

each end a *rhabdus amphitornota* results, which we shall call a "tornote." The corresponding equivalent used by Bowerbank is "hastately pointed." Although the adjective "tornote" is here used in a substantive sense, it will not be necessary to convert it into "tornotate" when used adjectively, the context will always make sufficiently clear the sense in which it is used.

3. *Strongyle* (στρογγύλος, η, ον, rounded) (Fig. X., c). A rhabdus well rounded off at each end. It will be convenient to convert this into "strongylate" when it is used as an adjective. Bowerbank's term for strongylate is "cylindrical."

4. *Tylote* (τύλωτός, knobbed; ρόπαλα τυλωτά, clubs knobbed with iron) (Fig. X., d). A rhabdus terminating in a knob-like thickening at each end. No change will be made in the form of this word when it is used adjectively. The corresponding term used by Bowerbank is "bicapitate cylindrical."

(b) Forms of rhabdus with dissimilar terminations—

5. *Strongyloxea*.—A rhabdus with a strongylate esactine and oxeate ecactine. This corresponds to one form of Bowerbank's "acute."

6. *Tylotoxea* (Fig. X., f).—The esactine of the rhabdus is tylote, and the ecactine oxeate. This corresponds to one form of Bowerbank's "spinulate."

7. *Oxystrongyle*.—The esactine is oxeate and the ecactine strongylate. This form is not distinguished by Bowerbank from the strongyloxea (acute, Bowerbank).

8. *Oxytylote* (Fig. X., e).—The esactine is oxeate, and the ecactine tylote. This form is not distinguished by Bowerbank from the tylotoxea (acute, Bowerbank).

9. *Oxyclad* (οξύς, κλάδος, ό, a young branch). The esactine is oxeate, the ecactine terminates in two or more secondary actines or "cladi."

10. *Strongyloclad*.—The esactine is strongylate, the ecactine cladose.

11. *Tyloclad*.—The esactine is tylote and the ecactine cladose. This and the two preceding terms will require to be used but seldom, since the number of cladi is usually three, and in this case, that of the most commonly characteristic spicule of the Tetractinellida, a special term will be used to designate the spicule, as in the following paragraph.

*The Triæne*¹ (τρίαινα, η, a trident).

This is a special case of the cladose rhabdus, in which the number of cladi proceeding from the ecactine is limited to three, which make with each other an angle of 120°.

¹ Although the triæne is here regarded as derived from a rhabdus by the appearance of three branches at its distal termination, yet the terminology employed does not exclude the other way of regarding it which is advocated by Vosmaer, for if as Vosmaer—possibly quite rightly—supposes it has been derived from a tetraxon, still the three distal actines—as they would be called on this theory—have become so far differentiated that they require to be distinguished, and may without prejudice be spoken of as branches or cladi.