

home off the coast of Norway, viz., *Allopora oculina*, obtained by G. O. Sars in from 50 to 100 fathoms, and *Stylaster gemmascens*, which occurs at great depths in the Foldenfjord. The same species, originally described from the Indian Ocean, occurs in the North Atlantic in 530 fathoms. *Stylaster roseus* is abundant in a depth of 2 feet below low water mark on the coast of Cuba,<sup>1</sup> and *Stylaster punctatus* occurs in 9 fathoms off Florida.<sup>2</sup> *Stylaster sanguineus* occurs at Florida and New Zealand, and I dredged a closely allied, if not the same, species in 2 fathoms on the Philippine coast. *Cryptohelia* came originally from New Guinea. It was dredged by the Challenger in all parts of the world, and up to a depth of 1530 fathoms. Some genera, as *Sporadopora* and *Spinipora*, are as yet known only from one locality, but no doubt their range will be extended by further dredging.

No Stylasteridæ are known from geological deposits older than the Tertiary; indeed, a single species only of one genus, *Distichopora*, had until lately been described as occurring in the fossil condition, viz., *Distichopora antiqua* from Tertiary beds at Chaumont, in France. Fossil Stylasteridæ have, however, been confounded with Bryozoa, just as Gray confounded the recent *Labiopora* with *Porella*. Two species of a genus termed *Dendracis*, figured by Fr. A. Römer,<sup>3</sup> which occur in the Oligocène of Lattorf, are evidently Stylasterids, and probably members of the genus *Allopora*, in which they have been introduced in the present paper in the list of species, as *Allopora tuberculosa* and *pygmæa*. Some calcareous structures from the *Cenoman* (= middle chalk) figured by the Ritter von Reuss, in the same publication as that containing Römer's paper,<sup>4</sup> and placed with *Heteroporella* as Bryozoa, may very possibly prove allied to *Pliobothrus* on further examination. *Thalamipora*,<sup>5</sup> figured by the same author in the same paper, seems to be a Stylasterid bearing large female ampullæ, present in abundance and agglomerated, the pore systems being all at the ends of the branches, whilst a deep central gastropore in each system is surrounded by a circlet of from five to seven dactylopores. Von Reuss is in great doubt as to the affinities of this form, but concludes that it is a chambered foraminifer. It is probable that now that their importance and structure is more fully known, abundance of fossil Stylasteridæ will be made out. The structure of the Stylasteridæ appears to throw no light upon that of the Graptolites.

<sup>1</sup> Pourtalès, Deep-Sea Corals, p. 83.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, l.c., p. 36.

<sup>3</sup> Fr. A. Römer, Beschreibung der Norddeutschen tertiären Polyparien; Meyer, Palæontographica, Bd. ix. p. 243, taf. xxxix. fig. 15, a, b, c.

<sup>4</sup> Ritter von Reuss, Die Bryozoen des unteren Plänen's; Palæontographica, Bd. xx., taf. xxxiii.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 138.