

like a potato, roundish or oblong, and is covered all over with small cell-mouths which are nearly circular in outline, but often angular, from mutual crowding. When one of these coral potatoes is split open, and one surface polished, the tubes which run down from the surface can be beautifully seen—as also the transverse divisions or *tabulæ*, and the perforations or *pores* along the outer walls of the tubes.

It is quite wonderful to see the number of parasitic creatures which attached themselves to these and other corals. The surface of *Acervularia* was sometimes a whole world. Here is a little bivalve shell spreading its fibrous rootlets out to make itself secure (*Crania*). Here are numerous little coiled shells (*Ser'pula*) of the class of Worms. Here is a little coral consisting of a branching chain of cornet-shaped tubelets attached with the small end of each to the under side of its predecessor, near the upturned aperture (*Au-lop'-o-ra*). There are half a dozen species of these. One aggregated itself in dense, thick masses. One was beautifully small and delicate. One was extremely fine, almost like a spider's web trailing over the surface—really a distinct genus. Then we find patches an inch in diameter and less, which look like films of varnish pricked full of pin-holes at equal distances. There are coarser and finer sorts (*Fis-tu-lip'-o-ra* and *Cal-lop'-o-ra*). Another incrusting coral is like excessively fine lace (*Mon-tic-u-lip'-o-ra*). There are many other attached organisms of less frequent occurrence. I hope readers who visit Petoskey will take pains to look up these interesting forms and learn their names. Petoskey is not by any means the only region where most of them occur. At Thunder Bay, on Partridge Point, is an amazing quantity of delicate coral structures composed mostly of little bars, slightly divergent, lying in one plane, and having cross-connections, forming a structure in some cases like woven cloth, with open meshes. One finds an amazing number of variations in details. I have picked out from this locality alone one hundred different species of these (*Fe-nes-tel'-li-dæ*) and related forms (all *Bry-o-zo'-ans*). Then, at Widder in Ontario, we find a regular bank of bivalve shells of a certain species (*Spi-rij'-e-ra*