

that he might be able to identify the species. In his reply he confirmed the idea that had been expressed that they were large Rhizopods, and suggested that the chief difference between the specimens sent and his genus *Dendrophrya* consisted in the fact that the tests of the former were free, whilst the latter represented an essentially fixed or adherent type. To this it may be added, that Prof. Bütschli, in his recent classification of the Rhizopoda, expresses a similar opinion, and describes *Dendrophrya* as resembling morphologically an *Astrorhiza* adherent by its central disk.

For twenty years the genus appears to have remained entirely unnoticed by Rhizopodists. As the subject appeared to be one of some importance, and there were many points concerning which additional information was required, I called the attention of my friend Mr. David Robertson, F.G.S., to the original paper, thinking it possible that he might have met with the organism during his long and varied experience in shore-collecting. This did not prove to be the case, but the subject was one that interested him so much that he made a visit to the recorded locality, Old Granton Quarry, near Edinburgh, in the hope that the species might still be found there. Unfortunately on that occasion the search was unsuccessful, but ere long I received from him a number of specimens gathered from similar localities on the west coast of Scotland, amongst which it was not difficult to recognise *Dendrophrya radiata*. In company with it was an erect branching modification of the same type, which, though it does not agree in all points with the figure of *Dendrophrya erecta* in Dr. Wright's paper, has the same general characters, and there can be little doubt belongs to that species. The following notes are founded on the specimens collected by Mr. Robertson.

Dendrophrya radiata, Str. Wright (Pl. XXVII.A. figs. 10-12).

Dendrophrya radiata, Wright [1861], Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 3, vol. viii. p. 122.

Test sessile, depressed; consisting of a central chamber, with spreading, more or less adherent, tubular arms; arms very irregular in contour, often branching, the open distal extremities forming the pseudopodial apertures of the test. Walls chitinous, somewhat thickly coated with mud; central chamber in adult specimens firm and hard. Size very variable, rarely $\frac{1}{4}$ inch (6 mm.) in diameter.

The following is Dr. Wright's account of this species:—"Its general appearance is that of a small shelly mass, from the borders of which radiates a system of branched membranous tubes, more or less coated with mud or other matters. In young specimens the central shell is absent, and the animal presents the appearance of an irregular system of branches radiating from a centre. The shape of the adults is very various, and depends on the surface to which they are attached; they attain sometimes a diameter of nearly a quarter of an inch, though generally much smaller. The shell is not acted upon by acids,