

opods, and together with his article on this group that was published in Volume XXXV of *The Canadian Field-Naturalist*, forms a good basis for future work. It is to be hoped that whenever naturalists in different parts of this country happen to discover any of these interesting forms in the temporary pools of the spring season they will preserve specimens and forward them to the Victoria Memorial Museum for examination and report. The fairy, opossum and clam shrimps that comprise this group of animals are of unusual interest owing to their sporadic occurrence, their great abundance (when they do occur) in comparatively small bodies of water, and their unusual habits.—H.

PROF. VERRILL ON CANADIAN CORALS AND SEA-ANEMONES.—An outstanding geneticist and biometrician (Raymond Pearl) stated recently in *Science* that if a man "describes accurately, carefully, and completely a hitherto undescribed species of animal or plant, in such a way that any one who reads carefully the description can recognize and identify the thing described, he has chiseled for himself an indelible record in the history of man's intellectual progress." Honour can never be withheld from those who have thus laboured to increase and bring order into our knowledge of the varied life of our world. No one has made a higher place for himself in connection with the life of American waters than has Professor A. E. Verrill, of New Haven, Connecticut. He was the first to recognize and describe a host of marine animals belonging to many groups and occurring along the Atlantic coast of our continent. He has been the greatest of the pioneers in this field, and he is still busily engaged in this same work. We in Canada are in his debt for the work he has done in collecting and reporting upon material from our coast near Anticosti and in the Bay of Fundy in the sixties and seventies of the last century. He also identified a large amount of material for Dr. Whiteaves, in the latter's investigation of the fauna of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Now again he has come to our assistance in working up the sea-anemones and corals of the Canadian Arctic Expedition, and of other collections made off our coasts. (*Rept. Canad. Arctic Exped.* Vol. VIII, Pt. G., 1922.)

After more than 50 years of labour in the systematic field, Prof. Verrill has not become stereotyped, but continues as active as ever in efforts to improve the classification of the groups with which he is working. In this recent publication of his he finds occasion for creating new species, genera, and families. The article, or rather series of articles, consists of 164 pages and 31 plates, and

is replete with illustrations, the majority of which are from his own hand. An extremely large amount of material belonging to the Anthozoa or "flower-animals" has passed through his hands, so that he has been able to write with a very full experience of the animals of this group as they occur along both coasts of North America. It is very evident from a perusal of this work of Professor Verrill's that many problems in the taxonomy, distribution, habits, etc., of these interesting forms remain to be solved. His account of them should be an incentive to some of our younger workers to take up their study.—H.

A BIOLOGICAL SURVEY OF LAKE GEORGE, N.Y.
By J. G. Needham, Chancey Juday, Emmeline Moore, C. K. Sibley and J. W. Titcomb, N.Y.
Conservation Commission, Albany, N.Y., 1922,
78 pages. Illustrated.

This ecological reconnaissance of an Adirondack lake is of interest to Canadian biologists because the biota of this lake is identical with that of many lakes in eastern Canada, and it should be carefully studied by all those in charge of fish-cultural operations.

The survey was in charge of Dr. Needham, and in his section of the report he deals with the hydrography, vegetation and the fish best adapted to the lake, and presents a series of concise recommendations as to the fish-cultural policy which should be adopted. Dr. Juday reports on the temperature, transparency, and dissolved gases of the water, and on the plancton and bottom fauna. Dr. Moore deals with the primary sources of food of the fishes, giving the food-relations of the most important species, and discusses limiting factors. Mr. Sibley gives an annotated list of the fishes and deals with the food of the adult fish, and Mr. Titcomb presents observation on fish culture.—A. B. K.

ROOSEVELT WILD LIFE BULLETIN, Vol. 1, No. 2,
N.Y. State College of Forestry, Syracuse
University, Syracuse, N.Y.

The current number of this quarterly bulletin which is edited by Dr. C. C. Adams, Director of the Roosevelt Wild Life Experiment Station, is largely devoted to investigations on the Beaver. The extensive report on the Beaver in the Adirondacks by Dr. C. E. Johnson is a very valuable contribution to economic zoology, and the author's conclusion that "The present investigation has shown that the Beaver of the Adirondacks may be made a valuable source of revenue to the State if properly managed" has a direct application to many regions in Canada. Part 2 of this same report is an excellent summary of our present knowledge of the natural history of the Beaver. The paper on *The Life of the Yellowstone Beaver* by E. R. Warren presents an interesting picture of the behaviour of the Beaver under complete protection, the writer stating that these usually shy animals are "obliging enough to go about their usual activities almost oblivious to the interested observers lined up on the bank beside the road." Both papers are illustrated by many very good photographs.—A. B. K.



Klugh, A. B. 1923. "Roosevelt Wild Life Bulletin, Vol. 1, No. 2 [Review]." *The Canadian field-naturalist* 37(4), 80–80. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.338263>.

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