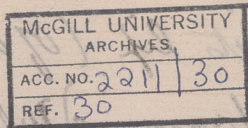


London Nov 6/70



Dear Papa.

I took the proof of the foraminifera paper to Dr Parker the other evening, & got his opinion on the names of the arenaceous forms. He said he thought some of them were new, & it would be better to dub them with names at once. He did not know what to call the very large sandy form (Fig 7 I think) so I have left it *Rhabdopleura*? The others named without further ado, thus, associating, as he said, your name with his as the authority.

Fig 1 *Lituola findens* D. & P.

Fig 2 *Hypocrepina indivisa* D. & P.

Fig 3 *Lituola ~~scoparius~~ Cassis* D. & P.

Fig 4 *Lituola scoparius*.

The three first are new species, & the third also a new genus. I hope you will see



that its name (*Hippocrepina*) means  
horse shoe shaped, this is from the form of  
its lip (of which I should have made a  
drawing) which is somewhat like this,



when looked at from above.

I altered the provisionall names

through the paper, & next morning sent it  
off to Dallas. Yesterday I had a note  
from him, asking if he could have

casts or clitics of the cuts, as Dr.

Francis? did not wish to go to the  
expense of copying them & having them  
re-cut. The paper he has put in the  
printers hands. In reply I have said

that the could, I have no doubt be  
obtained without much difficulty, but  
would involve loss of time. Also that

if copied here only about half of the cuts  
would be necessary. I will probably  
get his answer before I mail this, &  
will let you know.

If not too late it would be well to change



the names in Hutton's Journal to those now sent. I suppose it is quite too late to do so in the Naturalist. Printing this paper in three different publications is certainly a method of making a little work go a long way.

Parker is at present engaged in writing some popular articles on Framingera, ~~and~~ in their relation, as the lowest, or about the lowest forms of animals. Their changes &c. for, I think Good Words.

Huxley will give us his twentieth lecture tomorrow. He began, as I told you with general notions of life & reproduction, & gradually ascended. Taking up pretty fully, Yeast, (which when supplied with proper materials grows without free Oxygen, & in the dark) Protozoans (possessed of Chlorophyll & decomposing  $CO_2$ .) Green mould (one lecture. growth & reproduction by means of oosporium & antheridium) Fungi & Perizoa fuccina &c. (as illustrations of alternation of generation) Myxomycetæ (acthalium &c.) as step between animal & vegetable kingdoms - Rhizopoda, sponginida, radiolaria. Infusoria (paramecium) Spongiidæ (spongilla). The Hydra, & then, the family of Hydrozoa as examples



Different forms from same type modified.  
Having now disposed of two lines of life, fungus, &  
that which arises in amoeba, & putyines. He went  
back to the protococcus type. going into growth &  
reproduction of lichens & algae. Then traced  
the method of reproduction, & gradual disappearance  
of the asexual growth in the various orders of  
plants. Perizoa, floridæ, moss, ferns,  
Cycopodia, conifers, flowering plants.

Production of tissues in plants. - Actinogoa  
Turbellariæ (planeræ) polyzoa. Ascidiæ  
(appendiculariæ) reproduce & embryonic forms of  
ascidiæ. Amphioxus. - Types of animal ab-  
kingdoms. Then went back to type begun in  
planeræ, traced up through rotifers, annelida,  
to Lobster. Lobster very fully (3 lectures)

Then a little about tissues of higher animals.  
I now he has begun to trace the anatomy of  
the higher animals from amphioxus to man.  
He has begun with the endoskeleton, & in last  
two lectures has traced development of skull  
notochord &c in amphioxus, lamprey, & sharks rays &c.

I find great difficulty in following in these  
last lectures about the skull there are such an  
awful lot of hard names & complications.

Mineralogy begins day after tomorrow &  
will soon tell about X mass.

I am afraid my letter is not at all interesting  
Believe me your affec<sup>t</sup>ed son  
G. Dawson