

of these plastides without a nucleus is of the utmost importance to several fundamental points in our theory of development. The body of these plastides consists of absolutely nothing but shapeless plasma or protoplasm, that is, of the same albuminous combination of carbon which, in infinite modifications, is found in all organisms, as the essential and never-failing seat of the phenomena of life. I have given a detailed description and drawing of the *Bathybius* and other *Monera* in my "Monographie der Moneren," 1870,¹⁵ from which the drawing in Fig. 9 is taken.

In a state of rest most *Monera* appear as small globules of mucus or slime, invisible, or nearly so, to the naked eye; they are at most as large as a pin's head. When the *Moneron* moves itself, there are formed on the upper surface of the little mucous globule, shapeless, finger-like processes, or very fine radiated threads; these are the so-called false feet, or pseudopodia. The false feet are simple, direct continuations of the shapeless albuminous mass, of which the whole body consists. We are unable to perceive different parts in it, and we can give a direct proof of the absolute simplicity of the semi-fluid mass of albumen, for with the aid of the microscope we can follow the *Moneron* as it takes in nourishment. When small particles suited for its nourishment—for instance, small particles of decayed organic bodies or microscopic plants and infusoria—accidentally come into contact with the *Moneron*, they remain hanging to the sticky semi-fluid globule of mucus, and here create an irritation, which is followed by a strong afflux of the mucous substance, and, in consequence, they become finally completely inclosed by it, or are drawn into the body of the *Moneron* by displacement of the several albu-