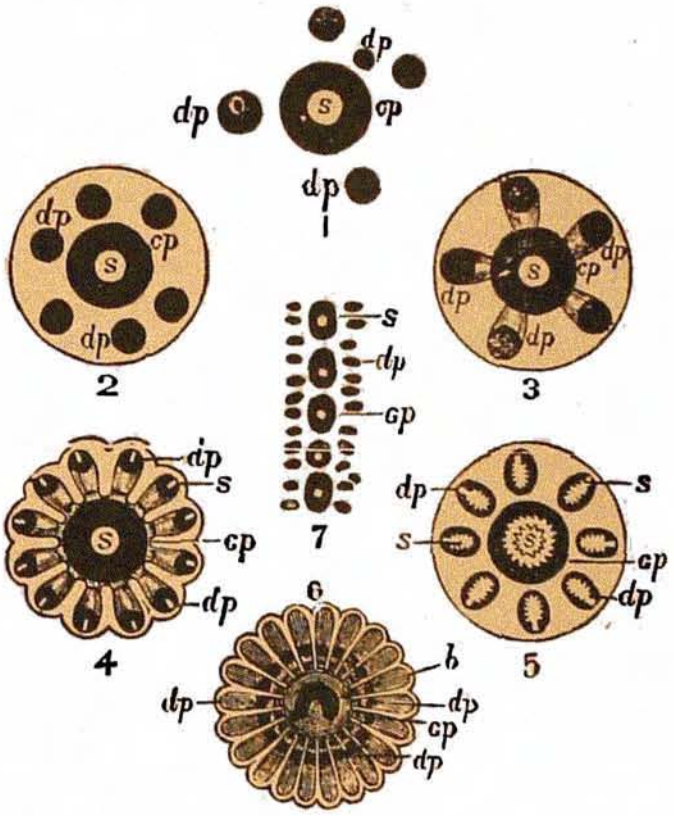
tentacular zooids to feed the mouth-bearing zooid in the gastropore.

A more complete development of radiate systems occurs in another species of Allopora (*A. profunda*), as shown in Fig. 4. Here 12 dactylopores surround each gastropore, and the grooves are much deepened. The dactylopores in this case have small rudimentary styles, which structures are usually confined to the gastropores. In *Allopora miniacea* (Fig. 5), the styles in the dactylopores are large, and have brush-like tips like the styles of the gastropores.



DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING THE SUCCESSIVE STAGES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CYCLOSYSTEMS OF THE STYLASTERIDÆ.

1 In Sporadopora dichtoma. 2, 3 Allopora nobilis. 4 Allopora profunda. 5 Allopora miniacea. 6 Astylus subviridis. 7 Distichopora coccinea. *s* Style; *dp* dactylopore; *gp* gastropore; *d* in fig. 6, inner horseshoe-shaped mouth of gastropore.

In the genus *Astylus*, neither kind of pore has a style, the radiate arrangement is most complete, and the highest condition of development of the circular systems of zooids (cyclosystems) is arrived at. These radiate cyclosystems in the *Stylasteridæ* so closely simulate in appearance the cups of ordinary Anthozoan corals with their radiate septa, that they were always supposed to be of the same essential nature as these latter, until dissection of the soft structures of the animals of which they are the skeleton, revealed their real significance.