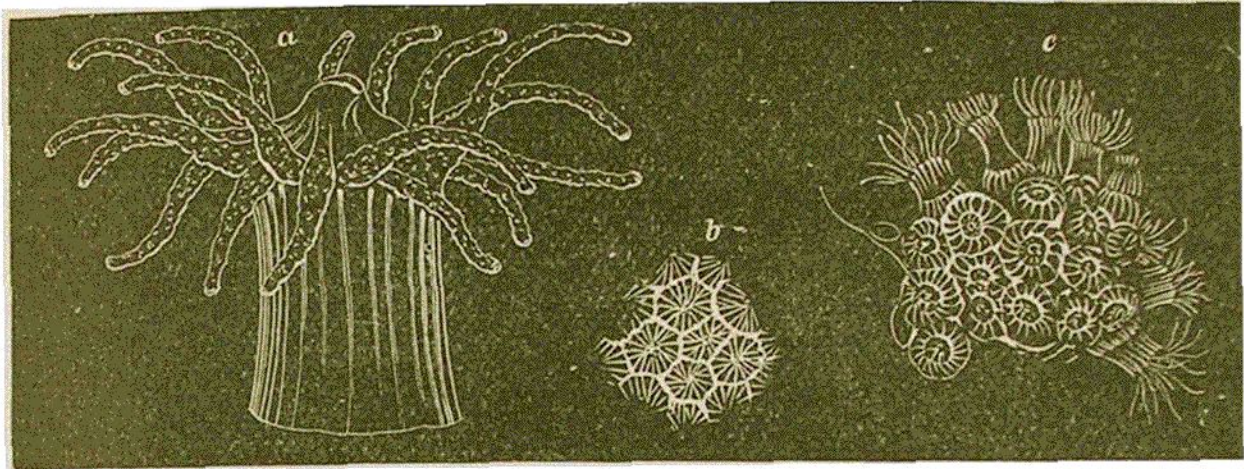


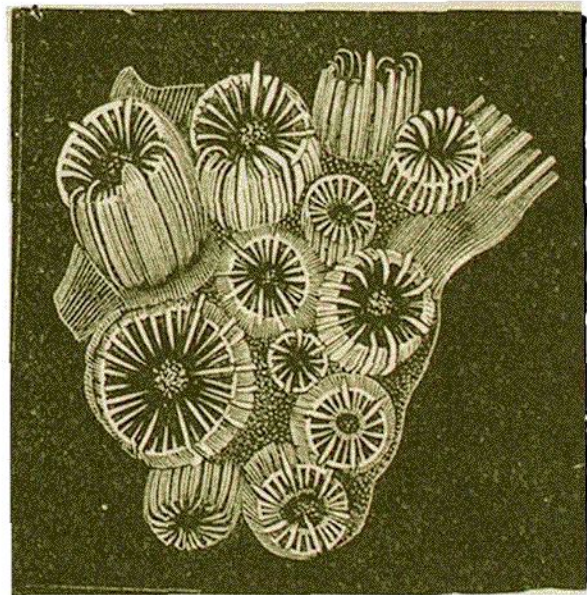
c, the polyps are of the natural size, while figure a represents one of them enlarged. The polyps, as is observed, stand very prominent above the cells of the corallum, because only the bases of them secrete coral; and the buds, which open between the calicles, are hence *lateral* buds; the coral has much resemblance to that of an *Orbicella*, in which budding is marginal.



ASTRANGIA DANÆ, AG.

The tentacles have minute warty prominences over them, which are full of lasso-cells, each about a 500th of an inch in length, or about two-thirds larger than those of the *white cords* that edge the internal septa.

The corallum, though massive, is somewhat irregularly lobed above, and grows to a diameter of two or three inches. It is covered with stars an eighth of an inch to a sixth across (figure *b*), which are usually crowded together, the intervening wall being very thin and solid. The author alluded to the crowd of stars in the name *Pleiadia*, which he proposed for the genus in his Report on Zoöphytes (page 722).



PHYLLANGIA AMERICANA, E. & H.

The genus *Cladocora*, containing slenderly branching ramose zoöphytes, is closely related in its polyps, according to