

61. *Trichodina pediculus* Ehr. On *Diatomus* from towings in Put-in Bay Harbor; on *Hydra* from East Harbor, Lake Erie.
62. *Vorticella convallaria* L. Very abundant on algae from East Swamp, South Bass Island.
63. *Vorticella chlorostigma* Ehr. Forming large green patches visible to the naked eye, on the vegetation from East Swamp, South Bass Island.
64. *Vorticella rhabdostyloides* Kolliecott. Common on *Anabena* in towings from Lake Erie.
65. *Zoothamnium arbuscula* Ehr. In surface towings in Put-in Bay Harbor, Lake Erie, attached to floating matter.
66. *Epistylis pilicatilis* Ehr. Abundant on *Chara* from East Swamp, South Bass Island, in company with *Megalotrocha albostriata*.
67. *Vaginicola crystallina* Ehr. On aquatic plants from East Swamp, South Bass Island. What seems the same form is often found on *Fragillaria* in towings from Lake Erie; these specimens are always much smaller, however.

SUCTORIA.

68. *Acineta mystacina* Ehr. On floating floccose material taken with the tow net in Put-in Bay Harbor, Lake Erie.

While the fauna inhabiting the plants of the bottom and about the shores of this part of Lake Erie is very rich in Protozoa, both in the number of species and of individuals, the open waters of the lake contain very few. Though 22 species are included in the list, as taken from the waters of the lake away from shore, most of these were present in very small numbers, and none were abundant. The species of the foregoing list found in the open waters of the lake, and on that account apparently to be considered limnetic, are the following:

<i>Amœba proteus.</i>	<i>Acanthocystis chaptophora.</i>	<i>Holosticha mystacea.</i>
<i>Amœba villosa.</i>	<i>Oikomonas termo.</i>	<i>Trichodina pediculus.</i>
<i>Amœba radiosa.</i>	<i>Euglena viridis.</i>	<i>Vorticella rhabdostyloides.</i>
<i>Pamphagus hyalinus.</i>	<i>Colacium steinti.</i>	<i>Zoothamnium arbuscula.</i>
<i>Cochliopodium bilimbosum.</i>	<i>Colacium vestitosum.</i>	<i>Vaginicola crystallina</i> (?)
<i>Diffugia corona.</i>	<i>Peridinium tabulatum.</i>	<i>Acineta mystacina.</i>
<i>Diffugia globulosa.</i>	<i>Tintinnopsis cylindrica.</i>	
<i>Arcella vulgaris.</i>	<i>Codonella cratera.</i>	

This list includes a number of species not usually recorded from open-lake waters; these are chiefly due to Professor Reighard's collections with the water bottle, which were made as follows: A large corked bottle was sunk in the lake to the desired depth, the cork pulled from the mouth, and the water allowed to fill the bottle. The water thus secured was then filtered, so as to prevent the escape of even the most minute organisms. Collections were thus made from the open lake 1 mile from any land, where the water was 6 fathoms deep. Water was taken from the surface layer not more than 3 feet below the surface. Collections so made contained regularly a number of minute Protozoa not usually accounted limnetic, namely:

<i>Amœba proteus.</i>	<i>Cochliopodium bilimbosum.</i>	<i>Peridinium tabulatum.</i>
<i>Amœba villosa.</i>	<i>Diffugia globulosa.</i>	<i>Tintinnopsis cylindrica</i> (only once).
<i>Amœba radiosa.</i>	<i>Euglena viridis</i> (once).	<i>Holosticha mystacea.</i>

The list is remarkable especially for the three species of *Amœba* and one of *Cochliopodium*. These rhizopods are very minute, and would be lost by the usual methods of collecting. Continued thorough plankton work of the sort carried on by Professor Reighard may show that these are proper members of the limnetic fauna.

Diffugia globulosa was one of the very commonest limnetic forms in all sorts of collections from the open lake.