

is a humble representative of the type of structure which attains its full development in the *Marginopora* of Quoy and Gaimard, does not seem to have occurred to him; and it is evident, from his description of the latter, that in that type also he failed to recognise the true marginal pores,—what he supposed to be such being incomplete chamberlets left open in the frilled edges of the abnormal specimens (resembling those figured in Pl. VII.) which represent this genus in the Paris Museum.

Notwithstanding the special attention which M. d'Orbigny was giving to the minute shells now ranked as FORAMINIFERA, he does not seem, when he presented in 1825 to the Académie des Sciences his Tableau Méthodique of that group (which he then ranked as a sub-class of CEPHALOPODA), to have had the least idea that *Orbitolites* and *Marginopora* should have a place in it; and no mention is made of either in the systematic arrangements published by him in 1844 (Dict. Univ. d'Hist. Nat., tom. v.) and in 1846 (Foram. Foss. de Vienne), in both of which he fully accepted the view of the Rhizopodal character of the animals that form Foraminiferal shells, which had been promulgated by M. Dujardin in 1835.

Dujardin's doctrine, however, was strongly opposed by Prof. Ehrenberg; who, in 1838, announced to the Berlin Academy<sup>1</sup> his conclusion—avowedly based on observation of certain forms of these animals in the living state—that the true place of the Foraminifera in the animal kingdom is in the class BRYOZOA, first constituted by him on the basis of what were then known as “Ciliobrachiata Polypes,” viz., *Flustræ*, *Halcyonellæ*, &c. In this group he correctly assigned a place to the genus *Lunulites*; and it seems to have been from the superficial resemblance which (as both Lamarck and De Blainville had noticed) is borne to the calcareous disk of *Lunulites* by *Orbitolites*, that he associated the latter with the former in his Order *Polythalamia*, Family *Asterodiscina*. Having some years previously visited the Red Sea, for the purpose of zoological exploration, Prof. Ehrenberg had brought thence two kinds of small calcareous disks, which he saw to possess similar general characters; upon one of these he conferred the generic name *Sorites*, and upon the other *Amphisorus*; and he erected these into the Family *Soritidæ*, which he placed next to the *Asterodiscina*. It is perfectly clear, from his descriptions and figures of these disks, that Ehrenberg's *Sorites* is identical with Lamarck's *Orbitolites marginalis*, the small recent type inhabiting the Mediterranean; and that his *Amphisorus* is so closely allied to this, that its difference is not more than specific. But he was so completely carried away by his preconceived ideas, as not only to describe the entirely closed cells of the surface of these disks (which are only open in dead and abraded specimens) as covered with a moveable operculum, which shuts their orifices when their animals are retracted, but actually to figure an eight-armed Bryozoon as issuing from one of them.

<sup>1</sup> Ueber noch jetzt lebende Thierarten der Kreidebildung, und den Organismus der Polythalamien. *Abhandlungen der königl. Akad. der Wissenschaften zu Berlin*, 1839, p. 81.