

PLATE LXIV.

Rhabdocalyptus mollis, F. E. S., PAGE
155

- Fig. 1. A dried specimen ; one-third natural size.
- Fig. 2. Spicules of a transverse section of the wall near the free superior margin, in their natural arrangement ; $\times 15$
- Fig. 3. Plain network of the skeleton in the basal surface, in contact with the supporting base ; $\times 100$.
- Fig. 4. Part of a large hypodermal pentact, with echinated rays ; $\times 50$.
- Fig. 5. Autodermal rough diact, with four cruciate central knobs ; $\times 100$.
- Fig. 6. Autodermal rough diact, without central node ; $\times 100$.
- Fig. 7. Discohexaster with strong principal and long terminal rays ; $\times 300$.
- Fig. 8. Oxyhexact with spines or barbs at the basis of the straight rays, directed obliquely inwards ; $\times 300$.
- Fig. 9. Oxyhexact, similar to the one represented in fig. 8, with undulating rays ; $\times 300$.
- Fig. 10. A similar oxyhexact, with spirally bent rays ; $\times 300$.
- Fig. 11. Reduced spicule with two spirally bent rays ; $\times 300$.