

of heat in summer and cold in winter because it is a superficial drainage stream, and not a spring stream, as are those on this side of the range. Because this stream (Bald Eagle Creek) becomes so warm and sluggish it contains an unusual amount of both plant and animal life, and exhibits a marked contrast to the condition of the spring streams above mentioned. For example, while the classes in geology here have been unable to collect more than twelve species of fishes from the latter stream, they have collected over twenty-five from the former. To one who wishes to study the variations of life under a number of different conditions such opportunities are of the utmost value.

The material with which the biologist chiefly works is different in general from that of the botanist on one hand and of the zoologist on the other, in that it consists greatly of the lower or more generalized forms of life, while in the more limited branches of botany and zoology the higher forms of plants and animals respectively become the chief objects of study. Water is the medium which furnishes the biologist with most of his microscopical specimens because these low forms always live in liquids or in damp places, and he can there find material in greatest abundance and with greatest certainty. The classes here have had no difficulty in finding many kinds of the various one-celled organisms, which cause even experts to disagree in classifying them as either plants or animals with certainty. They also find numbers of the famous proteus animalcule, which is regarded as the lowest form of animal, fresh water sponges, hydra, or fresh water polyp, true worms, bryozoans, or "moss animals," mollusks, various kinds of insects, crustaceans, and representatives of all classes of vertebra.

On account of geological conditions this locality is of much greater biological interest than the mere local conditions could make it. We are very near the common meeting grounds or boundaries of four distinct faunal regions, as