

The different parts of the triæne (Fig. XI.) are distinguished as follows:—The “rhabdome” (shaft) which corresponds to nearly the whole of the primitive rhabdus, *i.e.*, the whole of the esactine and the acladose portion of the ecactine, and the “cladome” which consists of the three cladi (rays, teeth, arms). The point at which the axial rods of the cladi originate from that of the rhabdome is the “genesis cladi” or cladal origin.

The cladi may themselves subdivide once, twice, or oftener; usually dichotomously in one plane. The proximal or undivided part of a cladus is then distinguished as the protocladus, the distal division, in the case of a dichotomous cladus as the deuterocladus,

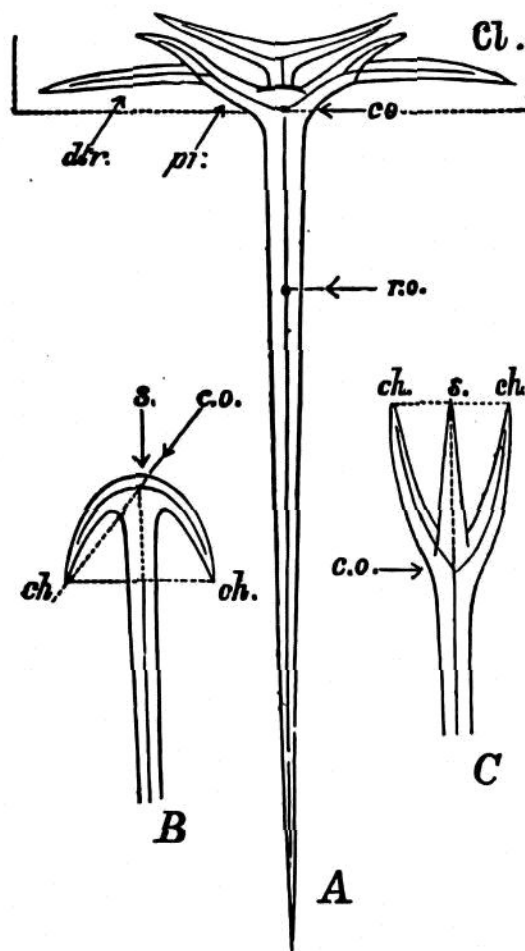


FIG. XI.—A. Dichotriæne; *r.o.*, origin of the rhabdome; *c.o.*, origin of the cladome; *Cl.*, the cladome (this is included by the dotted lines, the rest of the spicule is the rhabdome); *pr.*, protocladus; *dtr.*, deuterocladus. B. Anatriæne; *c.o.*, cladal origin; *ch.-ch.*, chord; *ch.-c.o.*, length of cladus; dotted line from *s.* to the chord, sagitta. C. Protriæne; *c.o.*, cladal origin; *c.o.-s.*, sagitta; *ch.-ch.*, chord.

in a twice dichotomous cladus as the tritocladus, and in a thrice dichotomous cladus, the tetracladus.

An imaginary straight line joining the ends of two of the cladi is termed the *chord*.

A perpendicular from the origin of the cladome to the chord is the *sagitta*.

A straight line drawn from the cladal origin to the end of a cladus is taken as its length.

The length of the cladus, of the chord, and of the sagitta are the chief elements in the measurement of the cladome.