

In one pond, or cluster of plants, I find the longer stamens about half the length of the style and twice the length of the shorter ones. In another the style is very short, not more than one-third the length of the shorter stamens, which, in turn, are about one-third as long as the longer ones.

But the root is, perhaps, more curious than the flowers, being very thick, sinuous and knobby, living and growing many years, hard and woody, the bark turning black when cut.—C. W.

CALYCERA BALSAMIFLORA.—The curious waif of ballast ground near Philadelphia, was determined by the discoverer himself, not by Dr. Lettman, as the latter informs us, at whose request we make the correction of the statement in the NATURALIST for October.

PERFORATION OF GERARDIA by Bees (see p. 689).—We unfortunately omitted to insert the cut illustrating Mr. Bailey's article on p. 689. The accompanying figure (180) shows the flower as in

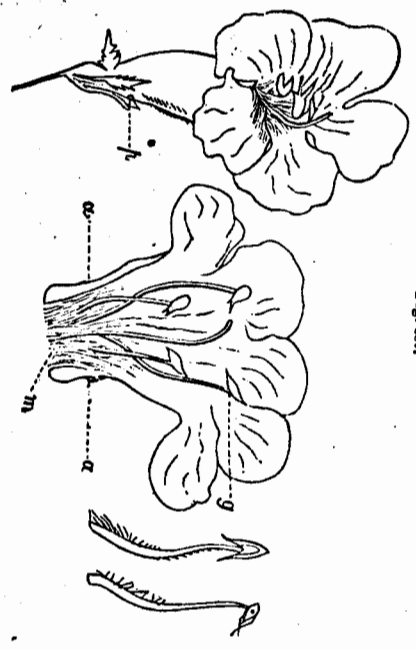


Fig. 180.

Gerardia perforata by bees.

nature with the point of perforation (*p*); also with the corolla spread open, *a*, aperture; *g*, guiding lines; and a front and side view of a stamen.—Eds.

ZOOLOGY.

DISCOVERY OF A TARDIGRADE.—We are not aware that there is any published notice of the occurrence of tardigrades in this country though undoubtedly microscopists have observed them.

We received early in March of this year several specimens of *Macrobolus* from Rev. W. R. Cross of New Gloucester, Maine, collected last autumn in water in which moss was growing. It is white, $\frac{1}{16}$ inch long, and has minute eyes composed of about ten irregular facets. There is a distinct under and upper lip to the mouth, and a pair of tubercles (palpi?). It apparently differs from *Macrobolus Oberhauseri* Doyere (Annales des Sciences Naturelles, Ser. 2., Tom. 13., 1840), to which it is closely allied in form, by

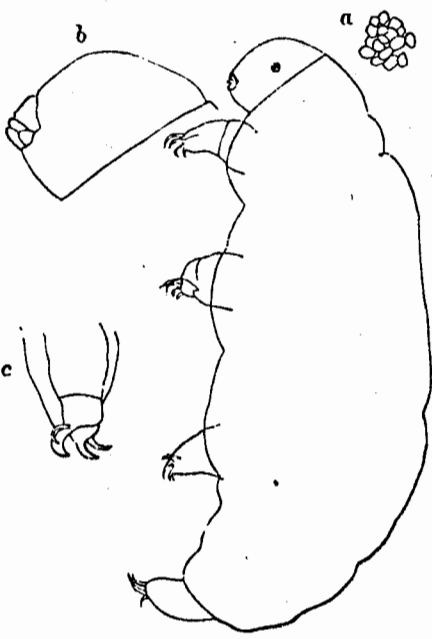


Fig. 181.

Macrobolus Americanus.

the claws being shorter and much more curved. It may be called *Macrobolus Americanus* (Fig. 181 *a*, eyes; *b*, mouth; *c*, claws). We have also received drawings of another species of the same genus from Prof. C. E. Bessey, of Ames, Iowa. He writes us, May 6th, that it was "found in water containing fresh-water alge, such as diatoms, desmids, etc." It is a longer, slenderer species than *M. Americanus*, and with apparently longer and straighter claws.—A. S. PACKARD, Jr.

DISCOVERY OF THE BASAL JOINT OF LEGS OF TRILOBITES.—I have secured the fine collection of Trenton fossils of Mr. E. D. Walcott of Trenton Falls. It is particularly rich in Trilobites. Among the most interesting specimens, Mr. W. called my attention to one which he was confident would settle the question of the presence or absence of legs in Trilobites. And truly there can be no doubt left upon this point. The basal articulation of