

Figure 4, in the same cut, represents a portion of a branch of the *Stylophora Danae* E. and H. The corals of the genus are remarkable for their small, crowded calicles, and for the very distinct six-rayed star in each calicle (as shown magnified in figure 5), and usually have a prominent point or columella at the centre of the star. The polyp of a Feejee species, *S. mordax*, is represented in figure 6. The name of the family, *Stylophoridae* (signifying style-bearer), alludes to this columella. The corals grow in regular hemispherical clumps consisting of flattened or rounded branches, and are sometimes a foot or more across.

In another family under this tribe, the *Pocilliporidae*, very common in coral-reef seas, the cells of the corallum are always very small and crowded, as shown in figure 7. The corals are branching, and in *Pocillipora*, the surface is often irregular and warty, the little prominences, like the rest, being covered with polyp cells; while in *Seriatopora*, the branches are slender, even, and pointed. The corallum in both is very firm and solid. In the larger part of them the number of tentacles is only twelve, and formerly they were referred on this account to the Madrepora tribe; a few have as many as twenty-four tentacles.

The *Pocilliporæ* form hemispherical clumps like the *Stylophoræ*; and the branches vary from the flattened and broad form shown in figure 7 (which represents the upper part of a branch of the *P. grandis* D.), to irregularly cylindrical branches, looking rough on account of the very short branchlets. The cells are usually stellate, as in figure 8, from *P. elongata* D., and often one of the septa, and sometimes two opposite ones, extend to a columella at the centre, as illustrated in figure 9, from *P. plicata* D.; dividing the cell into halves. The cell in the interior of the corallum is crossed by thin plates or tables, as shown in figure 10, and hence they have been called *tabulate* corals. Agassiz, after the discovery of the Hydroid character of the animals of the Millepore corals, whose cells also are tabulate, referred the *Pocilliporæ* to the same Hydroid type. But recent study of the polyps has shown that they are