

PLATE XXXI.

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Figs. 1-6. *Discodermia ornata*,

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Figure 1. Skeleton of the sponge; nat. size.

„ 2-6. Spicules—

Figs. 2, 2a. Oxeas; $\times 95$.

„ 3, 3a, 3b. Microxeas; 3a, centroclinate; 3b, centrotylote; $\times 360$.

„ 4. Microstrongyles; $\times 360$.

„ 5, 5a-5d. Discotriaenes; $\times 95$.

Figs. 6, 6a-6c. Tetracrepid desmas; fig. 6b shows on the right the character of the zygosis; fig. 6c shows a tetroradial cavity produced by an enlargement of the canal of the crepis; $\times 73$.

Figs. 7-12. *Neosiphonia superstes*,

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„ 7, 7a, 7b. The sponge; figs. 7 and 7b seen from opposite sides, 7a, from above; nat. size.

„ 8-12. Spicules—

Fig. 8. Oxea; $\times 38$.

„ 9, 9a. Spirasters; $\times 360$.

„ 10. Dichotriaene; $\times 95$.

„ 10a. Trichotriaene; $\times 95$.

Figs. 11, 11a. The desma; fig. 11 seen by reflected light; $\times 73$.

„ 12, 12a. Examples of the mode of zygosis; $\times 150$.