

n size, from that of a pea, to several feet in diameter [a specimen measuring one foot in diameter was found in Patterson's Creek just above Elgin St. bridge.] Each individual of a colony is called a Polypide. It is a very beautiful object under the microscope, most delicate in structure and transparent. Whenever disturbed the polypide retracts quickly into its case or cœnœcrum. Altogether it forms one of the most interesting classes of objects formed in fresh water.

Fresh-water Polyzoa are very generally distributed in the ponds and slow-moving streams, and lake shores above Ottawa, and the wonder is that their beauty has not long ago been found out. No systematic study of the Fresh-water Polyzoa has as yet been made in this district.

*Dr A. C. Stokes in his "Aquatic Microscopy" p. 237* makes the following statement. "Their beauty is so exquisite, so delicate, so refined in its comeliness and grace, that no description could be too extravagant when applied to the charming little creatures. Nature was never in a better mood than when she began the developement of the Polyzoa, so she fashioned them with care."

Seven genera of Fresh-water Polyzoa have been found and described in the United States of America, as follows:—

Plumatella, Fredericella, Paludicella, Cristatella, Pectinatella, Urnatella, Lophopus.

In America, Lophopus has only been recorded from two localities having been found in California, and at Trenton, N. J.

Polyzoa are usually found attached to some submerged object, a piece of board, weed, stump or stone. An exception to this is the species referred to, Cristatella, which moves more or less slowly from place to place.

Young zooids after leaving the egg swim freely for a short time, and then become attached to some object, to which they then adhere till death. Certain forms prefer the sunlight while others are only found in shady places and others still, thrive on the under or dark side of sticks, boards or stones.

Description of species found at Ottawa.