenata</i> Forbes in Johnston, 1847.
D594	ALCYONACEA		
D595	Alcyoniidae		
D596	<i>Alcyonium</i>	Linnaeus, 1758	Teissier (1965, Roscoff) includes <i>A. norvegicum</i> ; this is probably a growth form of <i>A. digitatum</i> .
D597	<i>digitatum</i>	Linnaeus, 1758	Dead men's fingers.
D598	<i>glomeratum</i>	(Hassall, 1843)	Red dead men's fingers.
D599	<i>palmatum</i>	Pallas, 1766	A Mediterranean and south west European species with a dubious record from Plymouth but a reliable record from the Atlantic coast of Brittany.
D600	<i>Parerythropodium</i>	Kükenthal, 1916	
D601	<i>coralloides</i>	(Pallas, 1766)	<i>P. hibernicum</i> Renouf, 1931; <i>Alcyonium pusillum</i> Tixier-Durivault & Lafargue, 1966.
D602	Maasellidae		
D603	<i>Paralcyonium</i>	Milne-Edwards & Haime, 1850	
D604	<i>spinulosum</i>	(Delle Chiaje, 1822)	Not yet recorded from the area; nearest report is Atlantic coast of Brittany.
D605	GORGONACEA		
D606	Paramuriceidae		
D607	<i>Swiftia</i>	Duchassaing & Michelotti, 1864	
D608	<i>pallida</i>	Madsen, 1970	Northern sea-fan. <i>Gorgonia pinnata</i> (<i>sensu</i> Johnston, 1847).
D609	Plexauridae		
D610	<i>Eunicella</i>	Verrill, 1869	
D611	<i>verrucosa</i>	(Pallas, 1766)	Sea fan. Under threat from collectors. Protected in British waters under the Wildlife & Countryside Act, 1981.
D612	PENNATULACEA		
D613	Funiculinidae		
D614	<i>Funiculina</i>	Lamarck, 1816	
D615	<i>quadrangularis</i>	(Pallas, 1766)	
D616	Virgulariidae		
D617	<i>Virgularia</i>	Lamarck, 1816	
D618	<i>mirabilis</i>	(O F Müller, 1776)	
D619	<i>Balticina</i>	J E Gray, 1870	
D620	<i>christii</i>	(Koren & Danielssen, 1848)	
D621	Pennatulidae		

D622	<i>Pennatula</i> Linnaeus, 1758	
D623	<i>phosphorea</i> Linnaeus, 1758	
D624	Cavernulariidae	
D625	<i>Veretillum</i>	
D626	<i>cynomorium</i> (Pallas, 1766)	Not yet recorded from the area; nearest report is Bay of Biscay.
D627	HEXACORALLIA	
D628	CERIANTHARIA	
D629	SPIRULARIA	
D630	Cerianthidae	
D631	<i>Cerianthus</i> delle Chiaje, 1830	<i>C. membranaceus</i> of Manuel (1983) is incorrectly defined. This large cerianthid from northern France and the Channel Isles is a species of <i>Pachycerianthus</i> as yet not determined. It seems that the various records, which are all from France, are erroneous. <i>C. membranaceus</i> is considered confined to the Mediterranean. A redescription is needed. Synonym: <i>Synarachnactis bournei</i> (Fowler, 1897) (larval stage).
D632	<i>lloydii</i> Gosse, 1859	
D633	<i>Pachycerianthus</i> Roule, 1904	
D634	<i>multiplicatus</i> Carlgren, 1912	
D635	<i>indet</i>	See note for <i>Cerianthus</i> .
D636	PENICILLARIA	
D637	Arachnactidae	
D638	<i>Arachnactis</i> M Sars, 1846	
D639	<i>albida</i> M Sars, 1846	Known only from the larval form.
D640	<i>Arachnanthus</i> Carlgren, 1912	
D641	<i>sarsi</i> Carlgren, 1912	See Picton & Manuel (1985) for description.
