

imbricating plates round a hollow axis, forming a fixed, irregular, subcylindrical polyparium. *Lign.* 55, fig. 4, represents with great accuracy a very extraordinary coral, common in the sand-pits of Faringdon, (*Wond.* p. 560, Tab. 105, fig. 3.) which is referred by Mr. Morris to this genus.* It is composed of short cylindrical anastomosing branches, or tubes, emanating from an expanded base, divided internally by transverse parallel plates, covered with exceedingly minute pores, or cells, disposed in meshes; the plates enclose a hollow pillar or axis. This structure is well shown in the figure.

LUNULITES (*Lign.* 55).—Polyparium orbicular, convex above, concave below; concavity radiated; convexity covered with cells, arranged in concentric circles on diverging radii. A species of this coral is often found in the chalk. *Lign.* 55, fig. 1, represents a specimen from the South Downs.

GRAPTOLITHUS (*Lign.* 65).—Polyparium elongated, undivided, sublinear, acuminate or obtuse, serrated.

These curious bodies abound in some of the Silurian strata, and may be considered as belonging to the characteristic fossils of those ancient deposits. They are the horny central axes, or supports, of zoophytes supposed to be related to the *Pennatula*,

* Catalogue of Brit. Foss. p. 46.