

and extend even into the funnel-shaped mouth. *Noctiluca* is a good example of a flagellate creature. *Paramœcium* is a type of a ciliated animalcule. In the latter the cilia serve not only to drive the creature about, they carry food into its mouth. They perform this latter function also in the bell shaped *Vorticella*, and in *Stentor*, the trumpet animalcule. These microscopic animals are rooted by a stalk, and the circle of cilia, around the mouth-opening, sweeps in floating particles of food. When *Vorticella* becomes detached the cilia, at once, carry it swiftly about from point to point. Cilia, again, are chiefly food-carriers in those lowly animal forms, the sponges. The substance of a sponge is traversed by channels provided with waving cilia. While carrying in food and aiding nutrition the cilia assist in respiration by maintaining a constant circulation of water. Nutrition and respiration are also accomplished in aquatic mollusca by means of cilia. The river mussels, for example, inhale constant streams of water. These streams are produced by the countless cilia, with which the gills are covered. If a fragment of a gill be torn off the cilia immediately carry it through the water most vigorously. The intestine in these molluscs is also ciliated, and in the pond snails the tentacles and various parts of the body are richly so. Again, among the zoophytes cilia though present are of inferior importance. They stud the crown of tentacles and line the digestive tract, just as they do in certain worms, notably the tube-building species. In such marine annelids as *Terebella*, the gills, cirri, and tentacles, which form a crown around the head of the animal, are ciliated and it has been observed that, when the tube is being built, particles of sand and mud are driven along the tentacles to the protrusible proboscis by means of these cilia. The branchial cilia aid in respiration.

While some worms are non-ciliated, others are so abundantly clothed with them, that the surface of the body exhibits a constant shimmering appearance. Certain ciliated patches subserve sensory functions, such as smell, etc., but the excretory or "segmental" organs, characteristic of the Vermes, always possess a ciliated canal for ensuring the outflow of waste products. The digestive tube also in these creatures is observed to be lined with cilia, in most cases.