D642	ANTIPATHARIA	
D643	Antipathiidae	
D644	<i>Antipathes</i> Pallas, 1766	
D645	<i>subpinnata</i> Ellis & Solander, 1786	Known from northern France (Manuel, 1988).
D646	ZOANTHARIA	
D647	Epizoanthidae	
D648	<i>Epizoanthus</i> J E Gray, 1867	
D649	<i>couchii</i> (Johnston, in Couch, 1844)	
D650	<i>incrustatus</i> (Düben & Koren, 1847)	
D651	<i>macintoshi</i> Haddon & Shackleton, 1891	Known only from the type specimen, dredged off Shetland. Possibly not present on Continental Shelf.
D652	<i>paguriphilus</i> Verrill, 1882	
D653	Parazoanthidae	
D654	<i>Parazoanthus</i> Haddon & Shackleton, 1891	
D655	<i>anguicomus</i> (Norman, 1868)	<i>P. dixonii</i> of Haddon & Shackleton (1891). Probably <i>P. marioni</i> and <i>P. haddonii</i> of French lists. <i>P. dixonii</i> of Hiscock (1974) non Haddon & Shackleton, 1891.
D656	<i>axinellae</i> (Schmidt, 1862)	<i>I. danicus</i> Carlgren, 1913.
D657	<i>Isozoanthus</i> Carlgren, 1905	
D658	<i>sulcatus</i> (Gosse, 1859)	
D659	<i>Incertae sedis</i>	
D660	<i>Zoanthus</i> Cuvier, 1817	
D661	<i>alderi</i> Gosse, 1859	The generic position of this species is debated. It is only known from a single colony found beneath a stone at Cullercoats, Tyne and Wear.
D662	ACTINIARIA	
D663	PROTANTHEAE	
D664	Gonactiniidae	
D665	<i>Gonactinia</i> M Sars, 1850	
D666	<i>prolifera</i> (M Sars, 1835)	
D667	<i>Protanthea</i> Carlgren, 1891	
D668	<i>simplex</i> Carlgren, 1891	
D669	Andresiidae	
D670	<i>Andresia</i> Stephenson, 1922	
D671	<i>partenopea</i> (Andres, 1883)	Known from Roscoff (Teissier, 1965) and Cherbourg (Pax & Müller, 1962).
D672	NYNANTHEAE	
D673	Actiniidae	
D674	<i>Actinia</i> Linnaeus, 1767	
D675	<i>equina</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Beadlet anemone.
D676	<i>fragacea</i> Tugwell, 1856	Strawberry anemone.
D677	<i>prasina</i> Tugwell, 1856	Haylor <i>et al.</i> (1984) have shown that at least this green form of <i>Actinia</i> is specifically distinct from <i>A. equina</i> .
D678	<i>Anemonia</i> Risso, 1826	
D679	<i>viridis</i> (Forsskal, 1775)	Snakelocks anemone. Synonym: <i>A. sulcata</i> (Pennant, 1777). There is some evidence that in the Mediterranean and in the Atlantic outside the British area, the brown form of <i>Anemonia</i> may be a distinct species (e.g. Bulnheim & Sauer, 1984; Williams, 1992) but this is yet to be confirmed.
D680	<i>Bolocera</i> Gosse, 1859	
D681	<i>tuediae</i> (Johnston, 1832)	
D682	<i>Urticina</i> Ehrenberg, 1834	
D683	<i>eques</i> (Gosse, 1859)	Synonyms: <i>Bolocera eques</i> ; <i>Tealia felina</i> var. <i>lofotensis</i> of Stephenson (1935).
D684	<i>felina</i> (Linnaeus, 1761)	Dahlia anemone. Synonyms: <i>Tealia felina</i> ; <i>Tealia crassicornis sensu</i> Gosse (1859); <i>Actinia tuberculata</i> Cocks, 1850.
D685	<i>Aulactinia</i> Verrill, 1864	Previously known as <i>Bunodactis</i> Verrill, 1899 (see Dunn <i>et al.</i> , 1980).
