

- Autodermalia*.—Dermalia which lie either completely, or at least with their axial cross, in the dermal membrane.
- Hypodermalia*.—Dermalia which lie with their tangential rays more or less closely beneath the dermal membrane.
- Gastralia*.—All the spicules which stand in a definite relation to the gastral membrane.
- Autogastralia*.—Gastralia which lie either completely, or at least with their axial cross, in the gastral membrane.
- Hypogastralia*.—Gastralia which lie with their tangential rays close beneath the gastral membrane.
- Canalaria*.—Spicules whose axial cross lies in the membrane which lines the efferent canals.
- Parenchymalia*.—All spicules which are confined to the parenchyma of the soft parts, and which belong neither to the dermal nor to the gastral membrane.
- Dictyonalia*.—The parenchymalia which become fused to form the continuous skeletal framework of the Dictyonina.
- Principalia*.—The more or less strong parenchymalia which, in certain circumstances, become fused by siliceous matter, and which constitute the supporting framework of the Lyssacina.
- Comitalia*.—Thin parenchymalia which are very closely apposed to the principalia.
- Intermedia*.—Parenchymalia situated between the principalia or dictyonalia.