

In the caryophylliæ possessing more than one cell, each receptacle contains a polypus, as in the *caryophyllia angulosa*, (Plate V. fig. 9,) which is here represented as it appears when alive. In another genus, *pocillopora*, (Plate V. fig. 5,) the investing fleshy skin is beautifully mottled, and the polypi are terminal as in the caryophylliæ.

24. FUNGIA. (Plate VI. figs. 2, 4.)—The white, disciform, lamellated corals, called sea-mushrooms, or *fungiæ*, from their fancied resemblance to fungi, are among the most elegant forms of polyparia in the cabinets of collectors (Tab. 50, fig. 4). These, in a living state, are covered with a thick, transparent, jelly-like substance, which fills up all the numerous radiating interstices of the calcareous laminæ (see Plate VI. fig. 4); in the central depression the fleshy mass is formed into a large polype with tentacula; in the *fungiæ*, there is but one polype—but one focus of vitality. In *fungia actiniformis*, (Plate VI. fig. 2,) the polype strikingly resembles the actinia; the whole surface of the disk is covered with long, tubular, conical, prehensile tentacula, with minute terminal apertures, and striated, transverse, muscular bands; these tentacula are protruded by the injection of water from below, as in the actinia. In the *fungia* the stony base is secreted from the inferior surface of the soft substance, and is attached or cemented as it were to the rock.

25. ASTREA, PAVONIA, &c. (Pl. VI. figs. 7, 11,