

aggregation of radiated cells, either disposed in solid masses, or frondescent; and also the tubular branched corals, whose cells are radiated or divided by lamellæ, or plates.

FUNGIA (*Wond.* p. 571.).—The corals thus named, from their resemblance to fungi, are of a depressed form, with a scabrous surface beneath; and are divided above by numerous lamellæ, or plates, which radiate from a central, oblong depression, or groove.

When living, the whole polyparium was enclosed by a gelatinous substance, with numerous tentacula around the central cavity, or sac. These zoophytes may be compared to the *Actiniæ*, or sea-anemones; from which they differ only in having a calcareous frame-work, while the *Actiniæ* have but a stiff albuminous case. (*Wond.* Pl. VI. figs. 2 and 4, represent the living animals, and Tab. 50, fig. 4, and p. 571, fig. 2, two fossil species.)

In the secondary arenaceous strata of the United States, which the researches of Dr. Morton, of Philadelphia, have proved to be the equivalents of the European Cretaceous formation, a single lamellated coral is not uncommon. It is evidently related to the *Fungiæ*, and is the skeleton, or calcareous support, of an actiniform animal, like our common sea-anemone: a specimen is represented *Lign.* 68, fig. 4. This coral is named by Dr. Morton *Anthophyllum Atlanticum*.