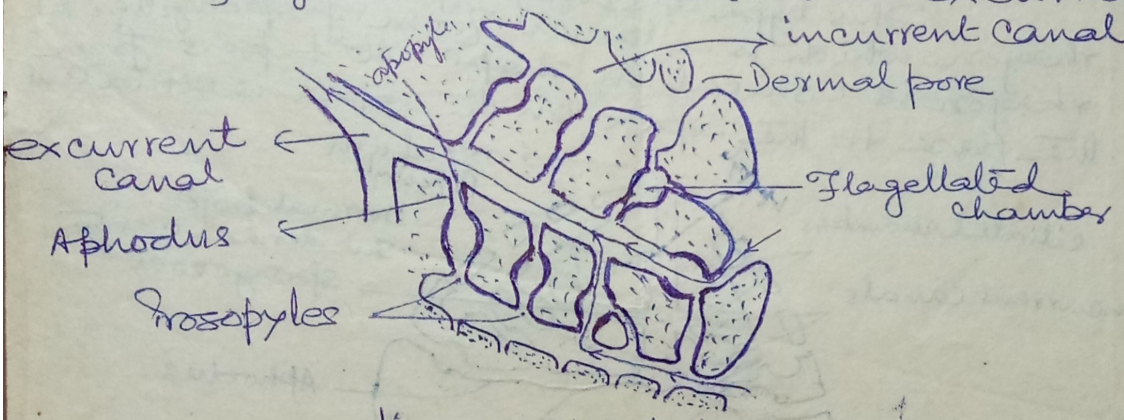
or apopyles into the excurrent canal and receive their water-supply from incurrent canals through the prosopyles.

(b) Aphodals :→

In the second sub type, a narrow canal or a short tube is formed between flagellated chamber and excurrent canal

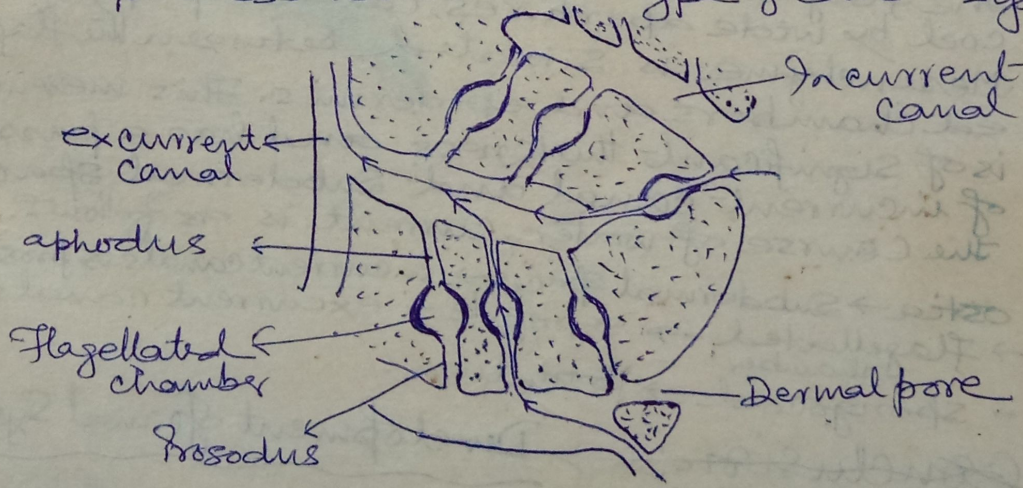



Leuconoid type with aphodal chambers

this tube is called aphodus. The system is called aphodal.

(c) Diplodal :→

In this third sub-type, a narrow tube called prosodus is additionally present between flagellated chamber and incurrent canal. The majority of sponges possess leuconoid type of canal system.



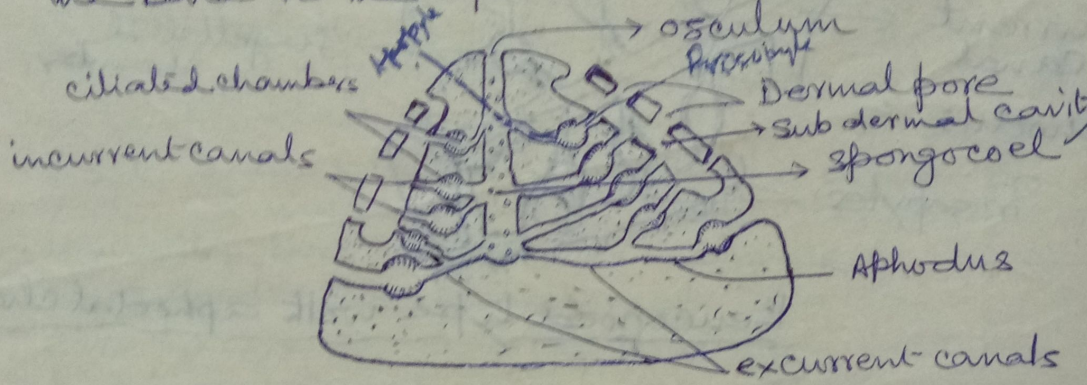

Leuconoid type with diplodal chambers

The characteristics of the leuconoid system are: ~~limited~~ limitation of choanocytes to small chambers, formation of thick mesenchyme and complexity of incurrent and excurrent water-passages.

The course of water current is as follows
dermal ostia → Subdermal spaces → incurrent channels → prosopyle (if present) → prosopyle → Flagellated chamber → Apopyle → aphodus (if present) → excurrent canals → large channels → osculum.

## (3) Rhagon type of Canal System :→

This type of canal system is found in rhagon which is a larval form of spongilla. The rhagon is conical in shape. It tapers from the base to the apex, on the apex is situated




Rhagon type of canal system
(V.S. of Spongilla)

an osculum. In the spongocoel are situated oval chambers, which are provided with flagellated cells. The flagellated chambers, which are provided with flagellated cells. The flagellated chambers open into the spongocoel by wide apertures, called apopyles. Mesenchyme is situated between the flagellated chambers and epidermis. This mesenchyme is of significant thickness and has a passage of incurrent canal and subdermal spaces. The course of water-current is as follows.

ostia → Subdermal spaces → incurrent canals → prosopyles → flagellated chamber → apopyle → excurrent canals → spongocoel → osculum.

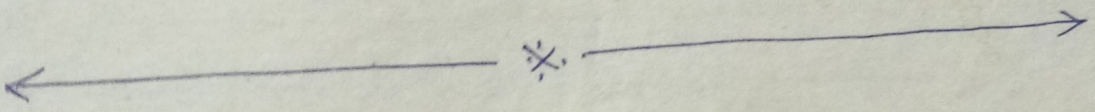
~~Conclusion~~ :→ Development of canal System

Ascon type → Sycon type → Leucon type

Rhagon type

## Conclusion :→

The vast majority of sponges are constructed the leuconoid. which exhibits innumerable varities. However this type is the most efficient of all because it allow the maximum utilization of the following water for the well being of the sponges.



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