

cardinal second, and the cervical pores third; but it seems that this succession is often altered, and that the cardinal pores (the largest), appear first, the jugular pores (in front of them) second, and the cervical pores third (or perhaps sometimes in the inverse succession).

The Cortiniscida, the second subfamily of Semantida, differ from the preceding Semantiscida in the possession of three typical basal feet, which are probably inherited from the Cortinida, and perhaps indirectly from the Plagonida (*Plagoniscus*). The simplest and the most important form of this second family is *Cortiniscus* (Pl. 92, figs. 11–13), differing from its probable ancestral form, *Cortina*, in the development of a basal ring, produced by horizontal union of the basal apophyses. The three typical feet are the same as in all triradiate NASSELLARIA, two paired pectoral feet (p_1, p_{11}) diverging on the anterior base of the sagittal ring, whilst the odd caudal foot (c) lies on its posterior base in the sagittal plane and appears as a basal prolongation of the dorsal rod of the sagittal ring; the upper part of the dorsal rod is usually prolonged into an ascending apical horn. In *Stephaniscus* (Pl. 92, figs. 14, 15) four basal feet are visible, an anterior or sternal foot (z) being added as a prolongation of the basal rod of the ring, opposite to the caudal foot. Finally, *Semantiscus* (Pl. 92, figs. 16–18) is distinguished by the possession of six divergent basal feet, probably identical with those of all six-radiate NASSELLARIA; three of these may be regarded as primary and per-radial, the odd caudal and the paired pectoral feet; the three other intercalated as secondary or interradiial feet, the odd sternal (z) and the paired tergal feet (t_1, t_{11}).

The basal plate of these Cortiniscida exhibits the same important differences as in the preceding Semantiscida, either one, or two, or three pairs of basal gates being developed. But there occur also in some species (mainly in *Cortiniscus*) only three basal gates, an odd anterior (between the two pectoral feet and a connecting horizontal bar), and two paired posterior (between the two pectoral and the odd caudal foot). It requires further accurate researches to solve the important problem, what the true homologies of these typical basal pores and the separating bars are in the different genera of Semantida. In *Semantiscus* there are three pairs of basal pores in the horizontal seal, corresponding to those of *Semantidium*, and the radial rods or bars between these are the basal parts of the six radial feet; therefore the odd caudal foot (t) seems to be the posterior, and the odd sternal foot (z) the anterior prolongation of the basal part of the primary sagittal ring; the two paired anterior or pectoral feet (p_1, p_{11}) the prolongations of the coracal rods (e) and the two paired posterior or tergal feet (t_1, t_{11}), the prolongations of the scapular rods (g). But it is not yet certain whether these six radial feet and the separating gates of the basal plate are all the same and truly homologous in all six-radiate NASSELLARIA. In every case the comparative study of the Semantida is of the highest value for the accurate knowledge of the MONOPYLEA.