D686	<i>verrucosa</i> (Pennant, 1777)	Gem anemone. Synonyms: <i>Bunodes gemmacea</i> of Gosse (1859); <i>Bunodactis verrucosa</i> of Stephenson (1935) and Manuel (1988). The larger form described by Manuel (1988) may prove to be a separate species (R B Williams).
D687	<i>Anthopleura</i> Duchassaing & Michelotti, 1861	
D688	<i>ballii</i> (Cocks, 1850)	
D689	<i>thallia</i> (Gosse, 1854)	

D690	Aurelianiidae		
D691	<i>Aurellania</i>	Gosse, 1859	
D692	<i>heterocera</i>	(Thompson, 1853)	Imperial anemone. Possibly conspecific with <i>Capnea sanguinea</i> Forbes, 1841; <i>A. augusta</i> Gosse, 1859.
D693	Actinostolidae		
D694	<i>Stomphia</i>	Gosse, 1859	
D695	<i>coccinea</i>	(O F Müller, 1776)	
D696	<i>Actinostola</i>	Verrill, 1883	
D697	<i>callosa</i>	(Verrill, 1882)	Records from the North Sea (M Dyer <i>in litt.</i> to R L Manuel).
D698	Aiptasiidae		
D699	<i>Aiptasia</i>	Gosse, 1858	
D700	<i>mutabilis</i>	(Gravenhorst, 1831)	Trumpet anemone. Possibly conspecific with <i>A. couchii</i> (Cocks, 1850) although this may be a distinct species (R B Williams).
D701	<i>Aiptasiogeton</i>	Schmidt, 1972	
D702	<i>pellucidus</i>	(Hollard, 1848)	<i>A. comatus</i> (Andres, 1881).
D703	Diadumenidae		
D704	<i>Diadumene</i>	Stephenson, 1920	
D705	<i>cincta</i>	Stephenson, 1925	
D706	<i>Haliplanella</i>	Hand, 1956	
D707	<i>lineata</i>	(Verrill, 1869)	Orange-striped anemone. An introduced species of sporadic occurrence, native to the western Pacific Ocean. Synonym: <i>Diadumene luciae</i> (Verrill, 1898).
D708	Metridiidae		
D709	<i>Metridium</i>	de Blainville, 1824	
D710	<i>senile</i>	(Linnaeus, 1761)	Plumose anemone. <i>Actinia dianthus</i> of Johnston (1847); <i>Actinia pallida</i> Holdsworth, 1855.
D711	Sagartiidae		
D712	<i>Sagartia</i>	Gosse, 1855	
D713	<i>elegans</i>	(Dalyell, 1848)	Gosse (1858) described the following as conspecific: <i>S. ichthyostoma</i> ; <i>S. rosea</i> ; <i>S. miniata</i> ; <i>S. nivea</i> ; <i>S. venusta</i> . See Shaw <i>et al.</i> (1987). Conspecific: <i>S. troglodytes</i> var. <i>ornata</i> of Stephenson (1935) & Manuel (1988).
D714	<i>ornata</i>	(Holdsworth, 1855)	Conspecific: <i>S. troglodytes</i> var. <i>decorata</i> of Stephenson (1935) and Manuel (1988).
D715	<i>troglodytes</i>	(Price in Johnston, 1847)	
D716	<i>Cereus</i>	Milne-Edwards, 1857	
D717	<i>pedunculatus</i>	(Pennant, 1777)	Daisy anemone. <i>Actinia bellis</i> of Johnston (1847).
D718	<i>Actinothoe</i>	Fischer, 1890	
D719	<i>sphyrodeta</i>	(Gosse, 1858)	
D720	<i>Sagartiogeton</i>	Carlgren, 1924	
D721	<i>laceratus</i>	(Dalyell, 1848)	<i>Sagartia coccinea</i> of Gosse (1858); <i>Phellia picta</i> Gosse, 1858.
D722	<i>undatus</i>	(O F Müller, 1788)	<i>Actinia anguicomma</i> Price in Johnston, 1847; <i>Sagartia viduata</i> of Gosse (1858).
