

marine exuviæ: in this state it is thrown up by the tides, and being drifted inland by the winds, assists in forming those accumulations of the spoils of the sea which constitute many of the modern conglomerates described in a previous lecture (pp. 69, 77).

20. TUBIPORA; *Organ-pipe coral*. (Pl. VI. figs. 10, 12.)—This genus of corals is well known, from the elegance and beauty of one species (*Sarcinula musicalis*), which is common in most collections. This coral is composed of parallel tubes, united by lateral plates, or transverse partitions, placed at regular distances, (Pl. VI. fig. 12;) in this manner large masses, consisting of a congeries of pipes or tubes, are formed. When the animal is alive, each tube contains a polype of a beautiful bright green colour, and the upper part of the surface is covered with a gelatinous mass formed by the confluence of the polypi; a magnified view, with a polype and section of two other tubes, is here represented (Pl. VI. fig. 10). This species occurs in great abundance on the coast of New South Wales, in the Red Sea, and in the Molucca Islands, varying in colour from a bright red to a deep orange. It grows in the shape of large hemispherical masses, from one to two feet in circumference; these first appear as small specks adhering to a shell or rock; as they increase, the tubes resemble a group of diverging rays, and at length other tubes are produced on the transverse plates, thus filling up the intervals, and constituting a uniform tubular mass;