

9. *Amphitriæne* (Fig. X., *o*).—Both actines of a rhabdome terminate in a cladome.

The cladome of one end may be similar or dissimilar to that of the other (homopolar and heteropolar amphitriænes). Thus the cladome at one end may be dichoclados, and at the other simply clados.

It will be observed that in the case of the triæne we have followed a different method to that we pursued in the case of the simple rhabdus; since we have here retained the prefix "amphi-," and as a matter of fact left some such prefix as "mono-" to be understood in the case of the other triænes; this is done as a matter of convenience, the monotriænes being the prevalent forms, and the amphitriænes of rare occurrence; thus there is convenience in dispensing with the prefix "mono-," as its place can be better occupied.

10. *Centrotriæne* (Pl. XXXV. fig. 23).—The cladi arise from the centre of the rhabdome, *i.e.*, the actinal and cladal centres correspond. Though the cladi thus become geometrically actines, we shall continue to speak of them as cladi, since they are differentiated from those of the rhabdome as well as homologous with the cladi of other triænes.

In some cases the triæne is reduced by the loss of one or two of its cladi, it then becomes a diæne or monæne as the case may be; the varieties of these reduced forms are denoted like those of the triæne by the prefixes "pro-," "ana-," &c.

We now pass on to the classification of the monaxon Monactine, or Style.

Forms of the Style.

1. *Style* (*stilus*, a style, Vosmaer) (Fig. X., *g*).

When the single actine is strongylate at the origin and oxeate at the termination the term style is used without qualification.

2. *Tylostyle*.—A style which is tylote at the origin (Fig. X., *h*).

Both the rhabdus and the style may differ in other respects as well as in the character of the termination: such differences are indicated by descriptive additions; thus they may be fusiform, cylindrical, or nearly conical, or immeasurably thin (trichodal, *τριχωδης*, hair-like), smooth or spined, and if spined partially or wholly. The spines also differ in character: they may be large, small, erect or inclined, sharply pointed or rounded off, and so forth; for very minute spines Carter uses the term "microspines"; I have not felt at liberty to adopt this term, although it has the temptation of brevity, because it is a hybrid of Greek and Latin.