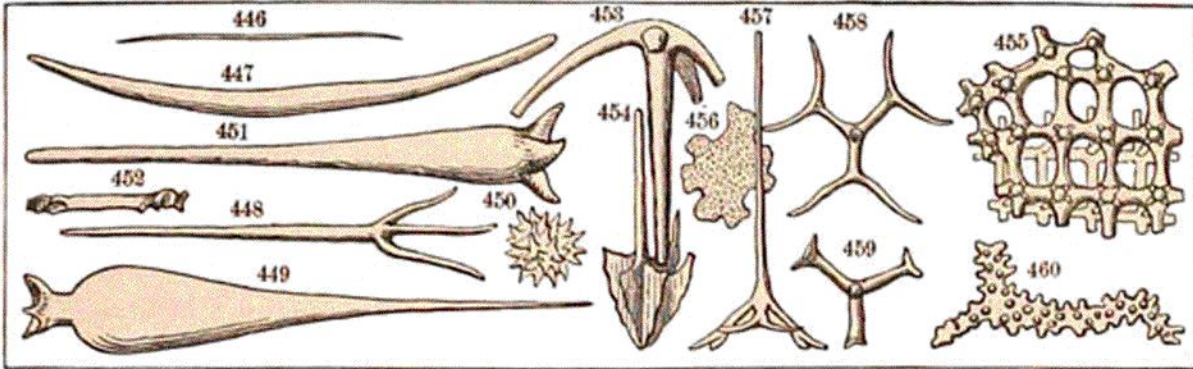


The hexactinellid sponge *Euplectella* (Venus's Flower-Basket), Fig. 29, page 57, which looks as if made of a network of spun glass, comes from a depth of 50 fathoms in the East Indies. The fossil *Dictyophyton* and *Euphantania* are related to *Euplectella*, as shown by Whitfield. Sponges are mostly marine; but a few, like the *Spongillæ*, grow in fresh water and contribute siliceous spicules to peat and other swamp deposits. The death and decay of Sponges adds largely to the silica of the sea-bottom.

446-460.



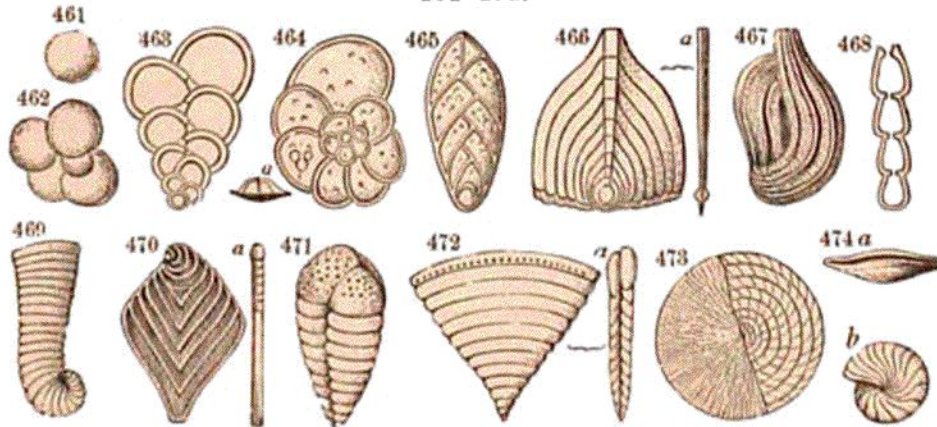
SPONGE-SPICULES. — Figs. 446-449, Geodia or allied; 450, Globostellate spicule, near Geodia; 451, Stelletta; 452, Carterella; 453, 454, Tetractinellid spicules; 455, Ventriculites, Hexactinellid; 456, Ragadinia annulata; 457, Tisiphonia; 458, the same?; 459, Racodiscula; 460, Plinthosella squamosa. Figs. 450, 453, 454 ($\times 10$); 456 ($\times 68$); others ($\times 34$). Hinde.

8. Protozoans.

Among Protozoans only the Rhizopods and Radiolarians have prominent importance.

1. **Rhizopods** (*Foraminifers*). — Species mostly minute, often forming shells; the shells, with few exceptions, not larger than the head of a pin: but the groups sometimes having the shape of disks an inch in diameter, and occasionally of large massive forms. They have usually calcareous shells called *Foraminifers* (from *foramen*), and these have contributed largely to the formation of limestone strata. They consist of 1 or more cells; and the compound kinds present various shapes, as illustrated in Figs. 461-474. The arrangement in a group is usually alternate or spiral. Others make a shell or test by the agglutination of grains of sand or other material.

461-474.



Figs. 461-474 — RHIZOPODS, much enlarged (excepting 473, 474). Fig. 461, *Orbulina universa*; 462, *Globigerina rubra*; 463, *Textularia globulosa* Ehr.; 464, *Rotalia globulosa*; 464 a, Side-view of *Rotalia Boucana*; 465, *Grammostomum phyllodes* Ehr.; 466, a, *Frondicularia annularis*; 467, *Triloculina Josephina*; 468, *Nodosaria vulgaris*; 469, *Lituola nautiloides*; 470, a, *Flabellina rugosa*; 471, *Chrysalidina gradata*; 472, a, *Cuneolina pavonia*; 473, *Nummulites nummularius*; 474 a, b, *Fusulina cylindrica*. All but the last two magnified 10 to 20 times.