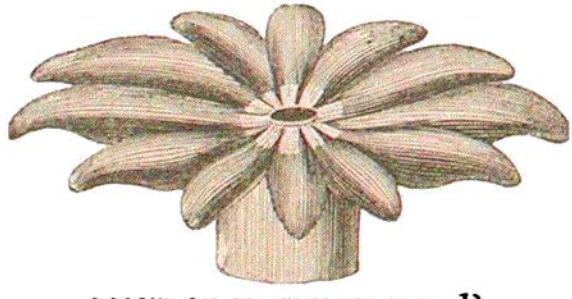
true polyps; and Professor Verrill remarks on the resemblance of the tentacles to those of the Oculinæ. The stellate character of the calicle also proves that the animals must be polyps.

Madrepore tribe, or MADREPORACEA.—In this tribe the coralla, even to the walls of the corallets, are remarkable for being porous, and the radiating lamellæ of the polyp-cells are narrow, often perforated or imperfectly developed, and frequently mere points. The coralla are either branched, massive, or foliaceous. Budding is lateral, and in the branching species there is either a parent polyp, as in Madrepora and Dendrophyllia, or a terminal budding cluster. This peculiarity has been already illustrated in the figure of *Madrepora aspera*, on page 29. On the following page there is an outline sketch of another species, the *Madrepora formosa* D., common in the Feejees, and also in the East Indies. The two species here mentioned give a good idea of the ordinary character of the Madrepore corals. One of the polyps of the *Madrepora cribripora* D., a species collected in the Feejees, is represented much enlarged in the accompanying figure. The natural size of the expanded polyp in this genus is generally from an



POLYP OF M. CRIBRIPORA, D.

eighth to a twelfth of an inch across the star. The disk of the polyp is quite small, and the number of tentacles is always twelve. The most common colour of the polyps is green, while that of the general surface between is ordinarily a pale or a dark umber. In many species of Madrepora the branches spread out laterally from a central or lateral trunk, and coalesce together into a complete net-work, having the form of a shallow vase; and the interior of the vase is filled with multitudes of short, cylindrical coral stems, rising from the reticulating