

and is therefore siliceous. The animal itself can seldom be detected, as it lies concealed within its central flinty stronghold and the complicated system of earthworks surrounding it."

The figures (Pl. XXVII.A. figs. 10, 11), are from young specimens; those of larger size are generally found in confused masses, of which it is difficult to distinguish the outline of the various parts.

I have not been able to verify the statement as to the siliceous "shelly" structure of the central chamber, but it is probably of similar character to that of *Dendrophrya erecta*, described in a later paragraph.

At present the only known localities for the species are Old Granton Quarry, near Edinburgh (Wright), and low-tide pools, Cumbrae, Firth of Clyde (Robertson).

Dendrophrya erecta, Str. Wright (Pl. XXVII.A. figs. 7-9).

Dendrophrya erecta, Wright [1861], Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 3, vol. viii. p. 122, pl. iv. figs. 4, 5.

Test consisting of an attached chamber, with one or more erect branching arms. Basal chamber patelloid or spreading, buried in sand or mud; arms rising either from the margin or from the convex surface, taking the form of irregularly-branched chitinous tubes, more or less thickly coated with mud, with pseudopodial apertures at the distal extremities of the branchlets. Height, $\frac{1}{4}$ th inch (3.5 mm.).

Dendrophrya erecta is noticed by Dr. Wright in the following terms:—"In this species, found on stones, the branched, membranous, and mud-clothed tubes, instead of creeping over the surface to which the animal is attached, spring upwards and outwards. Delicate pseudopodia, linear and forked, are readily observed to protrude themselves from the extremities of the branches, accompanied sometimes by lobular processes of the sarcode of the animal. The patelloid shell of *Dendrophrya erecta* may be easily detached from its seat, and its tenant, a small patch of semi-transparent sarcode, scooped out with a flat-pointed needle, and transferred to the stage of the microscope. It differs from the sarcode of other Rhizopods in being filled with delicate short fibres instead of the usual molecular matter, and contains, both within the shell and tubes, the highly refractive bodies I have mentioned in a former paper¹ as ova." The figure accompanying this description represents a nearly circular disk, only slightly convex; with half a dozen branching tubes set at about equal distances round the margin. The tubes are not quite erect but slightly spreading; they are depicted of darker colour than the disk, and delicate pseudopodia issue from the distal extremities of all the branches.

The specimens collected by Mr. Robertson at Cumbrae present a great variety of

¹ On the Reproductive Elements of the Rhizopoda, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 3, vol. vii. (1861) p. 360.