

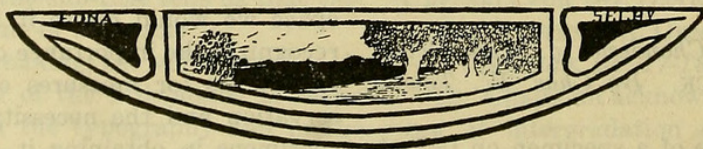
that enough naturalists are not being trained and that obstacles are thrown in the way of their development by certain short-sighted protection policies.

His criticism of the ornithologist is not that he collects specimens but that he has not generally worked in closer contact with regular game commissions and authorities. In this we think Mr. Adams is confusing cause and effect. The reason for the lack of co-ordination between naturalist and game warden has usually been the disregard by the latter for the information the former had to offer. Game guardianships have been filled many times by men of good intentions, but it has been seldom that such appointees have had any special knowledge of the animals they were endeavoring to protect or realized that the naturalist had anything of value to offer. The naturalist, especially the ornithologist, has been more often the object of persecution by game officials than of encouragement. It is certain that once regularly constituted game protection authorities show a desire for exact information the naturalist is willing to assist, as has been demonstrated wherever that enlightened policy has been followed. Today, the biggest and most successful influences for the protection of wild life, such as the Audubon Societies, the United States Biological Survey, the various anti-millinery plumage bills, the international Migratory Birds Convention, and others have been conceived and inaugurated by the specimen-collecting ornithologist. Mr. Adams makes a plea for scientific assistance in studying the cause or causes of the periodic rise and fall in abundance of the Grouse. It may be said that in response to or coincident with this appeal two such investigations are being undertaken under able scientific ornithological direction. One in the State of New York with the Ruffed Grouse as the object of study; the other in Florida for the study of the Bob-White. When results are obtained, they will probably be of great value to the whole country, where similar problems have to be faced without exact data for their solution.

An editorial on p. 202 discusses a campaign recently inaugurated against the Crow by a well known powder company. The Editor is strongly condemnatory. Whether it is wise to entrust vermin control to commercial concerns or whether it is expedient to encourage irresponsible persons to carry guns in the field during the close seasons with the ostensible excuse of killing Crows is

largely a question of administrative policy. That the Crow has increased in some localities so as to introduce a serious factor against the welfare of resident species can hardly be doubted. That the guardedly approving findings of a recent investigation of the economic influence of the Crow disregard entirely its egg-eating activities is admitted. That as a species it is well able to take care of itself and is in not the slightest danger of extermination under even the persistent persecution practiced is evident. It is our view that there are many places where the number of Crows can be greatly reduced with benefit to the community but we are equally uncertain as to the best means of accomplishing this end. We do not approve of government bounties at all; they are expensive, inefficient and subject to abuse. It seems useless to hope for paid professional Crow shooters in the present mental and financial condition of the country. In the meanwhile it does not seem very dangerous that ammunition companies should interest local shooting clubs who have the most at stake, to undertake the work at their own expense. That the companies sell ammunition and the shooters make a game of it is not a valid excuse against it when the country in general profits by it and no better solution is at hand.—P. A. T.

WHALE BARNACLES.—It is a familiar matter to one who explores the seashore to find plant or animal attached to plant or animal in the most bewildering fashion, particularly in the case of the plants and the more sluggish animals. Usually, however, the vertebrates are free from incommoding overgrowths by other forms. The hump-back whales are an exception, and not infrequently they are found conspicuously dotted with the large whale barnacles. This occurs on both our Atlantic and our Pacific coasts. On the latter the ordinary whale barnacles are frequently accompanied by a stalked kind of soft consistency. These two, *Coronula diadema* and *Conchoderma auritum*, have been known for centuries, and were included by Linnaeus in his *System of Nature*. Nevertheless, descriptions, even of the external parts, of these forms have been but incomplete. I. E. Cornwall has recently (*Proc. Calif. Acad. Sc.*, Vol. XIII, No. 26, November, 1924) given many new details accompanied by figures and photographs. The specimens were supplied him by Captain J. E. Gilmore, of Cachelot, B.C.—A. G. H.





Huntsman, A. G. 1925. "Whale Barnacles." *The Canadian field-naturalist* 39(3), 68–68. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.338503>.

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