HIERACIUM VULGATUM, Fries.

Rama, 1898, coll. *Adolf Stecker*.

*CREPIS NANA, Richardson.

Found only in a small outcrop of slate having a vertical cleavage, at about 200 m. above sea-level, covering an area of only 3 square metres, on the side of a mountain, Rama, Aug. 20-24, 1897 (*Sornborger*, No. 86). In British America previously known only from the early collections of Richardson, Parry, and Drummond "on the Copper-mine River" (Richardson in Franklin, 1st. Journ. ed. 2, 1823, App. vii. 757); "Repulse Bay, Five Hawser Bay and Lyon Inlet" (Parry, 2nd. Voyage, 1825, App. 397); "on the slaty debris of the Rocky Mountains (*Drummond*)" (Macoun, Cat. Can. Pl. pt. ii. 274).

*TARAXACUM OFFICINALE, Weber.

On the beach just above high water, at a fall where water casks are frequently filled by the fishermen, Rama, Aug. 20-24, 1897 (*Sornborger*, No. 64). Possibly introduced. Reported from Battle Harbor by Waghorne.

NOTES ON FRESH-WATER POLYZOA.

By WALTER S. ODELL.

The term Polyzoa or Bryozoa embraces a very large number of microscopic animals mostly marine, but to a smaller extent found in fresh water. It is only with the fresh-water species we have to deal in this paper. The question will be asked what are Polyzoa? They are a class of molluscoidea including minute animals, which by budding form compound colonies." Bryozoa is the name applied to the same class by many zoologists.

Polyzoa are so called from the fact that the animals which constitute them live together in colonies in large numbers. They are not all microscopic. Most of them are readily distinguished with the naked eye, but require a pocket lens or a microscope to reveal further details. They vary much