As I had not been able to employ the quantitative method during the year of analysis, I give the results obtained, per c.c., from tap water during the period from April 10th to June 4th, 1892, in the following table:

Date of examination	April 30.	May 6.	May 15.	May 28.	June 4.
Number of sample	62	(53	64	65	(66)
And the second of the second s					
DIATOMACE,E.	64	84	56	42	322
Acnanthes Amphora Asterionella Cocconeis Cyclotella Cymbella Diatoma Eneyonema Fragilaria Gemphonema Grammatophora Melosira Navicula Nitzschia Surirella Synedra Tabellaria	23 21 0 pr 1 2 0 pr 1 2 0 0 23 9 0 0 23	0 pr 36 0 pr. pr. 0 6 pr. 0 24 7 9 4 0	0 0 18 0 2 0 pr. 2 pr. 0 21 pr. 11 1 0 0	0 0 12 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 pr. 2 2 0 1 2 2 0 1 2 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 380 0
ALGAE.					
Chlorococcus,	0 0 pr	32 2 pr.	0 1 pr.	0 0 pr.	0 0 10
Infusoria,					
Monas	• 0	2	pr.	0	0
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Starch grains	3	2.5	2	2	4.5

I have omitted from the table the following genera which, though occasionally seen, were never present in an amount equal to 0.5 per c.c.:
--Coscinodiscus. Pleurosigma, Stanroneis, Stephanodiscus, Oscillaria, Arthrodesmus, Cladophora, Caelospharium, Conferva, Pediastrum, Pleurococcus, Beggiota, Amaeba, Cercomonas, Trachelomonas, Spongilla and Cyclops.

The organisms were more numerous in the warm than in the colder months. The higher animal forms being only met with during the summer.

Pollen grains (most commonly from the pine) and vegetable