

becular network :—(1) simple oxyhexasters which are always beset with pointed spines ; (2) discohexasters of various sorts, including isolated forms with short principal rays and six to ten long markedly divergent terminals, in some cases strongly developed (Pl. CIV. fig. 7), and in others quite thin and delicate (Pl. CIV. fig. 5). There is, on the other hand, a very abundant occurrence of discohexasters in which each of the long principals bears a tuft of six to ten, slightly divergent, fine, moderately long terminals (Pl. CIV. fig. 6). Here and there (3) graphiohexasters occur, with short principal rays and very long, extremely delicate, slightly undulating terminals, which form a loose divergent tuft on each principal (Pl. CIV. fig. 4). In some places as a support to the dermal membrane of the tubes, moderately strong oxypentacts occur with a hypodermal radial ray, usually somewhat elongated. While the internal portion of their rays is usually smooth, the outer ends are more or less abundantly beset with pointed tubercles. A rounded-off rudiment of a sixth (distal radial) ray is of very frequent occurrence, and of variable size. In structure and size resembling these hypodermalia, hypogastral pentacts occur with their tangential rays in the gastral membrane. On the external limiting membrane of the capsule there is a layer of hypodermal pentacts which entirely resemble those above described. On the inner surface of the capsule there is in many places no special skeleton, while other regions exhibit a layer of large oxypentacts with toothed ends to the rays, and arranged in contrast to the former pentacts with the radial unpaired ray directed outwards. The strands of tissue between the two parallel limiting lamellæ of the capsule contain either no spicules at all, or in certain positions somewhat long straight rough diaacts, with central swelling, and pointed or slightly rounded toothed extremities.