

(730 mm.); girth of antler at base above the burr,  $4\frac{3}{4}$  inches (120 mm.).

In figures 2, length from the point of the occiput A to the posterior point of the nasal bones B,  $6\frac{9}{16}$  inches (166 mm.); greatest width across the orbits C. D. 6 inches, (153 mm.).

My thanks are due to Dr. J. A. Allen, of the American Museum, for the opportunity to compare its skull with that of its giant relative *Rangifer montanus*.

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## DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF CALCAREOUS SPONGE FROM VANCOUVER ISLAND, B.C.

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BY LAWRENCE M. LAMBE, F. G. S.

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### LEUCANDRA TAYLORI. (*Sp. nov.*)

Sponge small, solitary, sessile, nearly spherical, terminating above in a well developed oscular fringe. Surface hispid, owing to the presence of projecting, stout oxea. The three specimens representing this species are of about the same size and shape, the one figured (figs. *a* and *b*) measuring 4.5 mm. in breadth and about 6 mm. in height, including the oscular fringe, which has a length of a little over 1 mm.

The walls of the sponge are thick and the gastral cavity is cylindrical and narrow, being slightly less than 1 mm. in width. The inhalent pores are scattered on the dermal surface and the flagellated chambers (*f c*, fig. *c*) are small, averaging about .06 mm. in width, rounded and disposed irregularly in the wall. The exhalent canals leading into the gastral cavity have not been satisfactorily seen.

*Skeleton*.—The skeleton consists of triradiate spicules of the parenchyma, of gastral triradiate, of dermal triradiate and large oxeote spicules, of slender, linear, dermal spicules and slender oxeote spicules of the oscular fringe.

1. *Triradiate spicules of the parenchyma*.—Slightly sagittal; the basal ray straight, up to about .117 mm. long, the



lateral rays generally slightly curved, about .091 mm. long; the three rays tapering to a point and about .009 mm. in diameter at midlength; oral angle slightly smaller than the other two. Thickly scattered irregularly in the wall (figs. *c* and *d*).

2. *Gastral triradiates*.—Similar to the triradiates of the parenchyma except that the basal ray reaches a length of .209 mm., the lateral rays a length of .157 mm. and all the rays are about .006 mm. in diameter at midlength. Lying parallel to the gastral surface (figs. *c* and *e*).
3. *Dermal triradiates*.—Slightly sagittal with equal angles, the basal ray reaching a length of .072 mm., and the lateral rays a length of .045 mm.; all the rays are rounded at their extremities and measure .004 mm. in diameter; an aborted fourth ray is sometimes apparently developed. Occurring in three or four layers parallel to the dermal surface (figs. *c*. and *f*.)
4. *Large oxea*.—Varying in length from .616 to 1.096 mm. and in diameter at midlength from .041 to .068 mm.; slightly curved, the curvature being most pronounced near their outer ends; at right angles to, and with generally about one-third of their length projecting beyond, the dermal surface. Some of the smaller spicules of this kind are entirely embedded in the wall or protude but a little beyond the surface (figs. *c*, *g* and *h*).
5. *Minute linear spicules*.—Very slender, about .131 mm. long and .002 mm. in diameter. Numerous and lying irregularly, with the dermal triradiates, parallel to the outer surface (figs. *c* and *i*).
6. *Oxea of the oscular fringe*.—Slender, about 2.5 mm. long and .09 mm. in diameter, forming a well developed fringe around the osculum.

Three specimens of this sponge were collected by the Rev. George W. Taylor, of Nanaimo, B.C., who found them adhering to the under side of boulders, between tides, at Boat Harbour, six miles south of Nanaimo, on the 24th of June, 1899. Mr. Taylor has also sent to the writer two small sponges that on examination



prove to belong to the species *Sycon protectum*, Lambe, described originally from a specimen dredged by Mr. J. F. Whiteaves in 1872 eight miles south-east of Bonaventure Island, Baie des Chaleurs (*vide* Transactions Royal Society of Canada, second series, Vol. II, 1896). The specimens of this second species were found also at Boat Harbour growing on the under surface of boulders between tides.

Figure *c* of the plate accompanying the above description represents part of a horizontal section of the sponge.

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ANNUAL ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE  
OTTAWA FIELD-NATURALISTS' CLUB, H. M. AMI,  
M.A., F.G.S., DELIVERED NOVEMBER 28TH, 1899.

