

fossil corals has been contributed by Maria M. Ogilvie (1896). Upon the basis of her comparative microscopic researches, the authoress suggested certain classificatory reforms which appear to weaken very materially the strong distinctions previously drawn between the Tetracorallia and Hexacorallia, as well as between the Hexacorallian sub-divisions of Aporosa and Perforata. The special examination of a large number of intermediate forms among Jurassic corals also enabled her to bring forward many evidences of the phylogenetic relationship of Tetracorallian and Hexacorallian types.

After Moseley (1877) had published his treatise on Millepora, and in the same year J. Carter had pointed out the close relationship of *Hydractinia*, *Parkeria*, and *Stromatopora*, a number of organisms which had been consigned variously to the Bryozoa, and sometimes to the group of Foraminifera, were recognised as Hydrozoa. Steinmann (1878) and Canavari (1893) described new fossil genera from Jurassic and Cretaceous deposits, Bargatzki (1881) described the Stromatoporoids in the Devonian series in the Rhineland, and Nicholson (1886-92) published a monograph of all known Stromatoporoids. The *Graptolites*, an extinct group of Hydrozoa confined to the oldest fossiliferous deposits (Silurian and Cambrian), have been the subject of very careful palæontological investigations. They were taken for Cephalopods by Wahlenberg and Schlotheim, and for Foraminifera by Quenstedt, while others placed them amongst Alcyonarians. Portlock (1843) was the first to recognise their resemblance to the Sertularians. Barrande published (1850) the earliest detailed account of the Bohemian Graptolites, but still compared them with the Pennatulids. The works of Suess, Scharenberg, Geinitz, and Richter extended the knowledge of Graptolites only in a moderate degree; on the other hand, an excellent monograph of the Graptolites occurring in the "Quebec Series" of rocks was contributed by J. Hall in 1865, adding a number of new, well-preserved species to the group, and affording much important information regarding the organisation and zoological position of Graptolites.

In the year 1872 Nicholson gave an admirable survey of all the facts known about Graptolites, and in 1873 the first communications appeared by Lapworth. The researches of this acute observer were continued until 1882, and revealed many new and important data respecting the structure, the