

III. MONOPYLEA or NASSELLARIA.

Membrane of the central capsule simple, perforated by a porous-area, or by one single large opening, divided into numerous very fine pores. Fundamental form originally monaxon or egg-shaped. Skeleton siliceous. No phæodium in the extracapsular calymma. The Monopylea comprise two orders:—

- A. PLECTELLARIA (without complete lattice-shell).
- B. CYRTELLARIA (with complete lattice-shell).

IV. CANNOPYLEA or PHÆODARIA.

Membrane of the central capsule double, perforated by one simple main-opening, prolonged into a tubulus, and besides this commonly by one or two (rarely more) small accessory openings. Fundamental form originally monaxon or egg-shaped. Skeleton siliceous. Constantly a peculiar dark pigment-body or “phæodium” in the extracapsular calymma. The Cannopylea comprise two orders:—

- A. PHÆOCYSTINA (without lattice-shell).
- B. PHÆOCOSCINA (with lattice-shell).

Synopsis of the four Subclasses or Legions of Radiolaria.

A. HOLOTRYPASTA.		B. MEROTRYPASTA.	
Central capsule everywhere perforated by innumerable small pores. Fundamental form originally homaxon (spherical or derived from a sphere).		Central capsule with one large main-opening (with or without small accessory openings). Fundamental form originally monaxon (egg-shaped or perhaps dipleurial).	
I. SPUMELLARIA (<i>Peripylea.</i>)	II. ACANTHARIA. (<i>Actipylea.</i>)	III. NASSELLARIA. (<i>Monopylea.</i>)	IV. PHÆODARIA. (<i>Cannopylea.</i>)
Wall-pores of the capsule equally disposed.	Wall-pores of the capsule symmetrically disposed.	Main-opening of the capsule with a porous operculum.	Main-opening of the capsule with a short tubule.
Skeleton siliceous or wanting.	Skeleton acanthinic (organic).	Skeleton siliceous (rarely wanting).	Skeleton siliceous (rarely wanting).
Calymma without phæodium.	Calymma without phæodium.	Calymma without phæodium.	Calymma constantly with a phæodium.