

NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS

FISHES COLLECTED IN CHAMCOOK LAKE, NEW BRUNSWICK.—During the spring of 1925, Mr. E. B. S. Logier and I spent some time on Chamcook Lake preparing a series of sebago salmon of various sizes for exhibition in the Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology. In connection with this work a number of other species of fishes were collected. There are few places around the shore where seining is possible and the species taken may not therefore be all that occur.

Chamcook Lake consists of a chain of three or four lakes connected by short streams and draining into St. Andrew's Bay by a stream about two miles in length. There is a dam at the outlet of the lowermost lake. The latter, the largest in the chain is over a mile long and nearly a mile wide.

Sebago Salmon (*Salmo salar sebago*) are said to occur naturally in this lake. Atlantic Salmon fry have been planted more or less regularly for some time. Following are the numbers planted in recent years:

1918.....	50,000
1919.....	50,000
1923.....	20,000
1924.....	40,000
1925.....	50,000

Lake trout or togue (*Cristivomer namaycush*) are quite common. A specimen 38 inches in length and 35 pounds in weight was secured. The eel (*Anguilla rostrata*) is very common. The Smelt (*Osmerus mordax*) is also a common species. Suckers (*Castostomus commersonnii*) are very numerous. A male 9 inches in length taken May 20 had tubercles on dorsal and caudal fins such as characterize this species at spawning time. The Lake Chub (*Couesius plumbeus*) is also rather common. The shiner (*Notropis cornutus*) is found but is less common than the preceding species. Two species of sticklebacks (*Pungitius pungitius*) and (*Gasterosteus aculeatus*) are both found in considerable numbers, the latter being somewhat the more numerous. A few specimens of the sunfish (*Eupomolis gibbosus*) were also secured.—T. B. KURATA, *Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology*.

WESTERN RAGWEED TO THE EASTWARD.—The perennial Western Ragweed (*Ambrosia psilostachya* D.C. in current manuals; *A. coronopifolia* T. & G. in North American Flora) has been regarded as a plant of "Ill. and Wisc. to the Saskatchewan, westw. and southwestw." (Gray's Manual). According to North American Flora, 1922, it also occurs in Michigan, and is introduced in Connecticut.

That these statements are inadequate is becoming increasingly apparent with the progress of the Canadian Weed Survey, instituted by the Division of Botany, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. The plant has been collected in Ontario, to the north of Michigan at Franz (Groh, 1925), and to the east in Lambton County (Mitchell, Ont., Nat. Sc. Bul., 1912; Dodge, 1914; Groh, 1924). There is a still earlier record of its occurrence at Galt, Ont. (Herriot, Ont. Nat. Sc. Bul., 1910). Other records from my surveys of the past five years are Gravenhurst, Madawaska, Eganville, Pembroke, Renfrew, Sand Point and Carp. These extend the range right to the Quebec boundary, and this year the first Quebec record was secured. Strange to say, this was in the remote Saguenay River district, and in an out-of-the-way location there. A couple of miles west of the town of Chicoutimi, I left the river road and crossed through fields to a wooded height, to find a number of patches scattered about in a gravelly clearing.

Some of the colonies referred to above are obviously introduced, but others have considerable appearance of being indigenous. This is true particularly of those discovered along our northern borders where in several instances they were away from town and in quite natural surroundings.—H. GROH.

ASCLEPIAS TUBEROSA L. IN THE OTTAWA DISTRICT.—On July 25, 1926, Mr. H. T. Gussow, Dominion Botanist, reported that Butterfly-weed was growing on the sand dunes of Constance Bay, twenty-five miles up the Ottawa river; and in August of this year I was able to re-locate and collect specimens, since there was no evidence of any previous record for the district. This was only a few minutes walk from the spot where *Polygonella articulata* (L.) Meisn. was collected in 1925, (C.F.N., Vol. XL, No. 1) indicating that here is a corner of our territory that might well repay some further exploration.—H. GROH.

THE SPREAD OF AXYRIS AMARANTOIDES L.—In *Rhodora* for October 1927, Prof. M. L. Fernald calls attention to the spread of *Axyris amarantoides* (Russian Pigweed) in America from Manitoba and North Dakota where it is said to have been "for some years." It is perhaps worth while to point out that it has been known in Manitoba for over 40 years, having been reported by Fletcher from a "roadside, ten miles west of Winnipeg, Man., 1886." (Cat. Can. Pl., Macoun, Part V.).



Groh, Herbert. 1927. "Western Ragweed to the Eastward." *The Canadian field-naturalist* 41(9), 202–202. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.338865>.

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