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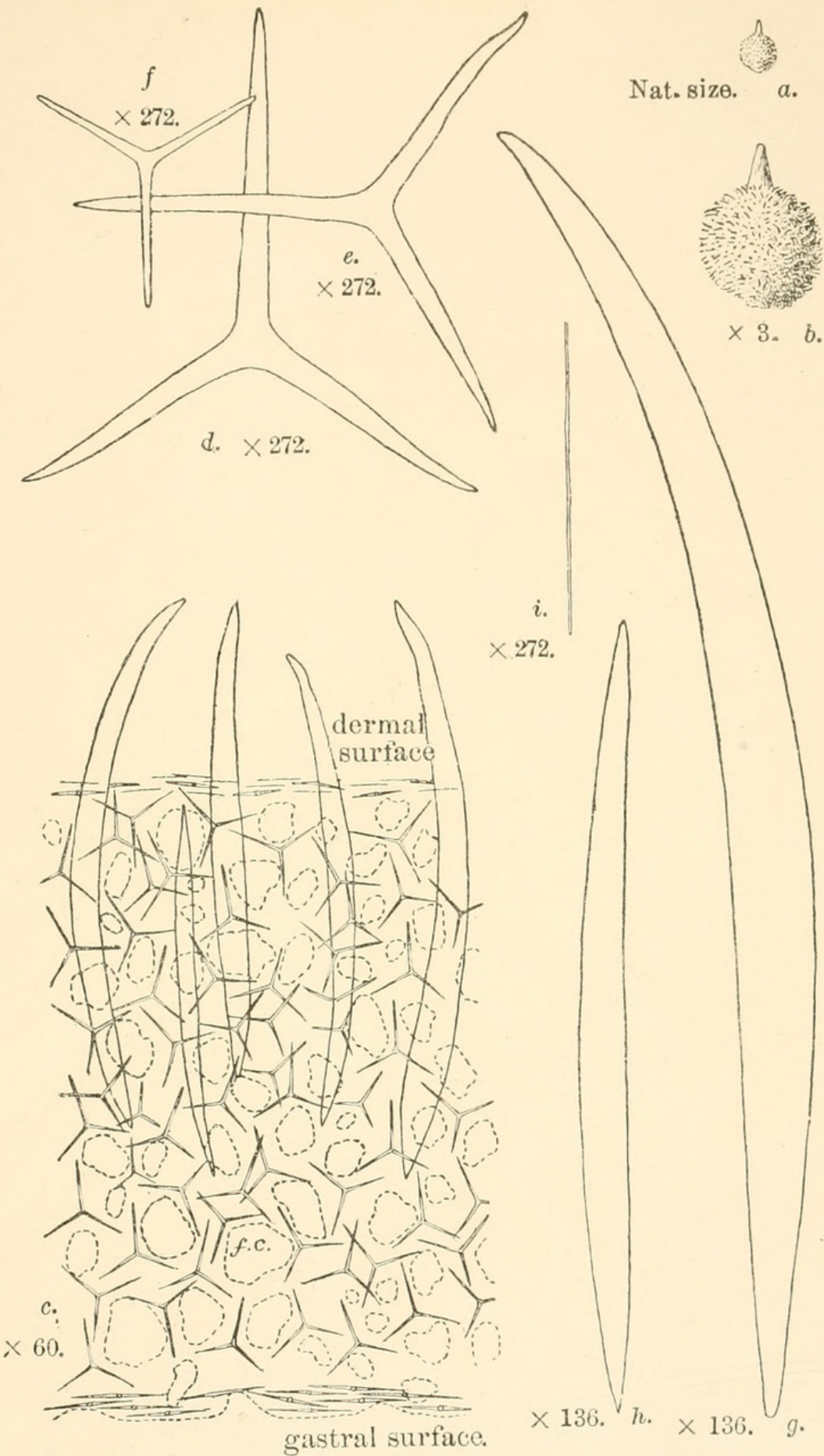
In four brief months our Club will have attained its majority, and it may not be considered out of place to look backward for a moment and cast a cursory glance over that period of time which has elapsed since the Club was organized in 1879.

The special object which the Club had at its inception, of investigating the natural history resources of the district about Ottawa, was constantly kept in view, and I think no one can deny that the Club has prospered and accomplished a considerable amount of work in the direction of so worthy an object.

The Ottawa Field-Naturalists' Club now counts within its membership a large proportion of the active and working naturalists of Canada, which constitute a small army of observers in the field of Nature. The three original members of the Club, Dr. James Fletcher, Mr. W. H. Harrington and Mr. R. B. Whyte, who were the leading spirits in formulating the character as well as the aims of the Club at its beginning, are still with us, and as active as ever.

Previous to 1879, the Ottawa district had received a certain amount of attention at the hands of the late Mr. E. Billings, the late Dr. VanCortland, and of Dr., now Sir James Grant. The first obtained a large amount of geological material, especially from the Trenton formation so well developed in our neighbour-





L. M. LAMBE, DEL.

LEUCANDRA TAYLORI.



Lambe, Lawrence M. 1900. "Description of a new Species of Calcareous Sponge from Vancouver Island, B.C." *The Ottawa naturalist* 13(11), 261–263.

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