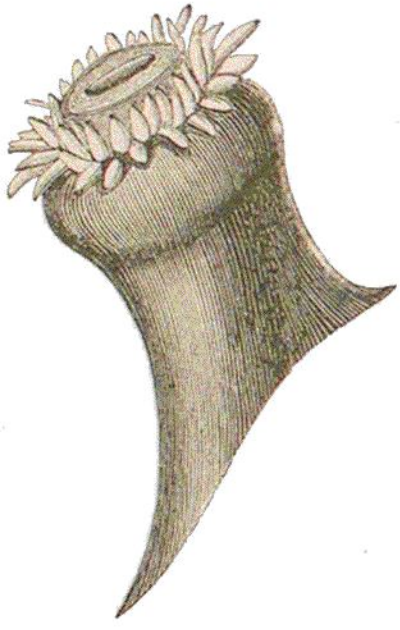
branches, which, when alive, have literally the aspect of sprigs of flowers in the vase.

In certain kinds, closely related to Madreporæ, the calicles are reduced to points, or spiniform or angular prominences, or fail altogether, and there are sometimes rounded prominences between the cells; these degraded Madrepores belong to the genus Montipora (Manopora of the Author's Report).

The genus Dendrophyllia is also referred to the Madrepore tribe. The budding, as already explained, is of the same kind as in the Madrepores. But the tentacles exceed twelve.



POLYP OF DENDROPHYLLIA NIGRESCENS.

One of the polyps of *D. nigrescens* D., enlarged, is shown in the accompanying figure. This Pacific species grows to a height of at least three feet, and is peculiar in having a very dark blackish green or almost black colour, while the polyps have the tentacles nearly colourless, and the disk has a circle of emerald green around the mouth. *Dendrophyllia arborea* is the name of a common species of his genus found in deep water in the Mediterranean; it is equally large with the preceding, and somewhat similar in its mode of branching, but a little stouter. It has also been found in the Atlantic about the Azores. Another common Mediterranean species is the *D. cornigera.* It is sparingly branched, and has very long and stout corallets, sometimes as long and large as the finger.

The genus Gemmipora contains porous corals, of foliaceous, bowl-like, and massive forms, covered by prominent cylindrical, porous calicles, and having many short tentacles to the polyps, usually in a single circle.

Here belongs also the large *Porites* family (Poritidæ), the corals of which are very porous, and sometimes almost spongy, and whose polyp-cells are exceedingly shallow, and usually only imperfectly radiated.