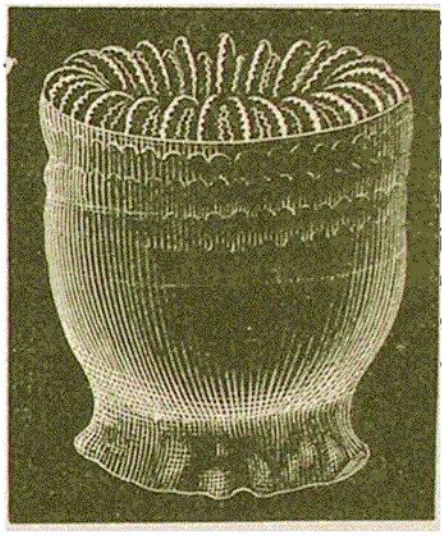
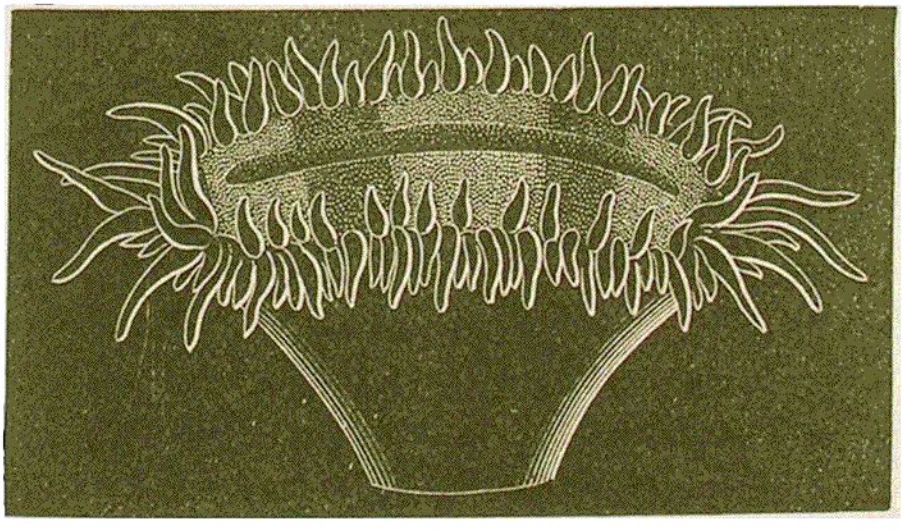
from the Mediterranean, the upper extremity is a depression, or *calicle*, inclosed by a series of radiating calcareous (coral) *septa*. Each of these septa is secreted between a pair of the radiating fleshy partitions, or septa, of the polyp (see figure p. 10); and thus the radiate structure of ordinary corals is nothing but an expression of the internally radiate structure of the polyp. When alive, the top, and usually the sides, of the coral were concealed by the outer skin of the polyp, including, above, the disk and tentacles; and into the depression or calicle at top, descended the stomach.

Whether these radiating septa of the coral are secreted from the surfaces of the fleshy septa, or from a prolongation inward of the membrane forming the walls of the internal cavity, has not been directly ascertained. The latter view is sustained by Professor Verrill, on the ground that the coral septa contain fibres of animal tissue. The secretion does not always commence at the central plane of a septum, for the septa are sometimes hollow within, just as the surface spines of some



THECOCYATHUS CYLINDRACEUS.



FLABELLUM PAVONINUM.

species (e.g., *Echinopora reflexa*) are hollow. The exterior surface of the corallum, that is, the part outside of the calicles,