WORK AT THE MOUNT DESERT ISLAND BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY DURING SUMMER OF 1935

ULRIC DAHLGREN, *Princeton University*

Some general collecting showed several interesting conditions. Again *Aurelia* was practically absent as a medusa. This seems to be due to the absence of *Zostra* on whose grass-like blades the planulae of *Aurelia* usually pass the winter.

Zostra, however, seems to be coming back again: the few resistant individuals having overcome the disease that had almost eliminated it in the past few years.

The swinging balance between the larger Tubularian hydroids and the nudibranch mollusks that feed on them was just about at a standstill. Last year (1934) the nudibranch mollusks, mostly *Dendronotus* were in the ascendancy and the hydroids very low in numbers. In 1935 the hydroids were quite numerous and but small numbers of nudibranchs.

Next year should see very large bunches of the hydroids and a rising number of nudibranchs.

A fine growth of the *Nematomorphid* worms, *Gordioidea*, was found in Lake Wood. They were pure white and remained there near the pond outlet all through June and July.

Working with the writer was Mr. Alan Smith who collected and studied the Microdril Oligochaete worms. A large number of interesting forms were found.

Also Mr. Tufton Mason who studied the growth of muscle tissue in the fishes. The rectus muscles of the eye of the flounder were used and probably other muscle masses of this and other fishes will be used.

At this time it appears that all myoblasts in a given muscle are developed into striated fibers in the larval stage. As the fish grows one after another of these *post-myoblasts* are suddenly expanded into active muscle fibers. This continues as long as growth takes place. After this definite maturity the fibers grow but little more, increase in muscle size being attained by the expansion of more *post-myoblasts*.

Mr. Thurlow Gordon also worked with the writer and surveyed the external copepod parasites of fishes. A considerable number were found and studied.

PRELIMINARY STUDY OF A RARE OR LITTLE KNOWN TUBULARIAN HYDROID, *ACAULIS PRIMARIUS*

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This hydroid is highly specialized for a free life on fine marine muds of sedimentary origin. For this reason it is seldom encountered by naturalists and also for this reason it seemed a matter of