resembling one another and all belonging to the same genus, namely, *Dinophysis*. The commonest of these, *D. acuta* (see Fig. 231), has a small tongue-shaped mobile cell without particularly well-defined suspension-organs. Its ring-furrow and protecting borders are situated at the forepart of the cell, and its sides are flattened to such an extent that the ventral furrow is on quite a sharp edge, where it is guarded by two membrane-curtains. The cell is formed by division, which takes place perpendicularly to the ring-furrow. Within the cell are several brown chromatophores, showing that *Dinophysis* is one of the peridineæ that assimilates carbonic acid. *Dinophysis.*

In warmer waters this fundamental type shows strange variations. *Amphisolenia* (see Fig. 232) has its whole cell drawn out to a hair, the ring-furrow is situated right in front on a little head, and the ventral furrow is on a narrow neck with slightly developed membrane-curtains like a kind of collar. The cell widens out slightly like a spindle in the middle, and posteriorly ends in a globular knob by way of balance, or in two or three ramifications. *Triposolenia* (see Fig. 233) has a similar anterior structure, but the middle part is *Amphisolenia.* *Triposolenia.*

FIG. 231.—*DINOPHYSIS ACUTA*.
From the west coast of Norway (⁴⁰⁰/₁).
(Jörgensen.)

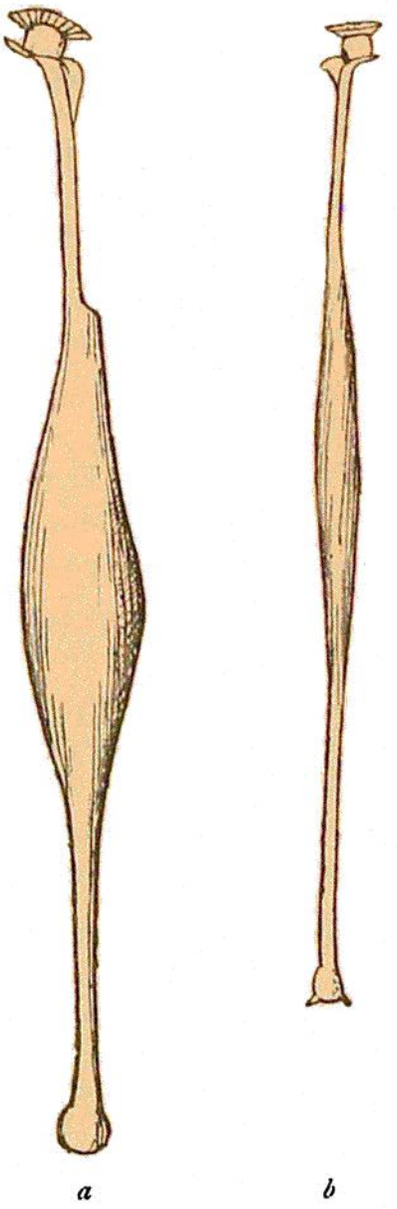

FIG. 232.
a, *Amphisolenia globosa*;
b, *Amphisolenia tenella*, n.sp. (⁴⁰⁰).