

the genus *Lepidopora* and *Errina aspera*. Pourtalès originally placed his *Lepidoporas* under the genus *Errina*.

I have examined the structure of the soft parts of *Lepidopora cochleata* (Portalès) in specimens preserved in spirit kindly placed at my disposal by him for the purpose. The specimens were not in very good preservation, but I was able to see that the form very closely resembles *Errina labiata* in the structure both of its cœnosarc and zooids. The dactylozooids are extremely numerous. The gastrozooids have four tentacles. The nematophores are like those of *Errina*. The specimen was a female.

The genus *Stenohelia* (Kent) was originally formed to include *Allopora madeirensis*, which seems to come very near to *Astylus* and *Cryptohelia* in that it has the cyclo-systems all directed towards one face of the flabellum; but the presence of a style in the gastropores is decisive in excluding it from this association, and probably points to the existence in it of a gastrozoid bearing tentacles.

Possibly the name of Verrill's genus *Cyclopora*, founded on the species *Cyclopora bella* [*Stylaster bella* (Dana)] should be substituted for that of *Conopora*, for *Cyclopora bella* appears to be without a style in the gastropore, and *Conopora tenuis* (Moseley) might perhaps be referred naturally to the same genus, but the descriptions in the old terminology are insufficient to determine the point.

The separation of the genera *Allopora* and *Stylaster* is difficult. The different forms of the gastrozooids, and the presence in that of one genus of six, and in that of the other of twelve tentacles, may prove characteristic of the genera. Count Pourtalès sent me specimens of *Stylaster roseus* and *Allopora miniata* in spirit, both species of these genera different from those of which I had determined the anatomy. The soft parts were, unfortunately, badly preserved in the specimens, but the gastrozooids, although their tentacles could not be counted, appeared to correspond in form with those before observed in the other species of the same two genera. A tendency to alternate budding can be made out in all *Alloporas*. It seems probable that the strong tendency to the development of the cyclo-systems on the sides of the branches only in the flabellum will prove a good characteristic for the separation of the *Stylasters* from the *Alloporas*, which would then include all those species in which the faces of the stem and branches were covered with cyclo-systems. The genus *Endohelia* of Milne-Edwards and Haime, as already remarked by Pourtalès¹ and myself,² is not in any way separable from *Cryptohelia*. I have examined the type specimen which was sent to me by Dr H. W. Hubrecht from the Leyden Museum for the purpose, and, in the absence of knowledge of the soft structure, should refer it to *Cryptohelia pudica*. Short characters of the several genera of the Stylasteridæ are given in the tabular synopsis immediately following; more extended descriptions follow.

¹ Deep-Sea Corals, *l.c.*, p. 34.

² H. N. Moseley, On the True Corals dredged by H.M.S. Challenger, Proc. Roy. Soc., No. 170, 1876, p. 557.