

we find a number of Turbellaria (such as *Planaria*), which are common inhabitants of ponds and streams, but many other genera are terrestrial or marine.

The small group of the Rotifera is an overwhelmingly fresh-water one, there being, however, some species found in brackish water, and a few which are marine.

In the case of the Echinodermata, we have a striking example of a very large assemblage of forms, not one of which, so far as we know, exists outside the sea. It is, in fact, the only instance of a really large group confined to one medium without a single exception, and it has a special interest accordingly.

With very few exceptions, the phylum Coelenterata is similarly marine. In the subdivision Hydrozoa alone, a very few forms inhabit fresh water, the most important being *Hydra* and *Cordylophora*. Thus, as in the majority of cases we have considered, there are certain exceptional forms which are sufficient to disprove any general statement as to habitat.

The sponges are almost as strikingly salt-water forms as are the Coelenterata. Out of some fifty known families, a single sub-family only has fresh-water representatives, but the principal fresh-water genus—*Spongilla*—is widely distributed in the rivers and lakes of most parts of the world.

Amongst the simplest forms of life, the Protozoa, we find a number of organisms which are familiar objects in fresh water, and yet the majority live in the sea, where they play a very important rôle. Most of those in the sub-groups Lobosa (including *Amœba* and *Diffugia*) and Heliozoa (*Actinosphaerium*, etc.) have a fresh-water habitat; but the Foraminifera are overwhelmingly marine, and the Radiolaria entirely so. Finally, the Ciliata, with forms such as *Vorticella* and *Paramœcium*, is a sub-group well represented in fresh water, and so is the Flagellata, with *Euglena*; but both of these contain also a considerable number of marine types.

It will now be evident that we know of some aquatic forms which are usually absent from the ocean, in addition to others which are seldom or never found in fresh water, and it may be well to enumerate again the most striking examples. In the sea we do not find Amphibia, Dipnoi, or phylactolæmatous Polyzoa. Further, there are in the ocean comparatively few insects and insect larvæ, Hydrachnidæ, Branchiopoda, Oligochæta, leeches, and Rotifers. On the other hand, the following groups do not live in fresh water: Cephalochordata, Tunicata, Cirripedia, Cumacea, Stomatopoda, Brachiopoda, Cephalopoda, Polychæta, and Echinodermata. Besides these, the Elasmobranchs, Decapod Crustacea, Nemertinea, Coelenterata, and sponges are only poorly represented apart from the sea.