through division. Often, though not always, the free moving condition interchanges with one of rest, during which the body excretes and encloses itself in a structureless investment.*

Though Prof. Haeckel has indicated and described a number of fresh-water species of Monera, I am not sure that I have had the opportunity of finding any of them, excepting perhaps the genus Vampyrella of Cienkowski, which he ascribes to the same order.

In his History of Creation, Prof. Haeckel observes: "In a state of rest most Monera appear as small globules of slime, invisible or barely visible to the naked eye, and at most about the size of a pin-head. When the Moner moves, there are produced on the surface of the little slime ball, finger-like processes or very fine radiating threads, the so-called false feet or pseudopods. The latter are simple continuous processes of the structureless albumen-like mass of which the body consists. We are unable to perceive different parts in it, and we can obtain direct proof of the absolute simplicity of the semi-fluid mass of albumen, for with the aid of the microscope we can follow the Moner as it receives its nourishment. When minute bodies suitable for food, as, for instance, small particles of decayed organic bodies or microscopic plants and infusoria, accidentally come into contact with the Moner, they remain hanging to the sticky surface of the semi-fluid mass of slime, and here produce an irritation, which is followed by a strong afflux from the slimy mass of the body, and they become finally completely enclosed by it, or they are drawn into the body of the Moner by displacement of the several albuminous particles and there digested, being absorbed by simple diffusion (endosmosis).

"Just as simple as is the nourishment, is the mode of reproduction of these primitive beings, which one cannot positively call animal or plant. All Monera propagate themselves only in an asexual manner by self-division. When such a speck, for example, a Protamœba or a Protogenes, has attained a certain size by the assimilation of foreign albuminous matter, it falls into two pieces; there is formed a constriction around the middle, which finally leads to the separation of the two halves. Each half becomes rounded, and then appears as an independent individual, which commences anew the simple play of the vital phenomena of nutrition and propagation. In other Monera (*Vampyrella*) the body in the process of propagation

* Biologische Studien, 1870, 68.