

Some of my most delightful recollections are associated with expeditions into the Uinta Mountains conducted by Judge W. A. Carter, of Ft. Bridger, or his son-in-law Dr. J. Van A. Carter. At an elevation of from eight to ten thousand feet the mountains are covered with forests, chiefly of Fir and Pine, with a most wonderful profusion of beautiful flowering plants beneath. The forests here and there enclose bright, grassy meadows and ponds, favorite resorts of deer, and in these I obtained rich materials for my investigations.

Whatever may be thought of the pertinence of publishing such works as the present one with the Reports of the Geological Survey of the Territories, to remove any misapprehension in the matter I deem it proper to state that my contribution has been given without pecuniary recompense. In my own judgment, Prof. Hayden has acted with the most enlightened view in authorizing and encouraging such natural-history investigations as would be facilitated by explorations of the country in which his geological surveys were conducted. With the exception of the cost of publishing the present Report, the only additional expense to which I put the Survey during my explorations in the West amounted to about \$222. Much expense was saved through the liberality of various railroad companies in giving me the privilege of free travel and travel on half-fare.

GENERAL REMARKS ON THE RHIZOPODS.

The simplest kinds of Rhizopods are unprovided with a protection or support of hard parts of any kind, possessing, at least in their ordinary active condition, neither a shell nor an investing membrane. In all kinds, the soft substance of the animal mainly consists of a fluent, viscid, albuminoid jelly, endowed with an extensile and a contractile power, by which the creature is enabled to execute all those movements which ordinarily distinguish animal life.

The motile jelly of the Rhizopod is regarded to be of the nature of the common elementary basis of organic bodies in general, and, like it, is called the protoplasm (Gr. *protos*, first; *plasso*, I mould:—the primitive material from which organic bodies are moulded). Its resemblance in motive power to muscular tissue, or the flesh of more complex animals, led the French naturalist Dujardin, who was the first to indicate the true nature of the Rhizopods, to give it the name of sarcode (Gr. *sarx*, flesh; *eidos*, form).