

## PROTOZOA.

The animal forms belong mostly to the Protozoa, being nearly all included in the groups Rhizopoda and Flagellate Infusoria.

*Rhizopoda*.—Among the Rhizopods were noticed at least two species of *Amoeba*—*A. proteus* and *A. rudiosa*, but not very frequently; on several occasions also *Diffugia globulosa*, *Actinophrys sol*, and *Acanthocystis turfuea* (sp?).

*Flagellata*.—Belonging to the Flagellata Infusoria there are a few interesting forms, some of which I shall notice in detail.

*Monas lens* is occasionally seen, but by far the commonest species is *Dinobryon sertularia*, and a brief description of this beautiful animalcule will not be out of place. In the spring and early summer they are to be found in large numbers in every filtering, but in autumn and through the winter they are rarely met with.

In the classification adopted by W. Saville Kent, in his "Manual of the Infusoria," they are placed in the Order *Flagellata Eustomata*, and Family *Chrysomonadidae*. The characters of the order are as follows: "Animalcules possessing one or more flagelliform appendages, but no locomotive organs in the form of cilia; a distinct oral aperture or cytostome invariably developed; multiplying by longitudinal or transverse fission, or by subdivision of the whole or part of the body-substance into sporular elements;" and of the family: "Animalcules bi-flagellate, rarely mono-flagellate, social or solitary, free-swimming or adherent, naked, loricate, or immersed within a common mucilaginous matrix or zoocytium; endoplasm always containing two lateral, occasionally green, but more usually olive-brown or yellow differentiated pigment bands; one or more supplementary eye-like pigment spots frequently present," and, as far as at present known, they all inhabit fresh water.

The genus *Dinobryon* consists of animalcules with two flagella, one considerably longer than the other; attached by a contractile ligament to the bottom of a colorless horny lorica, the individual loricae being connected together so as to form a colony or compound branching polythecium; endoplasm containing two lateral green bands, and a conspicuous eye-like pigment spot situated anteriorly.

In the species *D. sertularia* Ehr. the individual loricae are perfectly hyaline and transparent, and are shaped in general like an