the base, when it is called *lateral;* or (3) at the upper margin outside of the tentacles, when it is called *marginal* or *superior;* or (4) from the disk inside of the tentacles.

Sometimes a shoot grows out from one point only of the base of a polyp, like the stoloniferous stem from a strawberry plant, and at short intervals gives off buds ; and thus makes a linear zoöphyte with a row above of flower-animals. In other cases, the base spreads in all directions and buds at the edge, or in the upper surface near the edge, and so makes an incrusting plate consisting of a multitude of polyps.

If the germ polyp, or that from which the compound zoöphyte proceeds, has the property of growing upward beyond the adult height—which the existence of coral renders a possibility, and even to an indefinite degree—various other forms may result.

Sometimes the first polyp gives out buds from its sides, and continues so to do when it grows upward ; and thus a rising stem is formed with one parent polyp at the extremity of the stem, and a terminal corallet to the corallum, or to each branch of it. This is the case in the genus *Madrepora,* a species of which is represented on the preceding page. Each branch in the living state had at its extremity the parent polyp of the branch, or that whose budding made the other polyps of the branch. In such species, a new lateral branch is commenced by one, among the many polyps over the surface of a branch, beginning to grow and bud. Thus branch after branch is added, and the little tree produced.

Another kind of coral, growing and budding in the same manner, is represented on page 31. It is a species of Dendrophyllia, from the Feejees—a genus often representing tree-like forms, as the name implies.

In other cases, budding goes on until a cluster of some size is formed, and then the older or marginal polyps of the cluster cease budding while the rest continue the process ; in this way a stem rises, with the budding cluster of polyps at its summit, and the more aged, or non-budding polyps, about its sides ; and the breadth of the stem depends on the size of