

pointed, outwardly directed, and divergent terminals. Such forms I have designated "*oxyhexasters*." All the six principal rays are usually divided into an equal number (two to five or more) of terminals, but the number of the latter may vary in the different principals even in one and the same oxyhexaster; and it may even happen that individual principals remain undivided. In the extreme case (Pl. LVI. fig. 8), only one of the six principals is forked, while the other five run out to simple points. It is noteworthy that, in a division of a principal ray, the divisional planes of the two principals which are directly opposite to one another, and therefore belong to one axis are mutually disposed at right angles (Pl. LVI. fig. 7). The terminal rays of the oxyhexaster are usually straight (Pl. III. fig. 1; Pl. XVII. fig. 8), but slight curvature frequently occurs. In such cases the rays are either simply convex internally or externally (Pl. XXI. fig. 6; Pl. XIII. fig. 6), or they are S-shaped (Pl. LXII. fig. 5). The terminal rays may be sometimes quite irregular and wavy, or else hook-like (Pl. XIV. fig. 13; Pl. XV. fig. 9), or even sharply bent (Pl. XXVI. fig. 7).

Striking forms which occur in many Euplectellidæ and here and there in *Crateromorpha*, may be termed brush-rosettes, "*graphiohexasters*." The principal rays are much broadened and bear a bundle of long, straight, thin, terminal rays in parallel or slightly diverging disposition (Pl. XV. fig. 19; Pl. XII. fig. 5). A closely related form, distinguished, however, by the slightly waved curvature of the delicate terminals, is represented in Pl. CIV. fig. 4. In many rosettes with numerous S-like terminal rays, disposed in concentric circles, there is a certain resemblance between the tuft of rays, and a down-feather or *pluma*. I have, therefore, called these forms "*plumicomæ*." Their individual terminal rays may run to a point at the outer extremity, or becoming gradually thickened towards the curved ends, be rounded off terminally (Pl. LIV. figs. 4, 6).

A perfectly uniform increase in the thickness of the straight terminal rays, on to the broad, rounded, free extremity, is exhibited by an unusually large form of rosette, which is also further characterised by a fringe of strongly bent hooklets (Pl. LX. fig. 3). Another form, represented in fig. 2 on Pl. LXX., is characterised by the sharply truncated cylindrical thickening of the outer part of the straight terminal rays, which thus exhibit a certain resemblance to the spikes of a *Typha*.

In the rosettes with rounded terminal knobs, "*sphærohexasters*," the terminal rays occur in varied form. They may be quite straight (Pl. CI. fig. 7), simply curved, S-shaped (Pl. XCI. fig. 7), or finally irregularly curved in a wave-like fashion (Pl. LXXVIII. fig. 12). They are of equal thickness throughout their whole length.

Where transverse terminal discs are developed in the discohexasters, the stalks seldom retain a cylindrical form (Pl. XII. fig. 4), but are as a rule thickened either externally or internally (Pl. XII. fig. 8; Pl. XIII. fig. 3). The terminal discs are fixed transversely on the corresponding terminal ray by their centre, or they may form an over-