

THE REMARKABLE FAUNA OF A SINGLE DROP OF POND WATER.

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Late in September, 1918, while collecting material for class use, I obtained from the east pond of Mirror Lake on the Ohio State University campus a quantity of brownish sediment so rich in a variety of forms as to attract special attention. All of the sediment in question was taken up by means of a long pipette from a spot perhaps two inches square, where it covered a layer of dead leaves on the bottom of the pond. The depth of the water at this point was only a few inches; the locality was one that was shaded by trees during part of the day.

The material was not concentrated in any way, and was examined almost immediately after it was brought into the laboratory. In a single drop—the first one examined—the following forms were found to be present, all apparently in healthy, normal, active condition:

Amoeba. Two species; a larger one of the *proteus* type and a smaller one of the *limax* type. Several specimens of each.

Arcella. A number of active specimens.

Diffugia. Two different species, one specimen of each.

Actinophrys. Several specimens.

Euglena. Two species; the larger one *E. deses*, the smaller one not identified with certainty. Several of each.

Carteria. Many specimens of *C. multifilis*.

Paramecium. Several specimens of *P. caudatum*.

Vorticella. Several specimens.

Stentor. A specimen of *S. coeruleus* and one of a distinctly different (colorless) species.

Spirostomum. Two specimens of *S. ambiguum*.

Several small flagellates and ciliates, not identified with certainty, were present in addition to these.

Two species of rotifers were present. They were not identified.

Hydra. One specimen of *H. fusca*.