

of the circumference, and on the opposite side of the inner cyst there is a similar projection. Stein figures these as occurring about the same place on both cysts, but in all that I observed they were on opposite sides, and on the outer cyst there was only one. The diameter of the outer cyst in several instances was found to be about 0.0155 mm., and through the protuberance 0.0217 mm.; and of the inner 0.0124 mm. Figs. 5, 6.

Dinobryon stipitatum, Stein, was also present once or twice. This species differs from the one just described in the greater proportionate length of the loricae, which are trumpet-shaped, widest at the mouth, and tapering off into the acuminate pointed posterior end, being about 7 or 8 times as long as their greatest breadth. The zooids very much resemble those of *D. sertularia*, but are more elongated, and occupy the anterior half of the lorica, being attached by a thread-like ligament to its lower side wall. A large amylaceous more or less spheroidal body is situated near the posterior part of the endoplasm. The length of the lorica according to Kent is $\frac{1}{300}$ ".

Two or three other species of Flagellata have also been seen, though rarely.

One, belonging to the *Choano-Flagellata*, i.e., monads with a collar surrounding the single flagellum, I have referred to *Salpingoeca fusiformis*, Kent. Kent gives the following characters for this species: "Lorica sessile, sub-fusiform, or vase-shaped, widest centrally, tapering equally towards the two extremities, but expanding again anteriorly into a somewhat prolonged and everted neck; contained animalcule flask-shaped as in *S. amphoridium*, J. Clark, but of larger size. Length of lorica $\frac{1}{1000}$ ". Hab., fresh water, solitary."

This form was seen only on one occasion, attached to a frond of *Rhizosolenia Eriensis*. The lorica was empty and corresponded closely with the above description. In another part of the field however I found what probably was the zooid of this species which had been set free, though it is possible that it might have been *Monosiga socialis*, Kent, with the description of which it closely agreed. The body was somewhat pyriform, widest posteriorly, with no pedicle; a single long flagellum surrounded by a collar. Length of the body 0.0062 mm. ($= \frac{1}{1600}$ "), breadth 0.00465 mm. ($= \frac{2}{5000}$ ").

On one occasion I got a glimpse of a colony which I think belonged to the family *Codonosigidae* of this order. Unfortunately I lost