

Milaschewitsch, D'Archiardi; and Duncan's book on British fossil corals has enjoyed a wide circulation. Quenstedt alone adheres both in his text-books and his *Palæontology of Germany* (vol. vii., 1889) to the old system of Ehrenberg, and continues to group the Bryozoa along with the corals.

A short but very important paper was published in 1869 by A. Kunth. This observer pointed out the fundamental difference in the method according to which new septa had developed in the Palæozoic group of the Rugosa, as compared with the order of intussusception of the septa in the younger corals; and he showed how with this difference was associated the bilateral symmetry of the Rugose corals on the one hand, and the radial symmetry of the younger corals. After the publication of Kunth's memoir, the Rugose corals, also known under the synonyms of "Tetracorallia" or "Pterocorallia," were treated as an independent group in the classification of corals, distinct from the younger group of "Hexacorallia," for which Milne-Edwards' and Haime's observations still held good. Kunth's work gave a new impulse to the study of the Rugose group of Palæozoic corals, and was followed by a number of special memoirs, those of Dybowski, Nicholson, Schlüter, Lindström, and Frech, among many others.

In 1872, Lacaze-Duthiers made known his valuable embryological investigations, which necessitated a new revision of the laws of septal symmetry enunciated by Milne-Edwards and Haime. The discoveries made by L. Agassiz and Moseley regarding the zoological relationship of *Millepora* and *Heliopora* entirely overthrew the group of *Tabulata* as it had been defined in the system of Milne-Edwards and Haime. And Dybowski, Roemer, Nicholson, and other leading authorities on Palæozoic corals then endeavoured by the most detailed investigations of the growth-relations, the organisation, and finer structure, to explain the remarkable diversity of forms comprised in this group.

The microscopic structure of the calcareous skeleton had been little taken into consideration by Milne-Edwards and Haime. In 1865, Kölliker first directed attention to it; in 1882, there followed almost simultaneously the works of Pratz and Koch, showing illustrations of microscopic sections, and a similar method was followed by Nicholson, Frech, Volz, Felix, Struve, and others. The most comprehensive investigation into the microscopic structure of the skeleton of living and