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these infusoria appear and disappear in the culture jar about as the lower algo do. The power of movement, regulated in the simple mauner above described, is correlated with the fact that, unlike plants, they live upon solid food (bacteria) and are therefore more likely to get this food if they can move about here and there. But the bacteria must be abundant in any case, for the Paramecia have no power of searching for them, or of choosing them rather than any other substance.

In future work it is hoped to determine how far the results gained on Paramecium are applicable to the Protozoa as a class, as well as to extend these researches to higher groups, building upon the foundation obtained by a study of these lowest organisms. In this way it is hoped that the laws which govern the movements and migrations of animals, the causes of their appearance and disappearance at certain places or under given conditions, and in fact much of their relations to the conditions surrounding them in the lake, may in time be made out. It is the belief of the writer that this is the most direct and certain way of unraveling the complicated network of relations which make up the life of the lake.

In addition to the study of the reactions of the animals above summarized, some faunistic work was carried on. An examination was made of the waters on and about South Bass Island, with the purpose of determining the abundance and general character of the Protozoan fauna. The swampy waters of this region were found to swarm with Protozoa of all sorts, offering unlimited supplies of material for work on the group in experimental or other lines. Unfortunately, the literature was not at hand for complete identification of all the species observed, so that critical systematic work, of the sort done on the Rotatoria, could not be carried on for the Protozoa. Only those could be positively identified that agreed completely with species described in the standard works on the Protozoa-Leidy's *Rhizopoda*, Kent's Manual of the Infusoria, Bütschli's Protozoan, Eyferth's Die einfachsten Lebensformen des Thier-und Pflanzenreiches, Blochmann's Die mikroskopische Thiercelt des Süssucassers, Pritchard's Infusoria, Ehrenberg's Die Infusionsthierchen als rolkommene Organismen, etc.

The following list therefore contains the names of such species only as could be fully identified, and comprises thus but a fraction of the Protozoan fauna of the region. It is given in order to show something of the character of the abundant Protozoan fauna of these waters, as well as to point out forms that are of especial interest as favorable objects for investigation. Especial attention was paid to forms which from their size, or from the possibility of securing them in great abundance, promise to be particularly favorable for experimental work. Rota follo

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12. Ceut

13. Eugly

14. Acan Ba

15. Oikom noi

16. Anthop Bas

17. Dinobr

18. Euglen. West

- the a
- 19. Englena 20. Euglena
- 21. Amblyo
- 22. Colacius
- 23. Colacium
- Lake 24. Trachelo
- 25. Trachelo

Portag

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