

Supplementary Table I.

III. THALAMOPHORA.

1. *Imperforata*—Thalamophora with either one- or many-chambered, chitinous or calcareous shells; with one or two apertures, but possessing no pore-canals.
 - (a) *Amphistomata*.
 - (b) *Monostomata*.
2. *Perforata* seu *Foraminifera*—Thalamophora, usually with many-chambered shells, which besides the general aperture possess numerous pore-canals.

Supplementary Table II.

IV. RADIOLARIA.

Rhizopoda of rounded form, with one nucleus or more; with radiating, pointed, thread-like pseudopodia issuing from the surface.

1. *Heliozoa*—Radiolaria without central capsule.
2. *Cytophora*—Radiolaria with central capsule.

In the foregoing table the Order THALAMOPHORA practically corresponds to the FORAMINIFERA of the other authors; whilst the latter term, possibly under a mistaken impression as to its original application, is confined to those forms which possess calcareous and perforate tests. Exception may also be taken to the subdivision of the Order into *Monothalamia* and *Polythalamia*, a distinction of little or no zoological value; as well as to the employment of the terms *Perforata* and *Imperforata*, which embody characters not uniformly applicable to the groups for which they have been used. These however are minor considerations which do not materially affect the value of the scheme in its wider aspects.

A passing notice may be accorded to the classification adopted by Professor Leidy in his recent elaborate monograph upon the Fresh-water Rhizopods of North America. His treatment of the group, the general features of which are indicated below, commends itself by its extreme simplicity.

LEIDY, 1879.

Class, RHIZOPODA.

Order I. *Protoplasta*.
 1. *Lobosa*.
 2. *Filosa*.
 II. *Heliozoa*.

Order III. *Radiolaria*.
 IV. *Foraminifera*.
 V. *Monera*.

It only remains to be added that Professor Huxley discards the use of the word Rhizopoda entirely, and dividing the Protozoa into a "lower and a higher group," MONERA and ENDOPLASTICA,¹ distributes the various structural types between the two. Under this arrangement the *Foraminifera* form a section of the MONERA.

¹ *Anatomy of the Invertebrated Animals*, p. 76, London, 1877. It is explained in a footnote that this division is adopted as a matter of temporary convenience only.