

the further disposition of which has been already described. The immediate under surface of the gastrozoid is devoid of canal offsets, and is attached to the centrally placed style.

The histological structure of the zooids in the present species of *Stylaster* closely corresponds with that already described as existing in those of *Sporadopora dichotoma*. The gastrozooids in the present form, and their tentacles, are so short that it seems improbable that these zooids are able to emerge from the summit of the gastropore in the expanded condition of the coral. The dactylozooids probably become, when active, long and filiform, and acting as tentacles bend inwards to supply the gastrozoid with food.

Gonophores.—Only male specimens of *Stylaster densicaulis* were obtained. Each male ampulla contains two or three ovoid gonophores, which are attached to large offsets of the cœnosarcal meshwork at one end of their longer axes. They have an internal spadix, and in finer structure seem to differ very little from those of *Sporadopora*. They are shown as seen through the transparent walls of the ampullar sacs in Plate VII. G G.

Allopora, Ehrenberg.

To this genus I have referred a coral dredged off the mouth of the La Plata, on account of the very considerable irregularity with which the pore systems grow out from one another. The coral seems to represent a species hitherto undescribed, which I term *Allopora profunda*.

Cœnosteum of *Allopora profunda*, n. sp.

The cœnosteum (Pl. I. fig. 6, a) is composed of a stout stem bearing numerous branches. The branches ramify to some extent in the same plane, so as to form a sort of flabellum; but this flabellum is curved considerably in the direction of its height, and its lateral margins are also bent over sharply towards the same curved face. The main stem has a sinuous course, and the branches are all more or less curved in direction. The stem and branches are oval in transverse section, being flattened in the plane of the flabellum. The cœnosteum is white, and its surface is minutely granular. The pores occur in regular cyclo-systems; when young they project from the terminal branchlets in the form of small cylindrical masses, which are slightly expanded in diameter at the free extremity. These cyclo-systems show a tendency to a regular alternate arrangement, the base of each system abutting on the side of the preceding, and the axes of the systems being inclined to one another at an angle of about 45° in the