

conical tip (Pl. II. fig. 3, S). Just above the level of the top of the style is a circlet of small rough projections, which stand out from the wall of the gastropore and contract its bore at this point.

Around the mouth of the gastropore is a circlet of from about ten to fourteen dactylopores, arranged symmetrically at equal distances from one another and from the centre of the mouth of the gastropore. The mouths of these pores are elongated towards the axis of the gastropore, so as to open into, and become continuous with, the cavity of this latter pore (Pl. II. D Z, D Z). The openings of the dactylopores are continued down as wide slits, for some distance on the upper part of the wall of the gastropore, so that the pores have, as it were, two mouths placed at right angles to one another and confluent with one another, the one opening to the exterior, the other into the cavity of the gastropore. The cavity of each dactylopore consists of a wide upper chamber in the region of the widely open mouth (Pl. II. T Z, T Z), and a narrow tubular continuation of this, which traverses the cœnosteum in a direction parallel with that of the axis of the gastropore for about half the length of the latter. Against the outer wall of the pore is a small ridge-like excrescence, with an hirsute surface, which is the style of the dactylozoid (Pl. II. fig. 3, S'), and which is described by Pourtalès as "a rudimentary septum in the shape of a hairy fringe" (Pourtalès, *l.c.*, p. 34).

The dactylopores in each cyclo-system are separated from one another by thin plates of calcareous matter which are directed inwards radially towards the axis of the gastropore (Pl. II. fig. 3, P), and which at first sight have all the appearance of the septa of Hexactinian corals, and have hitherto been mistaken for such by observers. They are however, composed each of two thin laminæ of dense calcareous matter, united by somewhat less compact calcareous substance, which is freely perforated by canals for the passage of offsets of the cœnosarcal meshwork. The thin laminæ are merely the juxtaposed walls of the adjacent dactylopores. These radially disposed plates, which may be termed pseudosepta, have their inner edges continued down the wall of the gastropore for a short distance beyond the margins of the mouths of the dactylopores as well-marked vertical ridges, which soon become merged in the general surface in their course (Pl. II. fig. 3).

The cylindrical masses formed by each cyclo-system are sometimes flat, often gently rounded at the top. Their summits are irregularly circular in outline, but have an indented border, the indentations corresponding with the centres of the pseudosepta in position, and representing the intervals between the opposed dactylopore walls, which are here not obliterated by growth of cœnenchym.

The cyclo-systems, when viewed from above in a line looking directly into the mouths of the pores, show, in all essential particulars, the same structure as that which occurs in *Allopora profunda*, which is represented diagrammatically in Pl. II. fig. 13. The styles of the tentacular zooids, SS, appear as small projections in the interspaces