

are surrounded by a thick jelly-like material, from which the polypides protrude, and into which they retreat. These jelly-masses are usually colourless and semi-transparent, or tinged a pale red. They are to be found adherent to sticks or any water-soaked object, and vary in size from half an inch to several feet in diameter." "The jelly is formed by the polypides, and is in reality a collection of protective cells or chambers, the huge masses often being the result of the increase in the numbers of the polypides inhabiting them . . . . . A single polypide begins the cluster, it becomes two by a process of budding, the bud finally becoming another polypide, secreting more jelly, budding in its turn, so that the community may in the end contain numberless members. The colour of the polypides is usually a pale red or flesh tint,"\* "and being in countless profusion in the jelly-mass, are crowded together and become compressed into irregular hexagons in outline." The lophophore is horseshoe-shaped, having from sixty to eighty tentacles. Towards the end of summer the polypides mature and die, leaving the statoblasts adhering to the surface of the jelly-mass. These statoblasts are often in such large numbers as to be conspicuous to the eye. They have a single row of barbed hooks, averaging fifteen in number, proceeding from the outer edge of the annulus. Mature statoblasts of *Pectinatella* and *Cristatella* while in the body of the polypide, are inclosed in a transparent matrix or yolk. Some statoblasts of *P. magnifica* collected from the Rideau canal in September, '98, hatched in an aquarium, in March, 1899, but only lived two weeks.

Locality and habitat. On a submerged stump in Patterson's Creek (Rideau canal) near Elgin street bridge. Sept. 1898.

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\*Stokes "Aquatic Microscopy," pp. 238-240.