

were obtained during the past season, and the shipment of a huge German carp, from the Bay of Quinte, to Ottawa, is of interest, as this ponderous specimen measured over 27 inches in length.

The Crustacea came in for much attention by the zoological members of the Club. Mr. Halkett observed a specimen of the river crayfish (*Cambarus*) which laid eggs, the eggs being attached to the swimmerets on the under side of the body. The eggs were not only large in proportion to the size of the female crayfish, but they were actually larger than the eggs of the lobster, a decapod of immensely greater size. Mr. W. S. Odell reports an abnormal abundance of certain crustaceans observed under the following circumstances: at the openings cut through the ice on the clay ponds or pits near the Rideau River, crowded masses of *Canthocamptus*, *Cyclops*, and *Asellus aquaticus*, came to the surface of the water. Sunfish, perch, etc., indeed an astonishing abundance of animal life, crowded thickly at these water holes and formed a thick sheet or scum so dense that the horses refused to drink the water. The ice was about a foot in thickness and the cold was intense, yet these water animals had not been so thick for many years. They decreased most markedly on the first mild day. Mr. Odell once noticed a similar superabundance of the dark winter eggs of *Daphnia* (the water flea) which formed a sheet like a layer of soot upon the surface of a pond, yet in no previous or subsequent season were they ever seen to be so plentiful, being in some winter seasons exceedingly scarce.

Mention may also be made of specimens of the whitefish and the Atlantic salmon from Magog, Que., of a few small mud-turtles from the Thousand Islands, of a specimen of turtle from Belleville, to be determined, and the purchase of two small alligators for the Fisheries Museum. The Branch notes with interest that a Fisheries Museum report is about to be issued and will contain fuller notes for popular information than previous reports. Dr. Whiteaves' valuable Bibliography of Canadian Zoology, 1905, is a welcome addition to the scientific literature of the year. It is also worthy of note that the early issue of a second part of the Contributions to Canadian Biology published in connection with the Marine Biological Station is announced and will contain some very important zoological papers by eminent Canadian scientists.

E. E. PRINCE,  
W. S. ODELL.

A. HALKETT,  
E. E. LEMIEUX.