

is obtained from a bed of chert, a foot in thickness, which is interstratified with the Portland limestone, this division of the Oolite being largely developed around Tisbury.*

Several species of this and the following genus, perfectly silicified, are found among the pebbles and boulders in Antigua, and other islands of the West Indies, associated with the fossil palms, described in a former part of this work. Some of these corals are of great beauty, and polished sections exhibit the coralline structure most perfectly.

MADREPORA (*Wond.* p. 541, fig. 2.). — *Polyparium arborescent* or *frondescent*, porous, fixed; cells deep, prominent, irregularly dispersed on the surface, and accumulated towards the terminations of the coral.

The term madreporite, or fossil madreporite, was formerly applied to all the branched fossil corals with radiated cells, but is now restricted to those which possess the above characters. The recent common species, figured *Wond.* p. 541, will serve to illustrate this genus. The clavated, branched kinds of Madreporite, with polygonal minute cells having twelve rays, are termed *Porites*, and are frequent in the Silurian strata (*Ly.* II. p. 169.).

* See A Catalogue of Wiltshire Organic Remains, p. iv. by Miss Etheldred Benett, of Norton House, Warminster. 4to. 1831.