

often forms a cluster of branches, two or three inches in circumference. The surface of the stems is covered with minute pores, and the cells are distinct, and placed in single rows on the margins; the left-hand figure of fig. 6 shows the plain surface, and that on the right, the opposite and inner, the margins being garnished with a row of cells; this structure is more distinctly shown in the fragment magnified, fig. 12.*

IDMONEA COMPTONIANA,† *Lign.* 64, fig. 14.— This delicate coral is dichotomous, cylindrical, with elongated distinct cells, disposed in triplets, at regular distinct intervals, on one side of the stem.

With the exception of one specimen, to be noticed hereafter, we have now described all the *Polyparia* figured in *Lign.* 64; and have shown what interesting organisms may be detected in a few grains of calcareous earth. It would be easy to give restored figures of the beings whose stony skeletons are the subject of these remarks, from their close resem-

* I have named this species to commemorate the researches of Frederic Dixon, Esq., of Worthing, who has formed an interesting collection of chalk fossils; and announced a work on the "Zoology of the Chalk Formation," to be richly illustrated with figures of many undescribed organic remains.

† This specific name is in honour of the noble and highly respected President of the Royal Society, the Marquess of Northampton.