

in Bengal show that whereas *L. moluccanus* is essentially a marine species, occurring on sandy and muddy bottoms from the tide-line to a depth of 20 fathoms, *L. rotundicauda* is mainly if not entirely estuarine. It ascends the river Hughli at least as far as Calcutta, that is to say, for a distance of about 90 miles from the open sea, and can live in water that is practically fresh. On the coast of Bengal *L. moluccanus* breeds at the end of the cold weather, *i.e.*, in March. The eggs, which are not very numerous, have a green colour and measure about 3 mm. in diameter, are carried on the ventral surface of the abdominal appendages, to which they adhere lightly. Further information as regards the habits of the Indian *Limuli* would be of interest.

N. ANNANDALE.

CRUSTACEA.

THE RATE OF GROWTH IN *Conchoderma* AND *Lepas*.—Dr. J. T. Jenkins has given me the information on which the following note is based; it is of interest as illustrating the relative rate of growth in two species of barnacles. A clean buoy was placed in the sea off the coast of Ganjam, on February 23rd, 1909, by the Fisheries Steamer "Golden Crown," and was lifted on March 3rd. Numerous specimens of *Lepas anserifera* and *Conchoderma virgatum* var. *hunteri* were found adhering to it. Those of the former species were all small, the largest having a capitulum 8 mm. long, whereas it is usually about 20 mm. long in fully grown examples of the species from the Bay of Bengal. The specimens of *C. virgatum* var. *hunteri* were, however, much larger, and appeared to be already adult. The capitulum of the largest measured 15 mm. in length. This individual is actually the largest specimen of the variety I have seen, although it had reached this size in eight days from that on which the larva probably settled. It is of interest to note, therefore, that the rate of growth in *C. virgatum* var. *hunteri* is considerably greater even than it is in the common *L. anserifera*. It may be noted that whereas the latter species is usually found attached to inanimate objects, *C. virgatum* var. *hunteri* is frequently taken on the skin of turtles and sea-snakes.

N. ANNANDALE.

POLYZOA.

LARGE COLONIES OF *Hislopia lacustris*.—In volume i (page 177) of the *Records of the Indian Museum*, I described the two forms of colonies of *Hislopia* that I had found in the United Provinces (Bulandshahr). Of these, one was a more or less linear arrangement of the zoecia on leaves and twigs, and the other, and more common, form was an encrusting sheath on the outer surface of the shells of *Paludina*. During the present "rains" (July 1908) I have found many examples of what may be considered a much exaggerated extension of the latter form. These colonies