

not wander far out to sea. I saw it alight among some other marine fowls which do go a great distance from land, and at the place there was no land for several hundreds of miles from either the American or Asiatic sides.

The Double crested Cormorant (*P. dilophus*) is the only Canadian inland species. The young birds lack the side plumes which belong to the adults. The iris is green, a very common colour with Cormorants, but most uncommon among birds in general.

Fossil remains of a Cormorant (*P. macropus*) are in the possession of Prof. Cope from the Pliocene of Oregon; and fossil remains of another (*P. idahensis*), from the Pliocene of Idaho, are in the Yale museum at New Haven, Conn., but when I visited that institution some years ago¹ I was not specially interested in Totipalmate Birds, so the pleasure of seeing the specimen is in reserve.

HEMPHILLIA GLANDULOSA.

A SLUG NEW TO THE CANADIAN LIST.

By GEO. W. TAYLOR, Nanaimo, B.C.

A couple of days ago one of my boys brought in a specimen of *H. glandulosa*, which he had found near the banks of the Nanaimo river, about three miles from its mouth. As the species was new to British Columbia and to Canada, I devoted an hour or two this morning to an examination of the spot where the slug had been found, and was rewarded by the capture of eleven other specimens. They were all taken under the dead fronds of ferns (*Aspidium mur. lum*) growing in a rather open spot on the banks of the river.

H. glandulosa was discovered nearly thirty years ago at Astoria, Oregon, by the indefatigable Henry Hemphill, and was described as the type of a new genus by Bland & Binney in the Annals of the Lyceum of Natural History of New York for 1872. It has since been found at other points in Oregon, and at Chehalis, Olympia and Tacoma, in Washington, but has not been recorded, I think, from any locality outside these two States. A second species of the genus (*H. camelus*) has however been described