

- Fig. 11. A system of pores from another part of the same specimen of *Allopora nobilis*. Shallow grooves run from the central gastropore to the encircling dactylopores, a cyclo-system being thus commenced.
- Fig. 12. Horizontal section through the foregoing group at a slight depth from the surface to show the existence of styles in the pores of the dactylozooids.
- Fig. 13. *Allopora profunda*. • The connecting grooves between the pores of the cyclo-system are deeper. The system is regular, and the interval between the dactylopores have all the appearance of septa.
- Fig. 14. *Allopora miniata*. (Copied from Pourtalès, Deep-Sea Corals, pl. iii. fig. 16.) Here the styles of the dactylozooids are brush-like in form, just like those of the gastrozooids.
- Fig. 15. *Astylus subviridis*. There are no styles present in either kind of pore. The pseudoseptal system is complete. The open mouths of the tubular continuations of the dactylopores appear as a circlet of circular openings at the bottoms of the wide pseudo-interseptal spaces. The gastropore has two mouths, an upper circular and wider one, and a deeper constricted opening, which is rendered horseshoe-shaped by the projecting tongue of calcareous matter B.
- Fig. 16. *Distichopora coccinea*. The pores are entirely confined to the central lines of the sides of the branches of the flabelliform coral. The pores here occur in regular straight rows. The gastropores form a median row, and on each side of this is a single row of dactylopores, the mouths of which are elongate in form with their longer axes directed towards the gastropores.

## PLATE III.

Section vertical to the external surface of the decalcified living lamina of *Sporadopora dichotoma*.

The main mass is seen to be composed of a network of ramifying and freely anastomosing canals. The canals are of larger diameter towards the base of the section, where they are continuous with the body cavities of the zooids; but in the most inferior region they are again smaller, being here somewhat atrophied and effete. Towards the outer surface of the coral the canals are of smaller diameter and enclose smaller interspaces than the larger deeper canals. The interspaces throughout the meshwork are, in the recent condition of the coral, filled by the calcareous cœnostœum.

Lying in special cavities of the meshwork are seen a gastrozoid and two dactylozooids in the retracted condition, together with two sets of male gonophores and three nematophores. The calcareous style of the gastrozoid is introduced in order to show the position which it occupies in the retracted condition of the zoid.