Aphalara calthæ Linn. May 10th.
Aphalara marginata Harris. June 7th.
Psylla carpina Fitch. On ironwood, August 25th.

The Leaders of the Entomological Branch would gladly welcome to the meetings of the Branch any of the members of the Club who are interested in any way in insect life. The subject is extremely fascinating and anyone who cares to take up the study of insects will find a very wide field for investigation. As there is so much yet to be learned about almost every kind of insect, any careful observation on the habits of these creatures is of value.

W. H. HARRINGTON,
ARTHUR GIBSON,
C. H. YOUNG,
J. W. BALDWIN.
} Leaders.

NOTES ON THE FLORA OF THE NEREPIS MARSH, NEW BRUNSWICK.

BY A. B. KLUGH, QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY, KINGSTON.

At Westfield, New Brunswick, where the Nerepis River empties into the St. John River, there is an extensive marsh the flora of which is rich enough to be worth recording.

On August 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th, 1910, I explored this marsh in a canoe, and found that most of the upstanding vegetation in the centre consisted of *Scirpus fluviatilis*, *Scirpus validus*, and *Zizania palustris*. I finally selected a portion of the west shore as a favourable place to make an ecological survey.

There is not a sufficient depth of water, except in the narrow channel, to preclude the development of Helophytes (marsh-plants) and consequently the Hydrophytes (aquatics) are found between and among the Helophytes, and no clear line of demarcation exists between these two ecological groups. But a zoned distribution is observable depending upon the depth of the water, and it will be noticed that the outer zone, where the water is from 8 inches to 3 feet in depth, is composed mostly of the Limnæa formation of Hydrophytes. The following plants occur in this zone:—

Potamogeton heterophyllus. Abundant.
Potamogeton perfoliatus. Common.
Potamogeton pectinatus. Common.
Myriophyllum alterniflorum. Common.
Vallisneria spiralis. Common.
Nymphæa advena. Abundant.
Castalia odorata. Frequent.

Utricularia vulgaris. Frequent.
Ranunculus aquatilus capillaceus. Frequent
Zizania palustris. Abundant.
Scirpus validus. Abundant.
Scirpus fluviatilis Scarce at this point, but very abundant further up the marsh.

The next zone is apparent where the water is 8 inches and less in depth and contains the following plants:—
Potamogeton dimorphus. Frequent.
Hippuris vulgaris. Frequent.
Isoetes echinospora braunii. Common.
Zizania palustris. Abundant.
Lobelia Dortmanna. Frequent.
Scirpus americanus. Common.
Alisma Plantago. Frequent.
Sagittaria latifolia hastata. Common.
Najas flexilis. Frequent.

The inner zone is found in the wet soil from the margin of the water inwards and is composed of the following:—
Spartina Michauxiana. Abundant.
Scirpus americanus. Common.
Sium cicutaefolium. Common.
Glyceria canadensis. Common.
Calamagrostis canadensis. Common.
Scirpus atrovirens. Common.
Dulichium arundinaceum. Common.
Polygonum Muhlenbergii. Common.
Campanula uliginosa. Frequent.
Juncus filiformis. Common.
Potentilla palustris. Scarce.
Menyanthes trifoliata. Frequent.
Onoclea sensibilis. Common.

A RECORD CATCH.

BY L. H. SITWELL, *Captain.*

The salmon fisherman from the Gaspé, the sea trout artist from Nova Scotia, the specialist on the Rainbow trout from British Columbia, the tarpon enthusiast from Florida escaping the glorious Canadian winter, the Mahsur crank from India who knows no better game fish than that which his heathen climate affords, have their yarns about their respective countries, districts and game fish. The story I am here recording refers to a fish-eating bird commonly called a loon, but