

But few years had elapsed before a fresh method of classification was suggested by Dr. G. C. Wallich,¹ which is of considerable interest, as being founded upon a totally different set of characters. The nature of the pseudopodial extensions of the sarcode is regarded by Dr. Wallich as a matter of secondary importance, and the features selected for the primary division of the Class into Orders are the presence or absence of nuclei and contractile vesicles; whilst the chemical composition and minute structure of the skeleton, and the form of the pseudopodia are only recognised in the subsequent division into minor groups, as shown in the annexed table:—

WALLICH, 1865.

Class.	Orders.		
RHIZOPODA, . . .	I. HERPNEMATA, with no definite nucleus and no contractile vesicle.	Skeleton never siliceous,	<i>Foraminifera.</i>
		Skeleton invariably siliceous,	<i>Polycystina.</i>
	II. PROTODERMATA, with definite nucleus but with no contractile vesicle.	Skeleton solid,	{ <i>Plagiacanthidæ.</i>
		Skeleton tubular,	{ <i>Acanthometrina.</i>
	III. PROTEINA, with definite nucleus and contractile vesicle.		{ <i>Thalassicollina.</i>
		Pseudopodia monomorphous,	<i>Dictyochidæ.</i>
		Pseudopodia polymorphous,	<i>Actinophryna.</i>
			<i>Amæbina.</i>

It would occupy too much space, and without adequate advantage, to follow minutely the progress of research, or even to summarise the views of the various authors who have written upon the systematic arrangement of the Rhizopoda during the last twenty years; the works of Ehrenberg, Max Schultze, Haeckel, F. E. Schulze, Archer, Bütschli, and others will occur to everyone conversant with the literature of the subject, and may be consulted by those interested in its history. The scope of the present Report is limited to a single section out of the many into which the Rhizopoda are now divided, and the more practically useful plan appears to be to introduce in full one of the more recently proposed schemes of Classification, in order to represent in its principal features the condition of our knowledge at the present time. None perhaps is better suited to this purpose than the synopsis appended to Prof. R. Hertwig's admirable treatise on the Radiolaria,² of which the following is a translation.

¹ *Quart. Journ. Micr. Sci.*, vol. xiii. p. 82.
² *Der Organismus der Radiolarien*, p. 142.