

However, there was sufficient water in it during that season to prevent much interference with the life forms. Since then the life has been just as abundant.

Since the organization of the Biological Survey of Indiana I have thought it would be profitable to make a study of the plants and animals of this pond in order to discover the forms existing and to note any change in the organisms during a number of years and to record any facts of interest in biological lines.

This paper makes no pretensions of being exhaustive, but is merely intended to be preliminary, for I have not had an opportunity to make a thorough study of the forms of life.

I. *Botany*.—On the banks of the pond are found the ordinary hard-wood trees of Indiana and much shrubbery, such as the elder, willow, hazel and gum. Many of the smaller Phanerogams abound on the margin, but very few occur in the shallow waters. The pond is very rich in algae, such as spirogyra, zygnema, vaucheria, oscillaria, euglena, diatoms, desmids and kindred forms. No classified list has yet been made.

II. *Animals*.—Among the vertebrates are to be found several kinds of snakes, wild ducks, several species of snipes, frogs in great abundance, sun-fish, cat-fish and carp. The insects have many representatives. The crustacea are really the most numerous. Crayfish, water-fleas, ostracods, copepods, isopods, and amphipods and rotifers are almost without number. Several species of worms occur, and among the mollusks physa, limnaeus and planorbis are quite plentiful. It is the best place for hydra, both brown and green, that I have ever found anywhere. In the dry seasons the pond scums are almost filled with them. In even a small handful of the algae I have found more than a hundred. Among the porifera is the fresh-water sponge, spongilla. This is the only place that it has ever been found in this section of the State. The pond is also rich in protozoans. All the forms will be classified and described during the coming year. The pond is very valuable for laboratory purposes.

SUICIDE OF A CROW. BY STANLEY COULTER.

The paper reported the finding of the body of a crow under the following circumstances: The head of the crow had been passed between the trunk and a strip of the bark of the ordinary shell-bark hickory. Its withdrawal was prevented by the projections of the occipital bone. The protruded tongue, the bulging eyes, and the position of the body showed that death had occurred by strangulation. The location of the tree in an unfrequented portion of the woods, and the fact that the crow was suspended much above the reach of any one furnished sufficient evidence that it was responsible for its own death.