

PLATE XXXVII.

Siphonidium capitatum,

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Figure 1. The sponge; nat. size.

„ 2-21. Spicules—

Fig. 2. Ectosomal desma; $\times 292$.

„ 3-8. Various forms of choanosomal desma; $\times 95$. Fig. 3 represents a form frequently assumed when the desma occurs immediately below the external surface.

„ 9-15. A series of young desmas, arranged in the order of age; fig. 9 represents an example scarcely advanced beyond the stage of crepis, in fig. 14 the crepis is to be seen in the

middle of the spicule. Fig. 9 $\times 200$, figs. 10-12 $\times 360$, figs. 13, 14 $\times 200$, fig. 15 $\times 95$.

Figs. 16, 17. Three examples of the oxytylote, showing the much enlarged axial canal; $\times 200$.

„ 18-20. The tylote terminations of other examples; $\times 200$.

„ 21. Desmas in zygosis; on the right lower corner of the figure a small secondary desma is to be seen; $\times 95$.

„ 22. The skeleton of the terminal part of one half of one of the tubular processes of the sponge, cut longitudinally; $\times 95$.

„ 23. Transverse section through the wall of one of the tubes; $\times 73$. The thin line tinted brown and blue situated to the right, separated from the rest of the section, represents the displaced outer membrane which bounds the exterior of the sponge.

„ 24. Part of a transverse section, to show the collenchymatous layer in the interior of the tube; $\times 49$.

„ 25. Section through the choanosome, showing flagellated chambers; $\times 292$.

„ 26. Vacuolar structure seen in the collenchyma of fig. 24; $\times 292$.

„ 27. Vacuolated tissue lying below the external membrane of the sponge; $\times 360$.