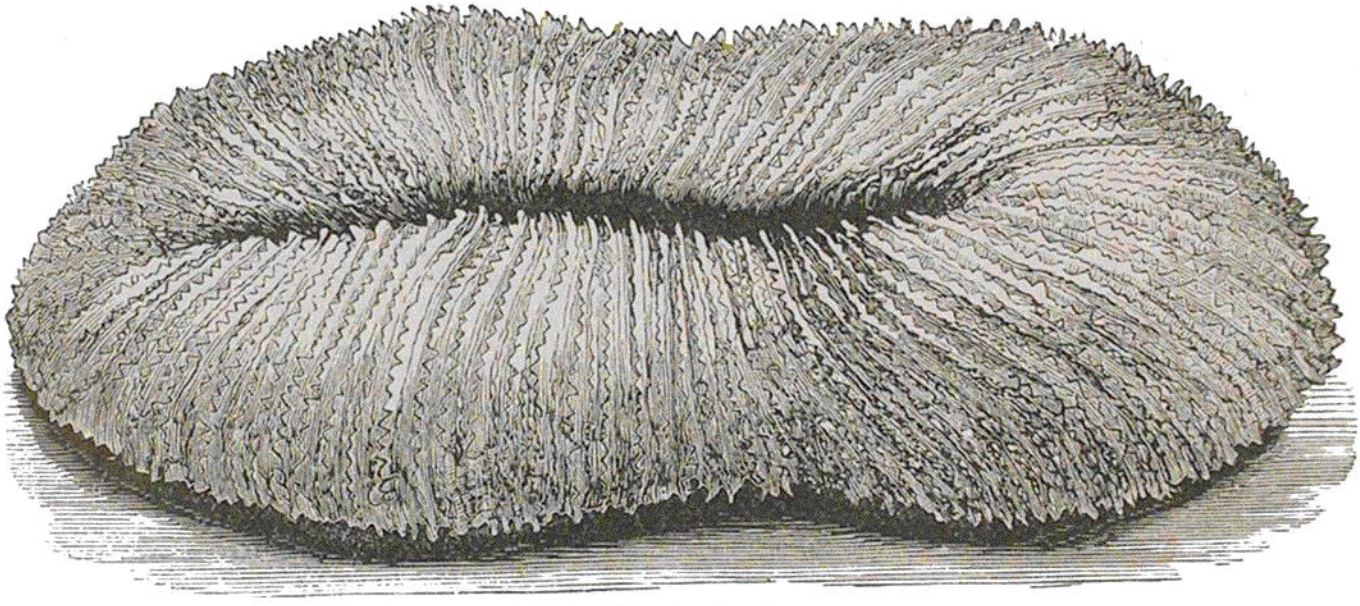
giving greater firmness to the whole. An example is shown in the figure on page 22. In such a case, there is no skin or animal tissue over the outside of the corallum, excepting at its upper extremity, above this calcareous coating.

Another form of a corallum, the secretion of a single polyp, is illustrated in the following figure of a species of the Fungia family, so-called in allusion to a resemblance to the mushroom. The long mouth occupied a considerable part of the longitudinal central line. From the line at the centre, there is the same radiated arrangement of calcareous septa as in the preceding species, though the animal differs greatly in its



CTENACTIS ECHINATA.

extreme shortness in proportion to the breadth. The corals of this group are also peculiar in having the radiated upper surface flat, or nearly so, instead of concave. The figure is a fourth the natural size. These corals, of the genus Fungia, often exceed a foot in length; and thus coral animals are sometimes as large as the largest of Actiniæ.

Another species of this genus, the *Fungia lacera*, V. (formerly *Fungia echinata*, D., from the Feejees), is represented as it appears when living (excepting a part left off to suit the page) in the following figure. The coral in the perfect state of the animal is wholly concealed, though often showing the points of the teeth of the septa in consequence of the skin being broken.