

that the individuals examined were adults, as Prof. Slack writes : "two red eyes are found in young specimens, but in adults they either disappear or not conspicuous."

Stephanoceros is voracious and feed upon a variety of organisms, such as unicellular plants, amniulcules and rotifers.

Reproduction takes place by means of ova. No ova were detected in the Ottawa examples but in Flossularia, an allied form. I have frequently met the brownish, granular and oval ovism adhering to the body case. The ova of the latter are generally found attached to the slender stems of myriophyllum or other aquatic plants growing in quiet ponds or shallow bays. They are also found adhering to the fine rootlets of submerged willows. For the period covering two whole weeks I was able to study the characters and structure and mode of life of this rare and most beautiful rotifer—by being carerul and placing the individuals back into my aquarium immediately after examination.

OTTAWA HYDRACHNIDA.

KÖENIKE, VON F.—*Zur systematik der Gattung Eylais*, Latr. Sonder-Abdr. d. Abh. d. Naturw. Ver. z. Bremen, 1897, Band XIV, H. 2.

In this paper, *Eylais falcata*, *Eylais desecta* and *Eylais triangularifera* are three Canadian species of Hydrachnida described for the first time by Dr. Köenike, on pp. 288-290. Previous to this most recent study of the genus *Eylais*, our Ottawa species of *Eylais* were all referred to *E. extendens** by Mr. Tyrrell, in the Report of the Entomological Branch of the Club, and by Dr. Köenike himself in his "Nordamerikanische Hydrachniden." Dr. Köenike's present paper evidently subdivides the genus *Eylais* and the forms described under the designation *E. extendens* O. P. Muller).

(1) *E. falcata*—This species was found in a pond at Deschenes, and in the Rideau, by Mr. Tyrrell.

*Trans. Ottawa Field-Naturalists' Club, Vol II, No. 1, p. 140, 1884 ; and Nordamerikanische Hydrachniden, Abh. d. Naturwiss. Ver. z. Bremen, Bd. XIII, Helt. 2, p. 171, 1895.