

KEY FOR THE DETERMINATION OF GENERA AND SPECIES.

This Table includes those living Hexactinellida in which the structure is sufficiently well known to admit of accurate characterisation.

	PAGE AND PLATE
A. With amphidiscs and without hexasters,	I.
B. Without amphidiscs and with hexasters,	VII.
I. AMPHIDISOPHORA, including the single family Hyalonematidæ.	
Cup-shaped (exceptionally plate- or ear-shaped) body with a simple round sharply contoured terminal oscular region,	II.
Elongated club-shaped body with internal anastomosing tubular network and narrow lateral oscular zones,	<i>Semperella schultzei</i> , 261 LI., LII.
II. HYALONEMATINÆ.	
A slender, long, very sharply defined basal tuft of spicules with four-toothed anchor spicules (<i>Hyalonema</i> , Gray),	III.
A broad, short, less sharply separated basal tuft of spicules with bidentate anchor spicules,	IV.
III. <i>Hyalonema</i> .	
The rays of the small parenchymal oxyhexacts are altogether straight,	1
Some of the small parenchymal oxyhexacts have straight rays, while others are distinctly curved,	6
The rays of the small parenchymal oxyhexacts are altogether curved,	12
1 The outer ends of the rays of the small parenchymal oxyhexacts bear outwardly bent lateral spines,	<i>Hyalonema cebuense</i> , 228
The rays of the small parenchymal oxyhexacts have no curved lateral spines, and are either perfectly smooth or slightly rough,	2
2 Sponge-body of a perfectly conical form with oscular sieve-plate on the broad upper end. The small parenchymal oxyhexacts are rough,	3
Sponge not exactly conical but more or less swollen out. The parenchymal oxyhexacts are smooth,	4
3 The terminal umbels of the larger amphidiscs have slender, pointed marginal rays,	<i>Hyalonema poculum</i> , 208 XXXIII.
The terminal umbels of the larger amphidiscs bear broad, shovel-shaped, marginal rays,	<i>Hyalonema conus</i> , 209 XXXIII.
4 The dermal pinuli have short, somewhat closely appressed lateral spines on the projecting ray, which is always slender and usually ends in a long drawn out point,	<i>Hyalonema thomsonii</i> , 211 XXXIV.
The dermal pinuli have a broad, superiorly truncate, radial ray with long distant lateral spines. There is no oscular sieve-plate,	5