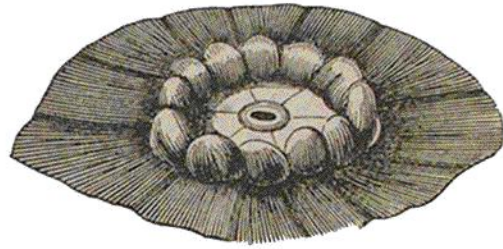


type of a new genus, called *Favositipora*, by Mr. W. S. Kent, on the ground of its tabulate character (Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., 1870), thus confirming, though overlooking, the author's conclusions.

In the genus *Porites*, the corals are frequently branching, as in the *Porites mordax* D., sometimes more slenderly, but oftener less so, and at times massive and monticulose in form. Another species of *Porites* is represented on the following page, with one of the branches fully expanded, but the others in outline; a polyp, much enlarged, having twelve tentacles as in the *Madreporæ*, is shown in the accompanying figure. The cells of the corallum are superficial, and hence the name of the species, *Porites levis*.



POLYP OF PORITES LEVIS.

Another form, different in the size and character of its polyps, is exemplified in the genus *Goniopora*. In the species figured on page 32, the colour of the projecting polyps was lilac or pale purple, and the number of tentacles eighteen to twenty-four, yet all were in a single series. The columns grow to a height of two feet or more, with only the summits for two or three inches alive. The dead portion is usually encrusted with nullipores, sponges, serpulæ and various shells, which protect the very porous corallum within from wear and solution by the moving waters.

II. CYATHOPHYLLOIDS.

It is not necessary to dwell here at length upon the ancient Cyathophylloids. The corals have a close resemblance to those of the *Astræa* tribe in general aspect, varieties of form, and range of size; the methods of multiplication by buds were the same that are now known in the *Oculina* tribe. Some of the larger kinds of simple corals, such as those of the genera *Zaphrentis* and *Heliophyllum*, had at times a diameter of three or four inches, so that the breadth of the polyp flower was probably at least six inches. Hemispherical masses of solid