

the border behind this wall all round a narrowed prolongation of the lower chamber of the gastropore passes up, and leads above by a series of offsets to the lower terminations of the tubular portions of the dactylopores, conveying, in the recent condition of the coral, the main canals springing from the gastropore. The support of the lid of the pore system sends a stout prolongation downwards to fuse with the wall of the upper chamber of the gastropore.

G P. Upper chamber of the gastropore.

G P'. Lower chamber of the gastropore.

DP, DP. Dactylopores.

C. Space behind the wall of the upper gastropore chamber leading to the dactylopore tubules.

L. Lid covering the cyclo-system.

Fig. 8. Pore system of *Astylus subviridis* laid open by a vertical incision through the axis and in the direction of the length of the supporting branch.

G P. Upper chamber of the gastropore.

G P'. Lower chamber of the gastropore.

B. Tongue-like process of the lower border of the wall of the upper chamber of the gastropore, which projecting horizontally in the direction, in each system, of the tips of the branches, converts the aperture leading between the two chambers into the form of a horseshoe.

A. Base of the tongue-like process and part of the wall of the upper chamber cut through.

CC. Space behind the wall of the upper gastropore chamber, leading, as in the last figure, to the dactylopores.

G, G. Ampullæ.

Figs. 9-16. Diagrammatic representations of the arrangements of the gastropores and dactylopores in the several genera of Stylasteridæ, to show the manner in which cyclo-systems and their pseudosepta have become developed in this family.

The following letters apply similarly throughout the series :—

G Z. Gastropore.

S. Its style.

D Z. Dactylopore.

Fig. 9. *Sporadopora dichotoma*. The pores of both kinds are irregularly scattered over the surfaces of the cœnosteum.

Fig. 10. *Allopora nobilis*. A number of dactylopores are grouped in a circle around a single centrally placed gastropore.