

on the shelf, unread. There is necessity for folios when large plates are essential to the subject but otherwise they seem to be made

more for the gratification of governing boards and influential patrons than for actual scientific use.—P.A.T.

## EXCURSION TO LONG LAKE, QUEBEC

"In the old days of the Ottawa Field Club it was customary to publish in *The Ottawa Naturalist* a short account of each Field Excursion with some particulars of the more interesting specimens of plants or animals, etc., met with. This practice was discontinued when the excursions each year were over the same ground in the vicinity of Ottawa, ranging from Rockcliffe to Britannia. Now that the practice of going further afield has been resumed it might be advisable to have a short write-up of each excursion as likely to be of general interest. In any case I am enclosing a short botanical account of the visit to Long Lake."

The above is a letter from a member and is so apt to the present excursion situation that it is given here without comment except that perhaps other members would note and follow such a good example. Long Lake is 12 miles N. E. of Buckingham, and easily accessible from Ottawa by road (about 30 miles). It is typical of many Laurentian Lakes in that the water is cold and deep, the banks are steep, and the bush comes down to the water line leaving no shore or beach. Long Lake has no river or creek inlet or outlet, supply being maintained by springs and surface drainage. Seepage through the drift at the south end is most probably the cause of the constant level of the lake. Map: Dept. of Interior, Buckingham (Quebec-Ontario).—Convener's Note.—F. J. F.

## PLANTS OBSERVED AT LONG LAKE, QUEBEC, ON 16 SEPTEMBER, 1933.

Owing to the lateness of the season, and the short time available for collecting, comparatively few plants were found. The rocky heights bordering the west side of the lake were covered with forest, red oak, white birch, large-toothed aspen, basswood, sugar maple red maple with leaves already assuming a scarlet hue, and striped maple. Some evergreen species were also noted, such as white pine, balsam, and hemlock.

Owing to the dryness of the season fleshy fungi were extremely scarce but some good specimens of *Polyporus betulinus* were found on a dead trunk of white birch.

Ferns were represented by the Bracken, Polypody, and Marginate Shield-fern. But the most interesting species found during the visit was the Leathery Grape-fern (*Botrychium silaifolium*) which occurred on ground that had been cleared.

Partridge berry (*Mitchella repens*) and Wintergreen (*Gaultheria procumbens*) were plentiful, while a few plants of Prince's Pine (*Chimaphila umbellata*) were also observed. But the only plants found in flower were two species of Aster, namely, *Aster acuminatus* and *A. macrophyllus*, and four species of Golden Rod including *Solidago canadensis*, *S. caesia*, *S. graminifolia* and *S. squarrosa*.—J. ADAMS.

## NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS

**TAPEWORM IN RABBITS.**—Four rabbits, taken in the vicinity of Sioux Lookout, Ontario, were examined and all were found to be infested with the larval form of tapeworm (*Cysticercus pisi-formis*). Two of these rabbits were very seriously infested, the cysts being attached to the intestines in sufficient numbers to bring about a well defined peritonitis.

It is reasonable to believe that the presence of these larval forms of tape worms would ultimately lead to the death of the animal and that parasitic infestation is responsible to some extent and may explain the fluctuation in numbers in our wild life from year to year.

There is evidence from examinations made this year that rabbits are reaching a high peak of parasitism.—R. G. LAW.

**BRÜNNICH'S MURRE** (*Uria lomvia lomvia*) in NORTH FRONTENAC COUNTY, ONTARIO.—On December 15, 1932, the writer was fortunate enough to secure a living Brünnich's Murre. The bird had been picked up immediately south of the village of Henderson, seven miles north of Arden, North Frontenac County, Ontario, on that day by a Mr. Loyst who had found it in a sitting posture in the centre of a country road. Mr. Loyst being impressed with its unusual appearance fully intended to have the specimen mounted, but after considerable persuasion the writer was able to obtain the bird and forward it to the Royal Ontario Museum at Toronto. The bird died two days after its capture and when the specimen was prepared it was found to be in a very emaciated condition. The





Law, R. G. 1933. "Tapeworm in Rabbits." *The Canadian field-naturalist* 47(7), 142–142. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.339493>.

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