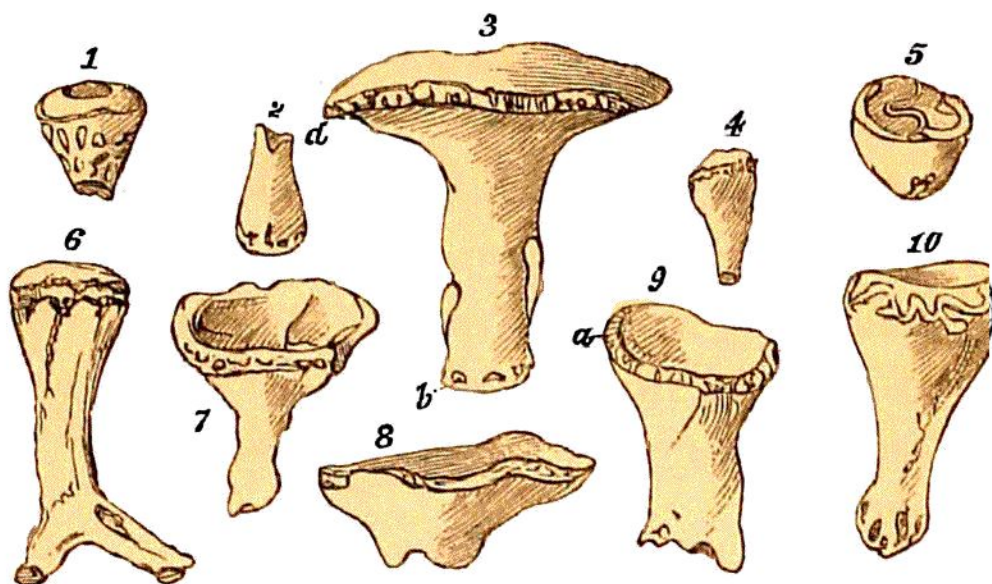


called, are groups of animalcules or polypes, permanently united at their base, and arranged side



LIGN. 60. FLINTS, DERIVING THEIR FORMS FROM ZOOPHYTES.

*From the South Downs, near Lewes.  $\frac{1}{6}$  nat.*

Fig. 1.—CHOANITES TURBINATUS.

2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9.—FLINTS, whose forms are derived from VENTRICULITES, provincially called "*petrified mushroom*."

5.—SPONGITES LABYRINTHICUS.

10.—CHOANITES FLEXUOSUS.

by side, each having an individual existence. A common support, or skeleton (*polyparium*\*) is

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\* The basis, framework, or skeleton, of these groups of animalcules is termed polyparium, or polypidom (*polype-habitation*); and those of a stony hardness are familiarly known as *corals*; these names, therefore, refer to the durable substance of the Polypiaria, and not to the Polypi themselves; but in familiar writing, the term *coral* is often used to designate the entire living mass. The red coral forms a distinct genus called *Corallium*. In fossils, the *Polyparium* alone remains, except in very rare instances.