

PLATE XXXII.

PAGE

Figs. 1-11. *Discodermia discifurca*, 292

Figure 1. Sponge; nat. size.

„ 2. Section at right angles to the surface, showing the skeleton of the sponge with the phyllotriænes in place, clothed by an incrusting Monaxonid; $\times 63$.

„ 3. Section through part of the choanosome; $\times 292$.

„ 4-11. Spicules—

Figs. 4, 5. Tetracrepid desma; $\times 86$.

„ 6. An abnormal form of desma, with only three epactines; $\times 86$.

Figs. 7-9. Different forms of phyllotriæne; $\times 86$.

„ 10. Microxea; $\times 292$.

„ 11. Microstrongyle; $\times 292$.

Figs. 12-25. *Discodermia panoplia*, 295

„ 12. The sponge; nat. size.

„ 13-20. Spicules—

Fig. 13. Tetracrepid desma; $\times 63$.

„ 14. A part of the desma more highly magnified, to show the character of the syzygial tubercles; $\times 125$.

„ 15-19. Discotriænes; figs. 15-17, $\times 49$; figs. 18, 19, $\times 63$.

Fig. 20. Discotriænes of the superficial and immediately underlying layer from near the base of the sponge, showing the zygoxis of the desmas of the latter layer; $\times 125$.

„ 21. Poral surface of the sponge, showing the poral sinuses of the discotriænes; $\times 37$.

„ 22. A part of the oscular surface with the superficial discotriænes removed, to show the nature of the rhabdal sinuses; $\times 49$.

„ 23. Ocular surface; $\times 37$.

„ 24. A fragment of skeleton from a cavity in the limestone on which the sponge is attached, to show the modifications undergone by the syzygial tubercles, which have become flattened and laminar; $\times 63$.

„ 25. A young discotriæne; $\times 63$.