

(Pl. 8, fig. 2), and the absolutely irregular shells of the Phorticida and Soreumida among the Larcoidæa. (See Gener. Morphol., Bd. i. p. 400.)

23. *The Subsidiary Groups of Geometrical Ground-Forms.*—The four natural principal groups of ground-forms, which have just been defined according to the nature of the centre of their bodies, may be divided again into numerous subsidiary groups, defined by the relations of the constant axes and the two poles of each axis, as well as by the number of the axes and the differentiation of the secondary with respect to the principal axis. The most important of these subsidiary groups into which the principal ones are immediately divided are the following:—(1) The *Centro stigma* (or spherotypic) are divided into spheres (Homaxonia) and endospherical polyhedra (Polyaxonia). (2) The *Centraxonia* (or grammotypic) into uniaxial (Monaxonia) and those with crossed axes (Stauraxonia); among the former of these may be distinguished the isopolar (phacotypic) and the allopolar (conotypic); among the latter the double and single pyramids. (3) The *Centroplana* (or bilaterals) are divided into amphipleura (or bilaterally radial) and zygopleura (or bilaterally symmetrical). (4) The *Acentrica* (or Anaxonia) or absolutely irregular ground-forms, present no special subdivisions.

For a complete system of the geometrical ground-forms and their relation to promorphological classification, see Gener. Morphol., Bd. i. pp. 555–558.

24. *The Spherical or Homaxon Ground-Form.*—The spherical is the only absolutely regular ground-form, since only in it are all axes which pass through the centre equal; it is very often realised among the Radiolaria, especially in the SPUMELLARIA and ACANTHARIA, where it furnishes the common original ground-form, but it is often to be seen in the shells of many PHÆODARIA (in most Phæosphæria); on the other hand, it is never found among the NASSELLARIA. Geometrical spheres, in the strict sense of the term, are only to be found among the SPUMELLARIA and ACANTHARIA, namely, in the central capsule of many Collodaria (Pls. 1, 2) and all Sphæroidea (Pls. 11–30) as well as of many Acanthometra and Acanthophracta (Pls. 128–138). Nevertheless, speaking generally, one includes those central capsules and skeletons which have been distinguished here as endospherical polyhedra. (On these ground-forms see Gener. Morphol., Bd. i. pp. 404–406.)

25. *The Endospherical Polyhedral Ground-Form.*—The endospherical polyhedron or polyaxon ground-form naturally follows the spherical or homaxon. Under it are included all polyhedra whose angles fall in the surface of a sphere; this ground-form is especially common among the SPUMELLARIA, especially in the shells of Sphæroidea, but is also found among the ACANTHARIA (especially in the Astrolophida and Sphærophracta), as well as among the Phæosphæria (in most genera of the Orosphærida, Sagosphærida, and Aulosphærida). Strictly speaking, all those lattice-shells which have