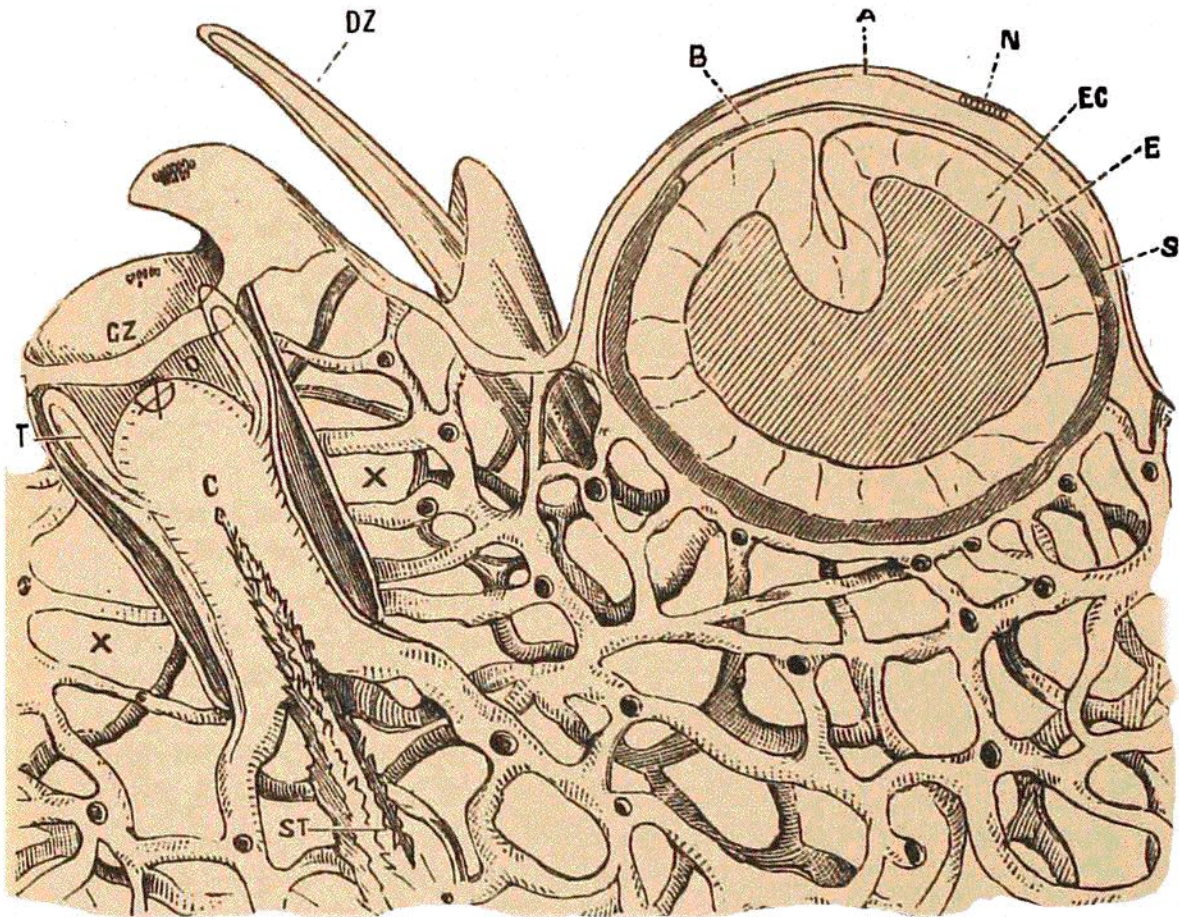


stood. Each colony or coral stock is of a separate sex, either male or female. In the female stocks, eggs are developed within special chambers hollowed out in the calcareous skeleton of the stock, and protected by a wall of hard coral, which often projects on the surfaces of the branches, so that the breeding chambers (*ampullæ*) show themselves to the naked eye like small warts on the coral twigs. Each egg is developed within the chamber into a cylindrical larva (*planula*), which is set free



VERTICAL SECTION THROUGH THE LIVING TISSUES OF ERRINA LABIATA GREATLY MAGNIFIED, AND WITH ALL THE CALCAREOUS SKELETON EXCEPT THE STYLE REMOVED.

The mass is seen to be made up of a network of canals, which canals are shown in many places cut across. On the left is a gastrozoid, *gz*, cut through, showing two of its four tentacles, *t*, its stomach cavity, *c*, and its style, *st*. Large canals pass from the stomach cavity to join the general canal network. The gastrozoid is withdrawn within its sac, which lines the gastropore, the wall of which is removed. To the right of the gastrozoid is seen a single dactylozoid, *dz*, partly protruded from its sac. On the extreme right is seen an embryo or planula doubled up within the ampullar sac and cut through. The planula is mature and nearly ready for escape; *e* Endoderm of the planula; *ec* ectoderm; *s* spadix; *b* layer of ectoderm covering the planula; *a* layer of soft tissue in the wall of the ampulla; *n* nematophore.

when mature, and swimming off fixes itself and develops a new stock by growing and budding.

The nurse structures on which the eggs are developed re-