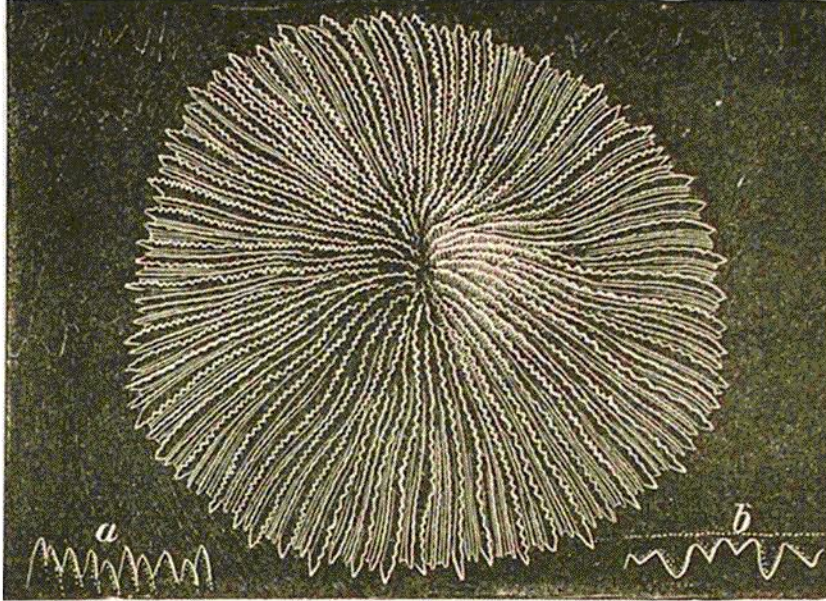


in the annexed figure one-sixth the actual diameter. Large, compound groups, both massive and foliaceous, are formed by budding, and the budding is always superior. There are no margins to the disk in this tribe, and in the corallum of



FUNGIA DANÆ, E. & H., REDUCED TO ONE-SIXTH LINEALLY: *a*, *b*, TEETH OF UPPER AND LOWER MARGINS OF SEPTUM, NATURAL SIZE.

the compound kinds no wall or partition between the adjacent stars, and no walls to adjoining polyps, or only imperfect ones. The polyps consequently coalesce throughout by their disks. The simple Fungiæ are attached when young, and then would hardly be distinguished from a simple or solitary species of the *Astræa* tribe.

3. *Oculina* tribe, or OCULINACEA.—These species occur either simple or compound, and the latter are often branched, massive, or encrusting, never thin, foliaceous. Budding is either superior, lateral, or basal; never by spontaneous fission. The coralla are remarkable for the solid walls and lamellæ of the cells; and often for having the cœenchyma nearly or quite solid. Transverse septa between the lamellæ are sometimes wanting. The calicles are usually striated externally, but seldom dentate. The polyps, moreover, are small; and very commonly they stand prominent above the corallum when expanded. The *Orbicella*, figured on page 35, is an example of one of the massive *Astræa*-like forms, constituting the *Orbicella* family, or *Orbicellidæ*, in the *Oculina* tribe.