

## THE LAMPREYS OF EASTERN CANADA.

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The lampreys are of exceptional interest, owing to their peculiar structure and life history, as well as from the fact that they are the most primitive of vertebrates. Comparatively little is known concerning their distribution in our waters. It is therefore of interest to have the accessible records brought together.

I must express my indebtedness to Mr. C. W. Nash, Provincial Biologist, for the privilege of examining specimens from his collections in the Provincial Museum, to Prof. B. A. Bensley for access to the collection of the Biological Department, to Prof. A. Willey for enabling me to examine material in the Peter Redpath Museum, McGill University, to Mr. G. J. Desbarats, C.M.G., Deputy Minister, and Mr. A. Halkett, Curator, for material from the Fisheries Museum, Ottawa, Ont., and to Mr. F. Johansen for kindly examining specimens in the collection of the Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa.

*Entosphenus wilderi* (Jordan and Evermann). Brook Lamprey.

Syn. *Ammocoetes branchialis* (Auct. Amer.)

*Lampetra wilderi*.

Seven Islands, Quebec. (Huard, 1902, p. 169).

Northern and western streams of Ontario (?). Nash, 1908, p. 10).

Don River, York County, Ontario. (coll. Biological Department, University of Toronto and coll. Ontario Provincial Museum).

I have found it to be very abundant in the Don river near Toronto. Adults, both males and females, were taken during April in 1913, and on May 7 many were obtained. This is the breeding season, which, according to Gage (1893, p. 444), lasts usually from May 8 to May 20 in the tributaries of Cayuga lake. On October 20, 1913, an adult, 19 cm. long was obtained, and also a larva, 12½ cm. long, which is probably to be referred to this species. I have been able to examine a very complete series from Mr. Nash's collection, also from the Don river, consisting of immature adults, and mature males and females.

Regan (1911, p. 202) places this species in the genus *Entosphenus*, which he distinguishes from *Lampetra* by the presence of a semicircle of small teeth on the lower or posterior side of the buccal disk. This semicircle connects the last bicuspid teeth of either side. This character seems to be more constant than those used by Jordan and Ever-