

from adding to the list only because he had not seen the filiform extensions of the sarcode. He further states his belief that many well-known minute fossils would prove to be true Rhizopods.

But little advance was made on this arrangement until the researches of Claparède and Lachmann, some seventeen years later, and the publication by them of a series of memoirs on the Rhizopoda and allied organisms,<sup>1</sup> embodying a scheme of classification which has served as a groundwork for many subsequent systematists. The Class was grouped by these authors in the following manner:—

CLAPARÈDE AND LACHMANN, 1858-9.		
Class.	Orders.	Families.
RHIZOPODA, . . .	I. PROTEINA, . . . . .	{ <i>Amœbina.</i> <i>Actinophryina.</i>
	II. ECHINO CYSTIDA, . . . . .	{ <i>Acanthometrina.</i> <i>Thalassicollina.</i> <i>Polycystina.</i>
	III. GROMIDA, . . . . .	{ <i>Gromida.</i>
	IV. FORAMINIFERA, . . . . .	{ <i>Monothalamia.</i> <i>Polythalamia.</i>

The well-known Introduction to the Study of the Foraminifera, which appeared in 1862, contained a preliminary essay on the Rhizopoda in general, as well as a chapter devoted more particularly to the systematic arrangement of the Foraminifera; and since that time the principles of classification laid down by Dr. Carpenter and his colleagues have been accepted and acted upon by students of the Foraminifera in this country, with very little exception. The arrangement of the Rhizopoda which is there proposed,<sup>2</sup> resembles in its more important features that introduced by Claparède and Lachmann, but is even more simple in its details. The nature of the pseudopodia, whether lobose, simple and radiating, or reticulated and anastomosing, forms the basis of the distinction between the three primary divisions. The whole is summarised in the subjoined table:—

CARPENTER, 1862.		
Class.	Orders.	Families.
RHIZOPODA, . . .	I. LOBOSA, . . . . .	{ <i>Amœbina.</i>
	II. RADIOLARIA, . . . . .	{ <i>Actinophryna.</i> <i>Acanthometrina.</i> <i>Polycystina.</i> <i>Thalassicollina.</i>
	III. RETICULOSA, . . . . .	{ <i>Gromida.</i> <i>Foraminifera.</i>

<sup>1</sup> Études sur les Infusoires et les Rhizopodes, vol. i. p. 434.—Professor Max Schultze's memoir, bearing date four or five years earlier than this, contains a scheme of classification, but as it refers primarily to the Polythalamia I have preferred to notice it later on.

<sup>2</sup> Introd. Foram, p. 17. In subsequent portions of the work, Order III. is written RETICULARIA; and in the classification of the RETICULARIA, pp. 62, 149, &c., the term "Family" is applied to the smaller subordinate groups, *Miliolida*, *Lituolida*, *Lagenida*, &c.