

satisfactorily for all concerned by the immediate establishment of *bird reservations* and goes on to advocate the setting aside of a series of small reservations among the archipelagoes fringing the north shore. The residents of that coast themselves are well known to realize the urgent need of giving protection to the birds which mean so much to them. Almost to a man they believe that a series of government bird sanctuaries should be established in their midst. The creation of such sanctuaries would meet with wide-spread popular approval and the task of patrolling them would

thereby be rendered comparatively easy.

The time for the establishment of these sanctuaries is at hand. Both the Government of the Province of Quebec and the Dominion Government are fully informed concerning the question and have the necessary powers, and the creation on this coast by joint action on their part of a series of well-chosen reservations for birds, similar to those now under joint protection at Percé and the Bird Rocks, would be most welcome to all concerned. There is much to gain and nothing to lose by such action.

NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS

A FRESHWATER-ISPOD NEW TO CANADA.—Since my article about these invertebrates was published in *The Canadian Field-Naturalist* for November, 1920, I have received from Prof. C. H. O'Donoghue of the University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, half a dozen specimens of Isopods "collected in a small stream, about half a mile northwest of the Biological Station at Departure Bay (Nanaimo), B.C., late in July and in August, 1921. The locality is right on the border of an old clearing that goes by the name of Hodgson's Ranch."

The specimens, when received, were dried up in the vial, but as this is the first record of freshwater isopods from western Canada, it was of importance to get them identified. I could see that it was an *Asellus*-species, but as it was little likely (see p. 148 in my article quoted above), that the central and eastern form, *A. communis* Say occurred on Vancouver Island, and as I am not familiar with the Isopods found in the far western part of United States, the specimens were sent to the U.S. National Museum, Washington, D.C., for identification. Mr. C. R. Shoemaker there has kindly identified them as *Asellus tomalensis* Harford, a species hitherto known only from the three Pacific States.

The type was described by S. J. Holmes on pp. 321-23, pl. 37, in *Proceed. California Academy of Sciences*, 3rd Series, III, 1904, from a single specimen, collected at Tomales Bay, California. Eight more specimens, collected by the Harriman Alaska Expedition at Lake Washington, near Seattle, are referred by H. Richardson to this species and described on pp. 431-33, figs. 487-89, of her Monograph Isopods N.A. (*Bull.* 54, U.S.N.M., Washington, 1905). Specimens were also collected in Tanner Creek, Portland, Oregon, in May, 1905, by Dr. J. E. Benedict.

The characteristics of the species are a light-brown, somewhat mottled colour, and a narrow,

elongate body. The first pair of legs are subcheliform in shape, and their propodus (the joint next to the claw) is elliptical in outline, with the inferior margin straight, and furnished with numerous short spines or stiff hairs, by which latter characters it can be distinguished from *A. communis*.

The finding of additional freshwater-isopods in western Canada would have considerable interest, and be much appreciated by the undersigned.—FRITS JOHANSEN.

A CLADOCERAN NEW TO AMERICA.—On June 21st, 1922, in a collection of Entomostraca from a marshy pool near the Biological Station, St. Andrews, N.B., I found a specimen of *Scapholeberis cornuta*, Schoedler. I placed this specimen in culture and it produced two parthogenetic young which I raised to maturity. This species has been known for a long time in Europe, but this is, as far as I know, the first record of its occurrence in America.—A. BROOKER KLUGH.

BUMBLE-BEES ON BLEEDING HEART.—When I lived in Pilot Mound (1901-16) I grew *Dielytra spectabilis* for many years and can verify Mr. C. E. Johnson's observations (*Can. Field-Nat.*, Vol. XXXVI, No. 3, March, 1922). The lovely pink of this flower's quaint globes immediately lost tone and faded as the result of the bumble-bee's perforating jaws.—H. M. SPEECHLY.

A FRESHWATER-SPONGE NAMED AFTER PROF. JOHN MACOUN.—In the list of new species of plants and animals named in honour of the late Prof. John Macoun, of Ottawa, appearing in the obituary in *The Canadian Field-Naturalist* for September, 1920, p. 113, and at the end of his autobiography (1922) p. 304, it is stated that the list is as yet incomplete.

I therefore take the liberty to call attention to



Klugh, A. B. 1922. "A Cladoceran New to America." *The Canadian field-naturalist* 36(8), 156–156. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.338193>.

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