

G Z. External opening of the sac of a retracted gastrozoid.

O. Mouth of the gastrozoid.

S. Gastric cavity lined in its upper part by large elongate ovoid gastric cells; in its lower, by ordinary endoderm cells.

T. One of the tentacles of the zoid, of which a pair are seen in section.

M. Longitudinal muscular layer of the zoid. The muscles are continued down on to the four main coenosarcial canals leading from the base of the zoid.

E. Ectoderm layer of the zoid.

C. Cavity of one of the four large canals into which the zoid cavity divides at its base in order to become continuous with the canal system of the coenosarc. This canal is here shown as cut open, and is seen to be lined with endoderm cells, the layer of which is continuous with that lining the zoid cavity.

S'. The calcareous style, here introduced to show the position which it occupies within the cavity of the zoid in the retracted condition of the latter. It is covered by a layer of ectoderm, and the endoderm lining layer of the zoid cavity is reflected over it.

F, F. Walls of the sacs of the zooids.

D Z, D Z. External openings of the sacs of two retracted dactylozooids, one of which is very small, the other of the largest size occurring.

B. Body cavity of the larger dactylozoid. In this zoid the ectoderm, E, is thrown into a series of folds in the retracted condition of the zoid. It presents on its outer surface a continuous layer of nematocysts. The zoid cavity is lined by a thick layer of endoderm. The zoid is attached to the side of the base of its containing sac, and is thus bent upon itself somewhat at its lower region.

R. Retractor muscles, continuations on to the main basal canal of the zoid of the longitudinal muscular layer, which is seen in section in the upper portion of the zoid.

N, N. Nematophores.

D. Surface layer of the ectoderm.

G, G'. Male gonophores. Those on the right seen in complete section, that on the left with its sac only open, the generative masses being left intact. In G a ripe male sac filled with mature spermatozoa is seen situate nearest the surface of the coral, and beneath is an immature gonophore with its centrally placed spadix of endoderm. The axis of the two generative masses not lying in the same plane, the spadix is not seen in the upper riper sac, which is not divided by the section through the axis.