

females, the *ova* of which were destroyed by thousands. If this system is to go on for a few years longer, the lobster canning business will be at a stand still for half a century at least, and the crustacean will become a luxury. It takes a long time to produce an adult lobster; it has to go through peculiar phases of existence before it becomes in condition to be food for mankind. These facts should not be overlooked but remembered by the men now in the business; its continuity rests with them. In the article above referred to, we mentioned that the Island of Anticosti was a good locality for lobsters, then stating that there is a lack of keen venture among the Canadian people in allowing this fishery to go to waste. We are astonished that the Americans did not place a cannery on Anticosti years ago. But now, that the crustacean has been exhausted in several places on the south coast of the Gulf, one New Brunswick firm is preparing to establish a cannery on an extensive scale on that island. So much good has therefore arisen from the influence and utility of our remarks, and it will be the aim of the CANADIAN SPORTSMAN AND NATURALIST to continue to place before the public, other matters of equal interest.—C.

OUR GAME.

In former numbers of this magazine, we reprinted reports of the Michigan Sportsmen's Association on the Nomenclature of a portion of our game. Additional matter on this subject was read by President Holmes at the last meeting, and we have taken the liberty to compile it to suit our Canadian Sportsmen, giving full credit to the venerable Dr. and the Committee for their report on popular and scientific nomenclature. In order to show that there is a similarity of species occurring in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, with those recorded from Michigan, we append certain marks to indicate their geographical range.

REPORT OF THE MICHIGAN SPORTSMEN'S COMMITTEE ON NOMENCLATURE.

The careful analyses of classification with reference to certain genera submitted at the

session of 1880, will, we think, sufficiently indicate the methods adopted by this committee in arriving at conclusions, "both popular and scientific." It will therefore be unnecessary to occupy your time in the enunciation of our analyses of the genera herein considered, and we will proceed at once to our task, and continue the work of making a correctly named list of game animals, by naming a portion of our water-fowl. We do not intend to make a complete list of any order or family, but to confine ourselves to such species as occur either habitually or accidentally in our State.

As belonging to the latter class we may mention the swans. There are but two species that can be considered as belonging to our fauna, even accidentally. These are the whistling swan, *Cygnus Americanus*,* also called the American swan, and the Trumpeter swan, *Cygnus buccinator*.

Of the goose family there are but two genera containing species likely to be found within the borders of our commonwealth.

The goose genus, proper; all having bright or light-colored feet and bills, and white or much varied plumage, namely: White Fronted Goose, *Anser albifrons*;* also called prairie brant, and speckled belly. This is probably identical with the white-fronted goose of Europe.

Snow goose, *Anser hyperboreus*; † also called white brant.

Lesser Snow Goose, *Anser hyperboreus*; † variety *albatu*s. Like the snow goose, only smaller.

Blue Goose, *Anser caerulesens*; also called bald brant.

The brant genus, proper; all having black feet and bills, and the head and neck black with white spaces, the general color of the body being gray, namely: The

Canada Brant, *Branta Canadensis*; † also called Canada goose, gray goose, and common wild goose. This is the only goose, or properly speaking—brant, that is common to Michigan. There is a variety, *Leucopareida*, which is not known to have occurred in this State, while the Hutchins Brant, *Branta Canadensis*,* var. *Hutchinsii*, is quite generally distributed, and is smaller than the Canada brant.

The Brant, *Branta bernicla*, † also called brant goose, barnacle goose. There is a well defined variety of this brant, viz:

The Black Brant, *Branta bernicla*, † var. *nigricans*; on which the black is more extensive.