

## NOMENCLATURE AND TECHNICAL EXPRESSIONS.

- Dermal membrane*.—The external limiting membrane, through the pores of which the water enters the body.
- Dermal pores*.—The large and small pores which perforate the dermal membrane.
- Subdermal trabeculæ*.—The delicate strands of tissue which form an irregular framework extending between the dermal membrane and the chamber layer.
- Subdermal trabecular space*.—The space between the dermal membrane and the chamber layer, and partly traversed by the subdermal trabecular framework.
- Chamber layer*.—The more or less folded layer of adjacent ciliated chambers.
- Connecting membrane*.—The continuation of the chamber wall, stretched between the terminal openings of the chambers.
- Chamber pores*.—The small round apertures in the chamber wall.
- Gastral membrane*.—The internal limiting membrane directly surrounding the gastral space.
- Gastral pores*.—The pores of very varied size which perforate the gastral membrane.
- Subgastral trabeculæ*.—The delicate strands of tissue which are united into an irregular framework, extending between the chamber layer and the gastral membrane, and also frequently into the efferent canals.
- Subgastral trabecular space*.—The space between the chamber layer and the gastral membrane, which is partly traversed by the subgastral trabecular framework.
- Terminal sieve-plate*.—A sieve-like perforated plate, which extends over the broad terminal opening of many tubular or cup-shaped Hexactinellida.
- Parietal gaps*.—Apertures over the whole external wall of the Sponge, through which the space within communicates directly with the surrounding medium.
- Membrane of the parietal gaps*.—An iris-like, circular membrane stretched across the gaps, with circular bands of muscular fibres, by means of which the orifice may be narrowed or entirely shut.
- Covering plate*.—A porous plate which surrounds like a capsule the body of some forms with tubular framework, and which is united only to the terminal oscular opening of the tube.
- Spiculum*.—Every independent and originally isolated skeletal element.
- Principal ray*.—The primary ray which springs directly from the central nodal point of a spicule.
- Terminal ray*.—The branch or secondary ray springing from the outer end of a principal.
- Hexact, pentact, tetract, triact, diact, monact*.—Nouns and adjectives used to designate the spicules according to the number of their principal rays.