case in the sunlight instead of in the shade, attached to submerged or floating weeds. The statoflasts of Fredericella are distinguished from those of all others in having no annulus. In shape they are veinform, and are destitute of spines.

Locality and habitat. Very common in the Rideau River above Hog's Back in a small bay west side of the locks, attached to stems of *Myriophyllum spicatum*; also in Patterson's Creek near Elgin street bridge on *Heteranthera*. Also obtained during the winter on stems of *Anacharis Canadensis* from clay pits in Odell's Brick Works, Ottawa East, July, 1898.

## PALUDICELLA EHRENBERGII, Van Beneden.

"These colonies may always be distinguished from all other tube-making Polyzoa by their jointed appearance, each cell being club-shaped. The colonies are irregularly branched and are built up of a single row of cells placed end to end, the narrow end or handle of the club being attached to the broad end of the cell immediately behind it. The opening through which the polypide protrudes its circular lophophore is at one side of the broad end of each cell and near the top."\* No statoblasts of Paludicella have been discovered; reproduction is effected by budding. Unlike other genera of Fresh-water Polyzoa, it has Hibernacula or winter quarters for the resting buds, which correspond with the statoblasts of other genera. "At the approach of spring the bud becomes covered with a horny sheath, thus preserving it till the following spring." The bud then splits vertically after which the young is developed in the usual way." † The tentacles of this genus are sixteen.

Locality and habitat. This is by far the rarest form of Fresh Water Polyzoa found at Ottawa. Three colonies were obtained on stones only. In the little rapids above Billings' Bridge, Rideau River; also at Hurdmans Bridge, same stream; and in the shallow above the rapids at the Canadian Pacific Ry., bridge, Rideau River, Aug. 1898.

<sup>\*</sup>Dr. A. C. Stockes "Aquatic Microscopy" p. 249.

<sup>†&</sup>quot; Ponds and Rock Pools" p. 132. Scherren Hy.