

Utricularia vulgaris. Frequent.

Ranunculus aquatilis 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