

The foregoing Synopsis has been made as nearly complete as circumstances admit, and most of the generic terms not included in it will be found as synonyms in the descriptive portions of the Report, and may be referred to by means of the Index at the end of the volume. There are, however, a few genera based for the most part upon obscure fossil species—such as, for example, the *Renulina* of Blake, *Annulina*, Terquem, *Calcisphæra*, Dawson, and *Cælotrochium*, Schlüter—which have been omitted for want of sufficient knowledge of their salient characters to determine their zoological position; and in the same category may be placed the large fossil organisms of which *Receptaculites* is a type, concerning whose affinities too little has as yet been accurately ascertained to warrant their recognition as a well-established family of Rhizopods.

Of even more interest, perhaps, is the group of recent Protozoa, named by Mr. Carter, **Testamœbiformia** ("Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist.," 1880, ser. 5, vol. v. p. 446, pl. 18, 19), and placed by him amongst Foraminifera. It includes a number of adherent testaceous Rhizopoda taking the general form of *Amœba*,—that is to say, with irregular, lobed, or branched extensions of the periphery. Of these Mr. Carter has described three generic types, namely—*Holocladina*, in which the test is calcareous and branched, and has a pustuliferous or papillate surface, each projection with a puncture in the centre; *Cysteodictyina*, which is calcareous, sessile, blister-like with interstices (not branched), and has a uniformly punctate surface; and *Ceratestina*, which is chitinous and polythalamous, the chambers being developed upon a filamentous stoloniferous tube. The most careful study of the descriptions and figures furnished by the author has not enabled me to assign a place to this singular group of parasitic forms, and it seems better to await the results of further research than to treat it even provisionally on our present knowledge. As yet, only the tests are known, and it appears possible, if not probable, that the resemblance to *Amœba* may not stop at external contour, but may apply equally to the sarcode-body, and that they may belong to the Lobose rather than the Reticularian section of Rhizopoda.