Upon slitting one of these corals vertically, as in *Lign.* 67, fig. 1, the axis of the polyparium, beneath the cell, is found to consist of thin transverse partitions, constituting a series of chambers.

In the compound Cyathophylla, the germs of young cells, occupying the disc of a parent cell, are often met with. Fig. 3 represents a group of four germs on the parent cell, of *C. dianthus*, a common and beautiful coral of the Dudley limestone.

These corals are also abundant in South Devonshire, and many of the most elegant marbles of Babbicombe owe their markings to sections of these polyparia.

Associated with the Cyathophylla in the Silurian rocks, are some corals that attain considerable magnitude, and which are principally distinguishable by their internal structure. Such are *Cystiphyllum*, constructed of bladder-like cells, (*Ly.* II. p. 169); and *Strombodes*, composed of spirally contorted lamellæ, or plates (*Murch. Sil. Syst.* pl. 16 bis., fig. 4.). Other hemispherical masses, presenting on the surface concentric wrinkles, with very minute pores, are common at Dudley, and belong to the genus *Stromatopora.*

ASTREA, (*Lign.* 68, figs. 1 and 1*a*.)—Polyparium massive, irregular in shape, or globular, formed by an aggregation of lamellated, radiated, shallow, polymorphous cells.

The species of this genus are also among the