

TERMS MADE USE OF IN THE DESCRIPTION OF THE STRUCTURE  
OF THE HYDROCORALLINÆ.

All the HYDROCORALLINÆ are compound structures, and consist of numerous polyps of various forms and of a common mass of hard and soft tissue by which these are supported. This common support constitutes what according to Allman's nomenclature must be termed the *hydrophyton*, or "common basis by which the several zooids of the colony are kept in union with one another." The *hydrophyton* in the HYDROCORALLINÆ consists of a hard calcareous mass which is penetrated throughout by a network of soft tissue contained within a corresponding network of canals excavated in its substance. The hard tissue is here termed *cænosteum*, to distinguish it from the Anthozoan *corallum*, whilst the soft tissue, which together with it constitutes the *hydrophyton*, is termed *cænosarc*. In all HYDROCORALLINÆ two forms of zooids are present; one form has a mouth and gastric cavity, the other is devoid of these and has a purely tentacular function.

For the former the term *gastrozoid* is here adopted, and for the latter that of *dactylozoid*.

The pore in the corallum occupied by the gastrozoid is termed *gastropore*, and that of the dactylozoid *dactylopore*. In the more highly differentiated STYLASTERIDÆ the pores are arranged in regular circular systems, simulating the calicular systems of Anthozoans in appearance. These systems are termed *cyclo-systems*.