

The passive limnetic forms included in the preceding list are:

<i>Oikomonas termo</i> , on floating floccose material.	<i>Zoothamnium arbuscula</i> , on floating material.
<i>Colacium steinii</i> , on <i>Didymus</i> .	<i>Vaginicola crystallina</i> (?) on <i>Fragillaria</i> .
<i>Colacium reticulosum</i> , on <i>Cyclops</i> .	<i>Acineta mystacina</i> , on floating floccose material.
<i>Vorticella rhabdostyloides</i> , on <i>Anabana</i> .	

The following species may be noted as of special interest because of their fitness as objects of investigation in experimental or other lines:

Chilomonas paramecium is a flagellate form that can always be procured in unlimited numbers by simply allowing the aquatic plants to decay in jars. The necessity for large numbers in carrying on experimental work needs no emphasis. The ease with which a Protozoan can be cultivated in the laboratory is almost the most important element in its availability for investigation.

The species of *Euglena*, *Phacus*, and *Trachelomonas* are always to be had in large numbers from East Swamp, South Bass Island.

Trachelinus ovum, *Dileptus anser*, and *Nassula ornata* are ciliates which are valuable for certain sorts of work on account of their large size. The same is true to a more pronounced degree of *Spirostomum ambiguum*, and especially of *Bursaria truncatella*. The latter is an enormous creature for a unicellular animal, being a millimeter or more in diameter. It could thus be handled in the same individual way as many of the large Metazoa. This animal was always procurable in small numbers from the swamp near the fish-hatchery on South Bass Island. Doubtless a little experimentation would discover a means of cultivating them in large numbers. Perhaps there is no other Protozoan that would be so favorable an object for an investigation into the effects of localized stimuli and into the question of the localization of functions in the Protozoan body or related problems.

Other ciliates that could always be procured in large numbers are *Glaucoma scintillans*, *Colpidium cucullus*, *Paramecium caudatum*, *Urocentrum turbo*, *Cyclidium glaucoma*, and *Vorticella convallaria*.

For Rhizopoda, three species of *Diffugia*—*D. globulosa*, *D. lobostoma*, and *D. corona*—are particularly abundant and might be used for work on this group. Cultures properly managed usually resulted in obtaining large numbers of various species of *Amoeba*.

Species of *Volvox*, *Eudorina*, *Pandorina*, etc., swarm in East Swamp, South Bass Island; they are not included in the foregoing list. A study of the physiology of these creatures, transitional as they are between Protozoa and Metazoa, promises much of interest.

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