

I shall be very glad to receive any information concerning our crayfishes or to assist anyone in the identification of specimens. Whenever possible, specimens should be kept, together with records of the locality and habits.

All our crayfishes east of the Rocky Mountains belong to the genus *Cambarus*, and we have at least eight species. The most interesting ones are those that dig out burrows for themselves in the mud. The material excavated is usually left at the opening of the hole as a 'chimney' of mud, which may be several inches in height. These 'chimneys' are frequently seen in low ground or on the banks of streams.

Recently I took occasion to investigate some of these burrows that are quite abundant in the clay banks of the Twenty-Mile Creek, near Tintern, in the Niagara Peninsula. The species that inhabits these burrows proved to be *C. immunis*, which has not previously been recorded from Canada. It is abundant in Ohio, southern Michigan, and farther south and west. The present record places it in the drainage area of Lake Ontario.

All the specimens very evidently belonged to *C. immunis*, but without exception they showed the presence of small lateral rostral spines, which are only occasionally found in this species. In this respect they agree with Faxon's variety *spinirostris*. The excavation at the base of the movable finger of the large claw was not invariably present, being absent on one or other side in three specimens (two males and one female). This species is most easily recognized by the condition of the first pair of abdominal legs of the male. The two branches of each leg are long and slender and curved so as to form at least one quarter of a circle.

The banks of the stream, where the burrows were situated, were of a stiff blue clay. I believe that the stream never becomes wholly dry. There is not then the same necessity for the crayfish to burrow, as in the case of those inhabiting swamps and pools that become dry in the summer months. Ponds and ditches of this sort are given as the usual habitat of this species.*

None of the burrows showed well-formed chimneys when I examined the spot (September). They had apparently been destroyed by passing animals or by the weather. The burrows were not built in any regular fashion, but varied greatly. Each had either one or several openings. The openings were sometimes all on the bank above water, at other times some above and some below, and apparently, sometimes all below. The level of the water varies during the season and at times all the openings would probably be exposed.

The length of the burrows varied from half a foot to several feet. Sometimes they were nearly straight, but usually they were quite

*See Harris, Amer. Natural., vol. 35, p. 187.