

CRISTATELLA IDÆ, Leidy.

Colonies of this genus are oval in shape, flat on the under side and convex on the upper side, with the polypides in rows all around, except along the centre of adult specimens, where statoblasts are to be seen. Individuals of this genus after emerging from the statoblast, form a small lump or mass of jelly semi-transparent in colour, and usually pear-shaped. In the adult form it is not unlike a hairy caterpillar, owing to the presence of numerous buds which proceed from the ectoderm. By budding, the colony grows rapidly in length (but not in breadth) till it reaches a length of two or three inches, when it measures a quarter of an inch in breadth. A specimen found in the Rideau canal on a sunken barge measured four inches in length.

This form differs from all others in two particulars, (a) in having powers of locomotion; (b) in preferring sunlight during life. *Cristatella* moves very slowly, covering a length of about one inch per day. By carefully marking off certain spaces on the object on which it rests, the distance travelled can easily be ascertained. The polypide of this species has many points of resemblance to *Plumatella*. The tentacles are about eighty in number. The statoblasts of *Cristatella* consist of rounded flattened discs, which have the margin covered with two rows of doubly barbed hooks resembling anchors.

Locality and habitat. Occurs on stones at little rapids on Rideau River above Billings' Bridge; also on stones at Hurdman's Bridge, Rideau River; in Patterson's Creek, Ottawa, between the Bank street and Elgin street bridges on blades of submerged grass; also on beam of a sunken barge on Rideau canal at Bronson's wharf. October 1898.

PECTINATELLA MAGNIFICA Leidy.

"The reproductive and vital energies of the group reach their climax in the voluptuous beauty and endless multiplication of the cœnœcia in *Pectinatella*."* "The colonies of this class

*Hyatt "Observations on Polyzoa" p. 12.