

equal radial spines. In the great majority of ACANTHARIA, however (all *Acanthonida* and *Acanthophracta*), twenty radial spines are present, regularly distributed, according to Müller's icosacanthan law, in five parallel circles, each containing four crossed spines (p. 717). Usually the twenty spines are equal, and the ground-form is the quadratic octahedron, or a regular double pyramid with sixteen sides. But in some groups (the *Amphilonchida* and *Prunophracta*) two opposite equatorial spines are much more strongly developed than the other eighteen, and therefore the hydrotomical axis in the equatorial plane is larger than the geotomical axis (p. 719); the isopolar stauraxonian form passes over into the allopolar, and the ground-form becomes the rhombic octahedron or the amphitheet double pyramid (compare §§ 33 and 34, and p. 720). The centropolar ground-form is entirely wanting in the ACANTHARIA.

49. *The Ground-Forms of the Nassellaria.*—The NASSELLARIA all possess monostatic ground-forms, inasmuch as by the very structure of their monopylean central capsule a vertical main axis is necessitated, whose basal pole occupies the porochora. The same arrangement is also for the most part clearly recognisable in the corresponding structure of the skeleton, which is generally either centraxon or centropolar. Among their manifold skeletal forms different larger groups of ground-forms may be recognised according as the vertical allopolar main axis is crossed by differentiated transverse axes or not (*Stauraxonia* or *Monaxonia*); the former are either triradial or multiradial. The triradial, with three lateral or terminal radial apophyses, constitute the greater part of the NASSELLARIA, and have probably been derived originally from the triradial *Plectoidea* (*Triplagia*, *Triplecta*); a more careful examination, however (especially with reference to the structure of the cortinar septum), reveals the fact that the ground-form is not strictly regularly pyramidal (with three equal radii), but amphipleural (with two paired ventral and one unpaired dorsal radius), and that it usually passes over into a distinctly zygopleural form. The same holds true of the multiradial NASSELLARIA, where for the most part three interradian or six adradial (sometimes more) apophyses are intercalated between the three primary perradian ones; sometimes here also the ground-form is a quite regular hexagonal or nonagonal pyramid, but usually it is more or less amphitheet or amphipleural. Among the eradian NASSELLARIA, which have no radial apophyses, the ground-form is sometimes allopolar monaxon (conical, ovoid, hemispherical, &c.), sometimes amphitheet pyramidal (even in the simplest *Stephanida*, *Archicircus*, &c.), or sometimes distinctly zygopleural or bilateral (many *Plectellaria*).

50. *The Ground-Forms of the Phæodaria.*—The PHÆODARIA agree with the NASSELLARIA in the possession of a primitively centraxon ground-form, and like them are monostatic, since a vertical main axis whose basal pole passes through the astropyle is present, owing to the characteristic structure of their cannopylean central capsule. In