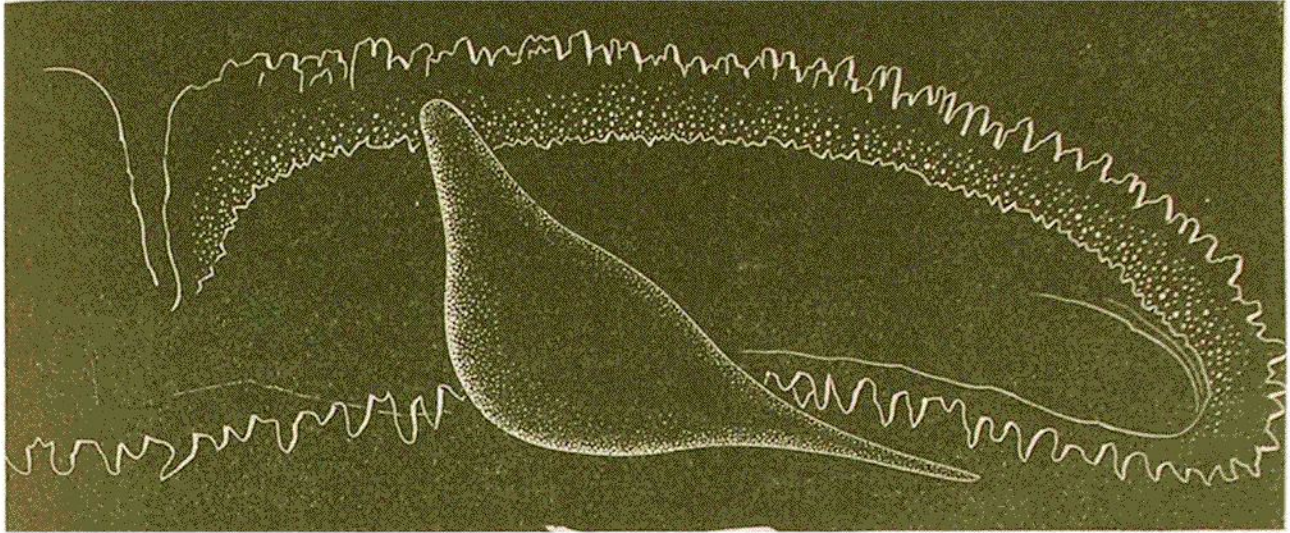


An enlarged view of one of the tentacles is given below. They are very small, compared with the size of the polyp; and this is true of all the living Fungiæ studied by the author. It is plain that the power of such tentacles must reside wholly in their lasso-cells.



TENTACLE OF FUNGIA LACERA.

The tentacles are scattered over the disk, instead of being in regular circles. It is evident from the figure that the apparent circles, where there is more than one, in Actiniæ, arise from the crowding of the series of tentacles together; and also that the inner row of tentacles in polyps is the older. It will be noticed also that each of the tentacles stands where a new ridge (or calcareous septum in the coral) begins.

The Fungiæ, unlike most corals, are not fixed animals except in the young state. They are common in coral-reef seas, lying over the sandy or rocky bottom between the other corals.

Other varieties of corals and coral animals are illustrated in the figures on the following pages. They represent *compound groups*, in which great numbers of polyps are connected in a single zoöphyte—a result, in part, of the process of budding already alluded to, and partly of different modes of growth connected therewith.

This budding is very similar to the budding process in vegetation. One common method is the same that is occa-