

order to display the connections of the deeper reticulation with the dactylozoid and its general arrangement. The connections of the reticulations with one another are well seen at the cut edges of the bisected zooid systems, as shown in the plate.

A tortuous and complicated mass of large canals springs from the bases of the gastrozooids at their margins, but not from their under surfaces. Some of these large canals turn also immediately after springing from the gastrozooids upwards, through the wall of the zooid system, to join the main network already described as communicating with the dactylozooids. The remainder of the large canals form a tortuous reticulation which passes down through the cœnenchym of the cœnosteum, by the side of the immediately adjoining zooid system, to anastomose with the corresponding reticulation arising from the base of the gastrozoid of this latter. The walls of the ampullæ, as shown in the figure, are traversed by a fine reticulation of the cœnosarcal canals beneath their covering derived from the superficial layer of ectoderm.

Nematophores, composed of nematocysts of the usual larger form, are placed on the pseudosepta, between the dactylozooids (Pl. VII. NN).

*Zooids.*—One form of dactylozoid and one of gastrozoid only are present.

*Dactylozooids.*—These, in the retracted condition, are short cylindrical bodies, with a rounded, blunt-conical, free extremity. They widen out towards their attached extremities, and are united to the sides of the dactylopores which are outermost in the systems, and to their styles, by elongate bases, which are drawn out below into narrow prolongations which join the cœnosarcal meshwork. The zooids are, in fact, attached in an almost precisely similar manner to that in which the dactylozooids of *Spinipora echinata* are fixed within their groove-like pores. The free cylindrical portions of the dactylozooids in the present species are bent upwards, so as to extend in the wide upper cavity of the dactylopore in a direction parallel to that of the axis of the gastropore. They are seen thus projecting in the centrally placed zooid system represented on Plate VII. D Z, showing partly free above the inner margin of the dactylopore sac, partly seen through the transparent sac of the gastrozoid. A curved line, crossing them transversely, marks the point where the sac of the gastrozoid becomes bent over and unites with that of the dactylozoid. The dactylozoid surfaces, as well as those of the tentacles of the gastrozooids, are thickly set with nematocysts of the usual smaller form.

*Gastrozooids.*—These are short and broad cylindrical bodies somewhat contracted in diameter towards the middle of their length. They terminate above in a dome-like hypostome with the mouth opening at its apex, and are provided with a single whorl of light tentacles set on immediately below the hypostome. The tentacles are, in the contracted condition, very short and stout, with swollen, rounded, knob-like extremities, which reach to a height only just exceeding that of the summit of the hypostome. At the margins of their bases the gastrozooids (Pl. VII. G G) are drawn out into a series of large radially-disposed canals which lead directly into the cavities of the zooids, and