

sionally met with in Actiniæ, the description of which is briefly given on page 20. The bud commences as a slight prominence on the side of the parent. The prominence enlarges, a mouth opens, a circle of tentacles grows out around it, and increase continues till the young finally equals the parent in size. Since in these species the young does not separate from the parent, this budding produces a compound group; and the process often continues until in some instances thousands, or hundreds of thousands, have proceeded from a single germ, and the colony has increased to a large size, sometimes many feet, or even yards, in breadth or height. Such is the species of *Dendrophyllia* represented in the figure on page 31, and the *Madrepora* figured on page 29; in both of which, and in all such coral zoöphytes, each stellate cavity or prominence over the surface corresponds to a separate one of the united polyps.

The compound mass produced by budding—which consists of the united polyps with the corallum as their united secretion—was called in the Author's Report, a Zoöphyte, it being truly animal in nature, though under a plant-like form through the plant-like process of budding. But the word to many minds conveys the idea that the species is something *between* a plant and an animal, which is totally false; and besides, it is often used distinctively for the division of animals including the sponges. As a substitute the term *Zoöthome* may be employed, derived from the Greek ζῶον, *animal*, and θῶμος, a *heap*—a term applicable also to compound groups in other classes, as, for example, those of Rhizopods, Bryozoans and Ascidiæ. The term zoöphyte, where employed beyond, signifies a zoöthome formed of united polyps, or a *polyp-zoöthome*. The coral of the zoöthome being the *corallum*, that of each polyp in the compound corallum may be called a *corallet*—the term *calicle*, formerly used by the author for the same, being now restricted to the polyp-cell.

It is obvious that the connection of the polyps in all compound groups must be of the most intimate kind. The several polyps have separate mouths and tentacles, and separate