

rounded by a ring of five, six, or seven dactylopores, as shown in the accompanying figure, where the circular groups of minute pores are seen scattered over the coral surface.

The second figure shows, much enlarged, a single system of polyps belonging to one of these pore systems, as it appears when the polyps are fully protruded from their pores and expanded. Beneath is seen shaded dark part of the canal mesh-work, which maintains the general circulation of the colony. From this stands up in the centre, the short and stout gastrozoid with its four tentacles, and dark stomach cavity seen through the walls of its body, and its mouth at its summit. Around are grouped five dactylozooids, each with many tentacles, but without any mouth or stomach. One of the dactylozooids is seen bending over to feed the gastrozoid of the system.

Marvellous as is the completeness in the division of labour in the *Millepora* Colony, this is far surpassed in the case of the *Stylasteridæ*, another family of stony corals, which, as I found to my astonishment, is also like the family *Milleporidæ*, Hydroid in structure.

In the *Stylasteridæ* there is a canal network and common circulation in each colony essentially similar to that in the *Milleporidæ*. Two kinds of polyps also, mouth-bearing and mouthless, are present. The dactylozooids are, however, entirely devoid of tentacles, and are reduced to simple long tapering bodies, just like the tentacles of Sea Anemones in appearance, and performing the same functions. The gastrozooids alone bear tentacles around their mouths, and in some genera even they have lost their tentacles, and the entire colony is thus devoid of these appendages. In some genera there are two kinds of dactylozooids, smaller and larger, the latter evidently intended to be enabled to better catch food by means of their long reach, the former probably to deliver the food so caught to the mouth-bearing polyp.

The accompanying woodcut shows the principal living structures as they exist in one of the more simple genera of the *Stylasteridæ*, namely, the genus *Errina*. The various component structures are displayed as they are seen when the calcareous skeleton of the coral has been removed by the action of acids, and the remaining soft tissues have been cut through in a direction at right angles to the surface of the coral. The calcareous style is introduced into the drawing in order to show its relation to the gastrozoid. In the case of the *Milleporidæ*, the mode of reproduction is not known; it is possible that they produce free-swimming *Medusæ*. In that of the *Stylasteridæ*, on the other hand, the process is well under-