

PLATE V.

PAGE

Representation of entire specimen and isolated portions of *Euplectella suberea*,  
Wyv. Thomson, . . . . .

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- Fig. 1. Restoration of the whole sponge, formed by combining the various fragments; natural size.
- Fig. 2. Oxyhexaster from the trabecular framework of the side wall;  $\times 500$ .
- Fig. 3. Fragment of a rosette, probably not belonging to *Euplectella suberea*, but extrinsically intruded;  $\times 500$ .
- Fig. 4. Fragment of a gastral floricome;  $\times 500$ .
- Fig. 5. Fragment of a dermal floricome;  $\times 500$ .
- Fig. 6. Part of a diact lying close to the distal ray of a large principal hexact;  $\times 500$ .
- Fig. 7. Rough diact with rounded extremities and with four tubercles markedly projecting from the axial cross; from the circular membrane of a parietal aperture;  $\times 500$ .
- Fig. 8. Fragment of a discohexaster, probably not belonging to *Euplectella suberea*, but extrinsically intruded;  $\times 500$ .
- Fig. 9. Fragment of a doubtful rosette, perhaps extrinsically intruded;  $\times 500$ .
- Figs. 10, 11. Ends of various median-sized spicules;  $\times 500$ .
- Fig. 12. Inside of the lateral wall; natural size.
- Fig. 13. Hypodermal pentact;  $\times 50$ .
- Fig. 14. Long comital diact;  $\times 50$ .
- Fig. 15. Principal pentacts in natural disposition;  $\times 3$ .
- Figs. 16–20. Median-sized loose spicules of the parenchyma of the wall;  $\times 50$ .
- Fig. 21. Fragment of a diact with four projecting central tubercles;  $\times 500$ .

This plate was executed under Sir Wyville Thomson's direction.