D723	<i>Phellia</i>	Gosse, 1858	
D724	<i>gausapata</i>	Gosse, 1858	
D725	Isophelliidae		
D726	<i>Telmatactis</i>	Gravier, 1918	
D727	<i>forskali</i>	(Ehrenberg, 1834)	<i>Phellia elongata</i> of Fischer (1890). Not yet recorded from the area; nearest report is Guéthary (southern Bay of Biscay).
D728	Hormathiidae		
D729	<i>Hormathia</i>	Gosse, 1859	
D730	<i>alba</i>	(Andres, 1881)	An offshore species, known from south west Ireland (Tur, 1993).
D731	<i>coronata</i>	(Gosse, 1858)	
D732	<i>digitata</i>	(O F Müller, 1776)	Synonym: <i>H. margaritae</i> Gosse, 1859.
D733	<i>nodosa</i>	(Fabricius, 1780)	May occur in the area but no positive records have been found. Nearest confirmed record is off the north coast of Iceland.
D734	<i>Cataphellia</i>	Stephenson, 1929	
D735	<i>brodricii</i>	(Gosse, 1859)	
D736	<i>Paraphellia</i>	Haddon, 1889	
D737	<i>expansa</i>	(Haddon, 1886)	
D738	<i>Actinauge</i>	Verrill, 1883	
D739	<i>richardi</i>	(Marion, 1882)	
D740	<i>Calliactis</i>	Verrill, 1869	
D741	<i>parasitica</i>	(Couch, 1842)	Synonym: <i>Cribrina rondeletti</i> (delle Chiaje, 1828). See Manuel (1988).
D742	<i>Adamsia</i>	Forbes, 1840	
D743	<i>carciniopados</i>	(Otto, 1823)	Cloak anemone. Synonyms: <i>Actinia maculata</i> Adams, 1800; <i>A. palliata</i> (Bohadsch, 1761).
D744	<i>Amphianthus</i>	Hertwig, 1882	
D745	<i>dohrnii</i>	(von Koch, 1878)	
D746	Halcampoididae		
D747	<i>Halcampoides</i>	Danielssen, 1890	
D748	<i>elongatus</i>	Carlgren in Stephens, 1912	Synonym: <i>H. purpurea</i> (Studer, 1878) in part; <i>non H. abyssorum</i> Danielssen, 1890. The taxonomy of the <i>H. purpurea</i> complex is still confused.
D749	Haloclavidae		
D750	<i>Anemonactis</i>	Andres, 1880	
D751	<i>mazeli</i>	(Jourdan, 1880)	
D752	<i>Mesacmaea</i>	Andres, 1883	
D753	<i>mittchellii</i>	(Gosse, 1853)	
D754	<i>Peachia</i>	Gosse, 1855	
D755	<i>cylindrica</i>	(Reid, 1848)	Synonyms: <i>P. hastata</i> Gosse, 1855; <i>P. undata</i> Gosse, 1858; <i>P. triphylla</i> Gosse, 1859.
D756	Halcampidae		
D757	<i>Halcamp</i>	Gosse, 1858	
D758	<i>chrysanthellum</i>	(Peach, in Johnston, 1847)	
D759	Edwardsiidae		

D760	<i>Nematostella</i>	Stephenson, 1935	
D761	<i>vectensis</i>	Stephenson, 1935	Starlet anemone. Synonym: <i>N. pellucida</i> Crowell, 1946. A rare saltmarsh species, protected in British waters under the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981.
D762	<i>Edwardsiella</i>	Andres, 1883	
D763	<i>carnea</i>	(Gosse, 1856)	Synonym: <i>Halcampa microps</i> Gosse, 1858.
D764	<i>Edwardsia</i>	de Quatrefages, 1841	
D765	<i>beautempsii</i>	de Quatrefages, 1842	Normandy coast.
D766	<i>claparedii</i>	(Panceri, 1869)	Synonyms: <i>E. callimorpha</i> of Stephenson (1935); <i>non Scolanthus callimorphus</i> Gosse, 1853.
