sight of it, and never succeeded in finding any of the same kind again. It was probably a species of *Asterosiga*, in which the monads are arranged in a stellate fashion.

Another form has been doubtfully referred to the *Flagellata-Pantostomata*, family *Bikoecidae*, which includes sedentary animalcules with an anterior lip-like prominence, either solitary or in colonies, secreting separate horny loricae, mostly stalked; flagella two, one long and one short; no distinct oral aperture. In certain of its characters this form resembled *Bicosoeca lacustris*, *J. Clark*, and in others *Stylobryon petiolatum*, *Duj. sp.*, while in general appearance it was very like a large Dinobryon. I was unable to make out whether there was a distinct oral aperture or not. The individuals as far as observed were solitary, and characterized as follows:—Lorica sub-cylindrical, a little more than twice as long as its greatest breadth, with a pedicle of about equal length, widest posteriorly, slightly everted anteriorly, tapering towards and conically pointed at the posterior extremity; zooid broadly ovate, plastic, with an anterior lip-like prominence, occupying the posterior half of the lorica, to the bottom of which it is attached by a contractile thread-like ligament on which it rotates; flagella two in number, one long and one short, inserted at the base of the lip-like prominence; endoplasm containing two lateral greenish-yellow bands, and a reddish eye-spot situated anteriorly at the base of the lip-like projection; contractile vesicle single, located posteriorly. Length of the lorica 0·03141 mm. ($= \frac{1}{800}''$), and of the contained zooid 0·0171 mm. ($= \frac{17}{2500}''$). Hab., fresh water, Lake Ontario. Fig. 7.

Kent regards *Stylobryon petiolatum* as undoubtedly a compound modification of *Bicosoeca lacustris*, and possibly the form above described is a variety of the same species, considerably larger than the one described by H. James-Clark, if it is not a species of *Dinobryon*.

The *Cilio-Flagellata* are represented by a species of *Peridineum* not determined.

Infusoria Ciliata.—Belonging to the Ciliated Infusoria there is a large species of *Vorticella* frequently seen, either attached or free-swimming; *Stentor* is rare; also a few *Holotrichous* and *Hypotrichous* forms, free and encysted are to be found occasionally.