The polyps of a branch form branchlets, two to four or five lines long; and, with the spongy covering, they are an eighth of an inch thick.

The specimen here described belongs to the cabinet of Prof. C. U. Shepard.

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## Genus III.—TUBIPORA.

*Tubiporidæ acrogenæ, corallis calcareis tubulatis, tubulis fasciculatis; sepimentis internis nullis.*

Acrogenous Tubiporidæ; coralla calcareous, tubular; tubes fasciculate; no internal dissepiments.

For an account of the structure and growth of these polyps, see §§ 36, 37, 69. The calcareous tubes are brittle, nearly smooth within and without, though somewhat porous, and when broken across, often appear to be striated, owing to the minute tubes or ducts that penetrate from the interior to the exterior surface. The polyps have fringed tentacles, and are from a fourth to half an inch in diameter. The species differ widely in the nature and breadth of the fringe of papillæ, and the size of the polyp-flower; but they are often distinguished with difficulty by means of their coralla. The diameter of the tubes, and the frequency or regularity of the transverse septa uniting them, afford almost the only characters.

The Tubiporæ have been found only in the coral-reef seas.

*Arrangement of the Species.*

*1. T. musica.
*2. T. purpurea.
*3. T. fimbriata.
*4. T. syringa.
5. T. Chamissonis.
6. T. Hemprichii.
*7. T. rubeola.

### 1. Tubipora musica.

*T. coralli tubis vix ½‴ latis, densissimè confertis* (*in pollice* 16–22), *parallelis, septis creberrimis.*