

lide which is constantly found wherever the *Teredo* exists. His eggs and embryos are met with in the midst of those of that mollusc.

Kater has remarked that the adult annelide leaving the muddy bottom where he has hibernated, and in which the piles are driven, climbs along the surface of the wood toward the opening made by the *teredo*; there he sucks away the life and substance of his victim; then, slightly enlarging the aperture, he penetrates and lodges in place of the *teredo*. All the early writers on this subject state that they have found this annelide in wood at the same time with the *teredo*. It is remarkable that a similar annelide, and perhaps the same, has been found in the cavities hollowed out in stone by the *pholades*.

We have an annelide in Nova Scotia that hibernates in winter as represented, and is busy in our mussel beds in summer. I cannot say whether it is the species or not alluded to by M. Andrews. I have not heard of its being found in the cells of the *teredo*.

Experiments in the preservation of wood from the attacks of the *Teredo*.

The trials made by the Commission may be placed under three principal groups:

1. Coatings applied to the surface of wood, or modifications of the surface itself.
2. Impregnation of wood with different substances, which modify the interior as well as the surface of the wood.
3. Employment of exotic woods, other than ordinary woods of construction.

Coatings applied to the surface of wood. The methods belonging to this group; which have been examined by the Commission, are the following:

1. Method invented by M. Clawren, and kept secret by the inventor.
2. Metallic paint, invented by M. Clawren, and likewise kept secret.
3. Method of M. Brinkerink, consisting of a mixture of Russian talc, resin, sulphur, and finely powdered glass, applied hot