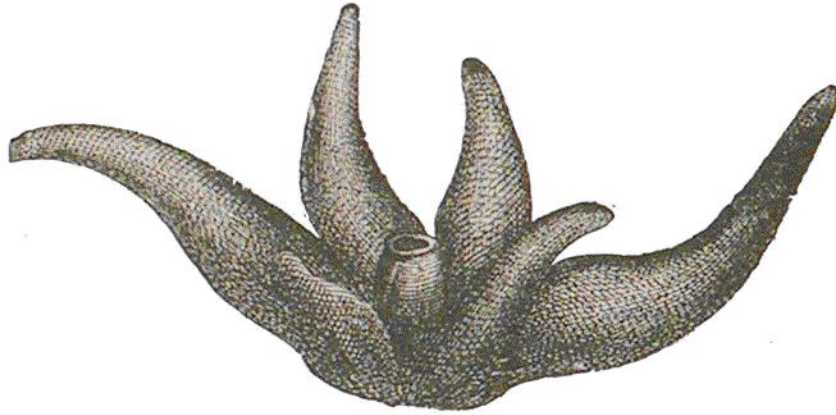


of the species entangles the sand that falls on it, and thus gives a degree of firmness to the mass of the zoöphyte.

3. The *Antipathus* tribe, or ANTIPATHACEA. In this tribe the polyps never have locomotion, and, as far as known, always produce compound groups by budding. These groups have the forms of delicate shrubs and long twigs; and some of them are three feet or more in height. The branches consist of a horny axis, usually spiny or hispid over its surface, surrounded by an animal coating, which is made up of united polyps. An example is shown in the following figure of a living species from the Féejees. A view of one of the polyps, much enlarged, is given in the following figure. Its tentacles are closely like those of the Actinia. The height of the entire



POLYP OF *A. ARBOREA*, MUCH ENLARGED.

shrub, collected by the author, was three feet, and the trunk at base was half an inch thick. The polyps had a brownish-yellow colour, not particularly beautiful, and the tentacles were in general, as in another species described by the author, rather awkwardly handled by the polyp. The number is commonly six; but in one genus, *Gerardia*, it is as great as *twenty-four*.

2. *Polyyps having internal calcareous secretions.* MADREPORARIA of Verrill. (*The Cyathophylloid species excluded*).

4. *Astræa* tribe, or ASTRÆACEA.—In this tribe the polyp-cells or calices are distinctly lamello-radiate within, and generally so outside. Moreover, budding is always by division of the disks, or spontaneous fission. The figure of the *Caulastræa*, on