

The circumambient chamber is completely enclosed peripherally by a circular wall ; and this is traversed by a series of passages at regular intervals all around, each of which leads into a separate chamberlet,—the very first series of chamberlets thus forming a complete annulus. The sarcodic body which occupies the cavity of the nucleus, consists of a large pyriform primordial segment (Pl. V. fig. 18, *a*), from the small end of which proceeds the stolon-process that connects it with the circumambient segment *b*, *b'*. This last is very large, a portion of it (*c*) being usually in part separated from it by a partition in the shelly chamber (fig. 3, p. 13) ; and it buds off, all round its periphery, a succession of radial stolon-processes, of which one traverses each passage in the surrounding wall, to become the origin of one of the sub-segments forming the first annulus.

Each of the chambered zones by which the “nucleus” is surrounded, even from the first, consists of two *superficial* layers, between which is interposed an *intermediate* stratum.

The *superficial* layer of each annulus (Pl. VI. fig. 4) is made up of oblong chamberlets, the partitions between which correspond with the radial surface-lines. These partitions extend continuously across the annulus, so that the adjacent chamberlets have no lateral communication. And as the circular septa that form the end-walls of these superficial chamberlets are alike imperforate, the chamberlets of the successive annuli have no direct communication with each other. When, however, the chamberlets have been so laid open by grinding or by the application of acid (as at *f*, *f'*), that their floors are brought into view, a pore is seen at either end ; and each of these pores is shown by vertical sections to open into an annular gallery (*g*, *g'*, *g''*) that passes beneath it ; so that, as each superficial chamberlet lies across the interval between two galleries, and communicates with both of them, an indirect connection is established, through their intermediation, between each annular gallery and that which is internal and external to it, and thus throughout the entire system. This will be best understood by looking at the disposition of the sub-segments of the *sarcodic body* which occupy the chamberlets, so as to form its surface-layer (Pl. V. fig. 11). These present themselves under a low amplification as narrow elongated blocks, very uniform in size and figure, arranged in concentric annuli ; and when a portion of the layer is more highly magnified (fig. 13), it is noticeable that though these sub-segments generally alternate in position in successive annuli, this arrangement is by no means constant, there being no direct connection between them. Their relations to other parts of the sarcodic body are best brought into view by vertical sections (fig. 14), which show that every block of each of the superficial rows (*c*, *c'*) is connected by a pedicle at either end with one of the annular stolons (*a*, *b*, *b'*) that intervene between the superficial layers of sub-segments and the sarcodic columns (*d*, *e*) of the intermediate stratum. Each stolon thus gives off two series of pedicles : one to the row of sub-segments internal to it, and the other to the row external to it ; and these usually (though not always) alternate in position.