

diameter ranging from three-fourths of an inch to two inches. The bedding is somewhat heavier and occasionally the stone bears a trace of ripple mark. The surfaces of the polygons are as a rule nearly flat; the down warp is apparent in only the larger of them.

The figure shows two specimens of mud-crack from this bed. The smaller (fig. 1, A) is of the first type; the larger (fig. 1, B) of the second. Both are from the same large slab.

Using the experiments of Dr. E. M. Kindle,\* in his study of the formation of mud cracks, as a basis for his deductions the writer concludes that at the beginning of the period during which these cracks were formed the water was of a higher degree of salinity than that of ordinary sea water. The larger

cracks of the lower portions of the beds show that at first the process of desiccation was more rapid than it was during the time when the upper portion of the horizon was laid down. The conditions affecting desiccation, however, were not entirely stable for layers immediately above the large specimen figured contain cracks that average a larger size. The conditions as a whole, however, were fairly uniform and the changes were gradual. The mud was probably of a marly character.

It is impossible of course to make a definite statement as to the cause and conditions of formation of this horizon. The sea bottom was evidently raised over a wide area. The change from normal sea bottom to a wide partially submerged flat was of a temporary character.

### NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS.

EQUISETUM ROBUSTUM A. BR. IN ONTARIO.—During the month of November, 1918, a specimen of Horsetail was sent in for identification by Mr. F. J. Perkins, Hope Farm, Kingston, Ontario, which proved to be the above species. Mr. Perkins states that he found it in a wooded lot close to his own grounds.

This species, although known from British Columbia, does not appear to have been found elsewhere in Canada. Dodge's Flora of Point Pelee mentions it as occurring on the small islands near the Ohio shore; it has also been found in the State of New York, which is apparently its northern limit in the east.

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ERRATA.—THE GENUS VESPA IN CANADA. In the typing of my original manuscript of the article which appeared in the October issue of THE OTTAWA NATURALIST, an important couplet relating to the species *consobrina* was omitted. The following corrections should be made:

Page 71, column 2, line 11; for "stipes" read "stripes"; line 18, insert "7" before "hairs."

Page 72, column 1, under "RUFIA GROUP" insert the following: "9. Markings white. Male 2068, female 2067, *consobrina*, Ont. to B.C. Sauss. Markings yellow . . . 10."

Page 72, column 1, line 7, for "9" read "10"; line 23, for "10" read "11"; line 24, for "10" read

"11"; column 2, line 20, for "11" read "12"; line 21, for "11" read "12." F. W. L. SLADEN.

CHIPMONKS; WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THEIR INDIVIDUAL DISPOSITION, CHEEK CAPACITY, AND HANGING ABILITY.—We have two chipmonks at our house, chipmonks which were born on the Fraser plateau of the southern interior of British Columbia, and which were caught in a figure four trap, and transported to a prison camp in Ottawa. Not so much a prison camp after all, as when let out they sometimes go back into the cage to store their gleanings of food. At other times they run over or under us, apparently without the slightest fear, rather than be driven towards the cage. They can stuff seven large kernels of corn in their mouths and hold them in their cheeks.

One of them often watches us, comes to the front of the cage when we approach, eats out of our hand and at times even sits on it when eating. We call him Labor, because he does all the work and loses most of his pay. Some scientists would call him *Labor hustleus*, variety *goodwillie*. The other sulks in a corner, never comes to meet us, seldom eats out of our hand, and always attacks Labor as soon as he has any tidbit. He often takes it away from him. We commonly call him Capital, although known to science as *Capital greedius*, variety *autocratus*.

One morning Labor took a fragment of nut meat from my hand and was fiercely attacked by Capital. He fled to the top of the cage as usual. This is made of wire netting. There he hung by his four feet watching lazy Capital switching his tail in anger, too lazy to pursue him further. Then in order to hold the nut meat with his forepaws, he let go his hold with them and hung free by his hind

\*Some factors affecting the development of mud cracks, Journ. Geol. vol. 25, 1917, pp. 125-144.