Zoology Part VII: Report on Certain HYDROID, ALCYONARIAN, and MADREPORIAN CORALS. By Professor H. N. Mose

branches to a uniform height. All inclined in the directions of the tips of the branches. The elongate cavities, which are extended in the direction of the lengths of the branches, have a defined rounded margin at their ends, situated towards the tips of the branches, but gradually merge at their opposite extremities into the deep and complex hollows by which the surface of the coral is excavated, and which are made up of the confluences of cavities of adjacent nariform projections with the other irregularities of the surface. Dactylopores devoid of styles; two kinds present, larger and smaller. The nariform projections are the outgrown margins of the larger dactylopores, which are continued into the substance of the cœnosteum from the cavities of the projections as tubular slits. The smaller dactylopores have mouths of the same general form as those of the larger ones, but with their longer diameters directed at right angles to these latter. They have their walls fused with those of the nariform projections, or often appear as if excavated in the sides of these. They are of one-third or one-fourth the dimensions of the larger pores. Mouths of the gastropores deeply seated in depressions at the bases of the nariform projections. Circular in outline. Gastropores provided with deeply-seated styles with brush-like tips. No ampullæ in the unique specimen. Soft structures unknown.

6. *Spinipora*, Moseley.[1]

Cœnosteum branching. Branches rounded. Entire surface thickly beset with long spinous projections inclined towards the tips of the branches. Spines conical, grooved deeply on their sides turned towards the tips of the branches, so as to present spout-like openings, which are the mouths of the larger dactylopores. Dactylopores of a smaller kind also present; their mouths appear as minute oval apertures scattered over the bases and sides of the spines. Styles absent in the dactylopores. Gastropores deeply seated in hollows between the bases of the spines, having deeply placed styles. Ampullæ absent in the unique specimen. Dactylozooids of two kinds, the larger attached by elongate bases within the spout-like cavities of the larger dactylopores, incapable of retraction within the pores; the smaller minute, entirely retracted when at rest. Gastrozooids cylindrical, with six tentacles and four basal canals. Gonophores unknown.

7. *Allopora*, Ehrenberg.

Cœnosteum branching, but frequently not so as to form a flabellum. Pores in regular cyclo-systems only, excepting in *Allopora nobilis*, where some of the systems are not perfected. Tendency to alternate gemmation present, but weak, and usually obscured by an abundant growth of cœnenchym. Cyclo-systems always scattered over the faces of the branches, as well as situate at their lateral margins; often entirely sporadic in disposition. Dactylopores with a more or less rudimentary style

[1] Prelim. Report, Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc., 1878, part 2, p. 476.

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