D767	<i>delapiae</i>	Carlgren & Stephenson, 1928	Known only from type locality in Co. Kerry where it still occurs (B.E. Picton, pers. obs. 1995).
D768	<i>ivelli</i>	Manuel, 1975	Ivell's anemone. Known only from the type locality on the south coast of England. Protected in British waters under the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981.
D769	<i>timida</i>	de Quatrefages, 1842	Synonyms: <i>Milneedwardsia dixonii</i> Carlgren, 1921; <i>Fagesia dixonii</i> ; <i>E. callianthus</i> Rawlinson, 1936 <i>sensu</i> Stephenson (1935).
D770	<i>Scolanthus</i>	Gosse, 1853	
D771	<i>callimorphus</i>	Gosse, 1853	Worm anemone. Previously confused with <i>Edwardsia claparedii</i> (see Manuel, 1981). Synonyms: <i>Isoedwardsia mediterranea</i> of Carlgren (1949); <i>Isoedwardsia lucifuga</i> of Carlgren (1949).
D772	CORALLIMORPHARIA		
D773	Corallimorphidae		
D774	<i>Corynactis</i>	Allman, 1846	
D775	<i>viridis</i>	Allman, 1846	Jewel anemone.
D776	SCLERACTINIA		
D777	Oculinidae		
D778	<i>Madrepora</i>	Linnaeus, 1758	
D779	<i>oculata</i>	Linnaeus, 1758	No positive records for the area, but will almost certainly be found eventually.
D780	Caryophylliidae		
D781	<i>Caryophyllia</i>	Lamarck, 1801	
D782	<i>inornata</i>	Duncan, 1878	See Manuel (1983) or Zibrowius (1976) for description. Known within the area from Lough Hyne, Co Cork; Ardnoe Point, Sound of Jura; Great Cumbrae; Skomer; Lundy. Devonshire cup-coral. Synonyms: <i>C. clavus</i> Scacchi, 1835; <i>Paracyathus taxilianus</i> Gosse, 1859; <i>P. thulensis</i> Gosse, 1859; <i>P. pteropus</i> Gosse, 1859.
D783	<i>smithii</i>	Stokes & Broderip, 1828	
D784	<i>Sphenotrochus</i>	Milne-Edwards & Haime, 1848	
D785	<i>andrewianus</i>	Milne-Edwards & Haime, 1848	Synonyms: <i>Turbinolia milletiana</i> of Johnston (1847); <i>S. macandrewanus</i> Milne-Edwards & Haime, 1857; <i>S. wrightii</i> Gosse, 1859.
D786	<i>Lophelia</i>	Milne-Edwards & Haime, 1849	
D787	<i>pertusa</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	Deep water species occurring along the edge of the Continental Shelf. Synonym: <i>L. prolifera</i> (Pallas, 1766).
D788	<i>Hoplanguia</i>	Gosse, 1859	
D789	<i>durotrix</i>	Gosse, 1859	Carpet coral.
D790	Flabellidae		
D791	<i>Flabellum</i>	Lesson, 1831	
D792	<i>macandrewi</i>	J E Gray, 1849	
D793	Guyniidae		
D794	<i>Stenocyathus</i>	Pourtales, 1871	
D795	<i>vermiformis</i>	(Pourtales, 1868)	
D796	Dendrophylliidae		
D797	<i>Balanophyllia</i>	Wood, 1844	
D798	<i>cellulosa</i>	Duncan, 1873	Recorded close to western boundary of area (214m).
D799	<i>regia</i>	Gosse, 1853	Scarlet and gold star-coral.
D800	<i>Dendrophyllia</i>	de Blainville, 1830	
D801	<i>cornigera</i>	(Lamarck, 1816)	
D802	<i>Leptopsammia</i>	Milne-Edwards & Haime, 1848	
D803	<i>britannica</i>	(Duncan, 1870)	Recorded on the western boundary of the area (200m).
D804	<i>pruvoti</i>	Lacaze-Duthiers, 1897	

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