

Miller considers to have sent off ten branches at every joint, five to the interior and five to the exterior of the petals.

Fig. 14. One of the largest auxiliary side arms. Some of these contained more than 100 joints. See V. I. p. 438. (Goldfuss.)

a, b, c. represent different forms of the joints at different parts of the side arms, with their nicely adjusted articulating surfaces.

Figs. 15, 16, *a, b, &c.* Various modifications of the articulating surfaces of the joints composing the fingers and tentacula. (Goldfuss, Pl. LI.)

Fig. 17. Magnified extremity of one of the tentacula. The two last joints form a very delicate pair of pincers, to lay hold on its prey. (Original.)

PLATE 54. V. I. p. 442.

Fig. 1. *Caryophyllia arbuscula*, nat. size, with the animals expanded. (Mem. du Mus. d'Hist. Nat. Tom. 6, Pl. 15, f. 2.)

Fig. 2. The animal of Fig. 1. magnified; as seen from above.

Fig. 3. Vertical section of the cup of *Meandrina labyrinthica*, with the animal placed within it. (Mem. du Mus. d'Hist. Nat. Tom. 6, Pl. 16, 10 b.)

Fig. 4. *a.* The common *Actinia*, or Sea Anemone, expanded. *b.* The same contracted within its external skin. (Encyc. Method. Pl. 72. 6.*)

Fig. 5. *Madrepora gyrosa*. (Ellis. Zooph. Tab. 51, Fig. 2.)

* This animal has no calcareous cell, but contracts itself into a tough fleshy sac, see Fig. 4 *b.* At *a.* the Tentacula are represented in a state of expansion. Some of these Polypes present the same display of brilliant colours as many of those which construct persistent calcareous cells.