PLATE III.

Fig. 1. Oxyhexaster from the parenchyma of the side wall; × 300.

Figs. 2–10. Various endings of the rays of larger spicules; × 100.

Fig. 11. Floricome; × 300.

Fig. 12. Triact from the side wall, with two long straight rays in one axis, and a shorter somewhat curved third ray. All the free extremities are thickened and spindle-shaped, and beset with teeth; × 100.

Fig. 13. Oxypentact from the lateral wall, with a long, slightly curved radial, and four shorter tangential rays, disposed at right angles, and of equal length; × 100.

Fig. 14. Compact hexact with two terminally club-shaped and rounded rays, and four becoming uniformly narrower to the truncated ends; × 100.

Fig. 15. Simple, regular, somewhat slender oxyhexact from the parenchyma of the side wall; × 100.

Fig. 16. Hypodermal oxypentact with a much elongated and slightly curved proximal radial ray; × 100.

Fig. 17. Pentact with rough pointed ends on all the rays, of which four, lying in one plane, belong to two axes crossed at right angles, and are of equal length and straight, while the fifth ray is shorter, somewhat curved, and at right angles to the above-mentioned plane; × 100.

Fig. 18. Strongly developed regular hexact with somewhat truncated ends to the elongated conical rays; × 100.

Fig. 19. Strongly developed triact in which the three elongated conical rays are terminally somewhat rounded off. Two rays lie in a straight line, while the third, which is somewhat thicker, stands at right angles. A trace of an undeveloped fourth ray is seen opposite the third, as a protuberance, into which a short rudimentary canal enters; × 100.

Fig. 20. Tetract with rough ends. Two long straight rays lie in the same axis. Two other, shorter but unequal, straight rays lie at right angles to one another and to the last ray; × 100.

Fig. 21. Oxydiact with the somewhat curved rays in one axis. A spindle-shaped swelling in the middle exhibits four rudiments of canals, disposed at right angles, the last traces of the other four undeveloped rays; × 100.

Fig. 22. Oxypentact of anchor form, with one very long ray and four shorter equal rays, with a marked hook-shaped curvature. From the upper portion of the root-tuft of a young specimen; × 100.

Fig. 23. Pentact of anchor form from the root-tuft. At the end of the long, smooth, straight principal there are four equal, short, hook-shaped anchor rays; × 100.

Fig. 24. Compact pentact in which one unpaired ray is thickened into a club at the end and roughened, while the other four straight rays, at right angles to the above, lie in one plane and have rounded ends; × 100.

Fig. 25. Triact with curved rays with rough ends, two of unequal length in one axis, with the third and shortest at right angles; × 100.

Fig. 26. Triact with approximately equal and straight rays, two of which lie in the same axis; × 100.

Fig. 27. Compact tetract with four unequal rounded rays in one plane; × 100.

Fig. 28. Compact tetract in which two of the rays, lying in the same axis and in a straight line, are of equal length and truncated, while of the two rays in the other cross axis, one is longer and terminally truncated, while the fourth is much shorter and rounded off like a club; × 100.

Fig. 29. An anchor needle from the basal root-tuft, representing a diact in which the two rays are in one axis and straight, but beset with proximally curved lateral teeth. While the one proximal ray is very long and terminally pointed, the distal is short and ends in an anchor-shaped expansion with eight recurved, paddle-shaped, anchor teeth. In this anchor-shaped expansion the axial canal breaks up into a tuft of terminal canals. Somewhat above the inferior extremity is seen the axial intersection of the central canal, representing the centre of the diact; × 300.