

are equal and similar (Isopolar), in the other of which they are different (Allopolar); in the former the two halves of the body, which are separated by the equatorial plane (or the largest transverse plane, perpendicular to the principal axis), are equal, in the latter unequal. Among the isopolar uniaxial ground-forms (*Monaxonia isopola*) may be mentioned the ellipsoidal, spheroidal, lenticular, &c.; to the allopolar uniaxial forms (*Monaxonia allopola*) belong the conical, hemispherical, ovoid, &c. In the same way the pyramidal ground-forms with crossed axes are divisible into two groups, according as the two poles of the principal axis are equal or not. The ground-form of the former is the double pyramid, that of the latter the single pyramid. Both the double and the single pyramids may again be subdivided, each into two important lesser groups, the regular and the amphitheet. In the first division the equatorial plane of the double and the basal plane of the single pyramid is a regular polygon (square, &c.), whilst in the other division it is an elongated or amphitheet polygon (rhombus, &c.); the crossed axes are equal in the former, unequal in the latter. (See *Gener. Morphol.*, Bd. i. pp. 416-494.)

21. *The Centroplana or Zygotypic Ground-Forms.*—The third principal group of ground-forms includes those which are bilaterally symmetrical in the ordinary sense, or zeugitic or zygotypic; the natural centre of their body is a plane. These forms are the only ones in which the distinction between right and left is possible, since their body is divided by the median plane (*planum sagittale*) into two symmetrical halves (right and left). In all these zeugites the position of every part is determined by three axes perpendicular to each other, and of these three dimensive axes two are allopolar, one is isopolar. The two unlike poles of the principal (or longitudinal) axis are the oral and aboral, the two unlike poles of the sagittal (or vertical) axis are the dorsal and ventral; the two similar poles of the frontal (or transverse) axis, however, are the right and left. This important group of zeugitic or bilateral forms may also be divided into two clearly distinct lesser groups, the *Amphipleura* and the *Zygopleura*. In the *Amphipleura* (or bilaterally radial ground-forms) the "radial two-sided" body is produced by modification of a regular pyramid (as *Spatangus* from *Echinus*), and hence is composed of several (not less than three) antimeres. In the *Zygopleura* (or bilaterally symmetrical ground-forms) on the other hand, the bodies consist of two antimeres (as in all the higher animals, *Vertebrata*, *Arthropoda*, &c.). (See *Gener. Morphol.*, Bd. i. pp. 495-527.)

22. *The Acentrica or Atypic Ground-Forms.*—Among the acentrica or anaxonia are included all those ground-forms which are absolutely irregular, and in which neither a definite centre nor constant axes can be distinguished (*e.g.*, most Sponges). These quite irregular ground-forms are very rare among the Radiolaria, but nevertheless there may be referred to them the amœboid central capsule of some *Colloidea* (*Collodastrum*, p. 27, Pl. 3, figs. 4, 5) among the SPUMELLARIA, the irregular shells of many Collosphærida