

with the Foraminifera, Protoplasta, and Monera, as Rhizopoda, but propose for this class to substitute the name of Sarcodina.

In my studies of the Protozoa, or animals of the lowest subkingdom, I have habitually viewed as Rhizopods the five ordinal groups indicated in the above classification. This accords with the views of Prof. F. E. Schulze, an able investigator of the class. In a recent number of the *Archiv für Mikroskopische Anatomie* for 1877, p. 21, he remarks, that his researches led him to consider as pertaining to the Rhizopods, as an essentially harmonious whole, all those low forms which, during the greater part of their life, and especially during the period of their highest perfection, hold intercourse with the exterior world, move about, and obtain food, by means of extensile processes of the viscid body-substance, which are again capable of flowing back completely into the latter.

The first two orders of the Rhizopods—the Protoplasta and the Heliozoa—are those which are commonly designated as the ‘Fresh-water Rhizopods’; the Radiolaria and the Foraminifera, with part of the Monera, are marine.

Fresh-water Rhizopods are to be found almost everywhere in positions kept continuously damp or wet, and not too much shaded. They are especially frequent and abundant in comparatively quiet waters; clear, and neither too cold, nor too much heated by the sun, such as lakes, ponds, ditches, and pools. They are also frequent in wet bogs and savannas, among mosses, in springy places, on dripping rocks, the vicinity of waterfalls, springs, and fountains, and in marshes, wherever the ground is sufficiently damp or moist to promote the growth of algæ. They are also to be found in damp shaded places, among algæ, liverworts and mosses, about the roots of sedges, rushes and grasses, or those of shrubs and trees growing in or at the borders of bogs and ponds or along ditches and sluggish watercourses. They are likewise to be found with algæ in damp shaded positions in the depressions and fissures of rocks, in the mouths of caves, among decaying logs, among mosses and lichens, on the bark of growing trees, and even in the crevices of walls and pavements about old dwellings and in cities.

The favorite habitation of many kinds of Rhizopods is the light superficial ooze at the bottom of still waters, where they live in association with diatoms, desmids, and other minute algæ, which form the chief food of most of these little creatures. They never penetrate into the deeper and