A Poisonous Fungus in the Northwest Territories

During a visit to a field camp of the Canadian Wildlife Service, August 17 to 20, 1957, I found the men using fungi extensively in their cooking. The field camp was located on Mosquito Lake at latitude 62° 48', longitude 103° 28'. We discussed the probability of finding species of poisonous fungi at that location and it was pointed out that there were as yet no authentic records of poisonous fungi in the Northwest Territories. On the morning of August 19, Saskatchewan Game Branch Ecologist E. Kuyt, a member of the party, brought in a specimen of what appeared to be *Amanita muscaria* (L.) Fr. The identification was checked in Yellowknife by the author and was confirmed by a letter of August 22 from Dr. H. J. Scoggan of the National Museum who had submitted our specimen to Dr. Walton Groves of the Botany and Plant Pathology Division, Science Service, Ottawa.

It is believed that this is the first report of a poisonous fungus in the Northwest Territories and it is interesting to note that the location where it was found is well beyond tree line in the eastern barrens of the Mackenzie District.

John P. Kelsall
Canadian Wildlife Service
Box 117
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories
30 August 1957

Nematode Worms, *Diplotriaena tricuspis* (Fedt.), from the Body Cavity of a Nashville Warbler at London, Ontario

On 21 May 1955 the writer received from R. E. Lemon a female Nashville Warbler *Vermivora ruficapilla* which had been found lying dead on Huron Street in London, Ontario. When the bird was dissected a mass of coiled worms was found in the body cavity on each side of the heart. To the right of the heart there were seven worms and to the left fourteen worms. They were identified by Miss G. A. Webster, Institute of Parasitology, McGill University, as *Diplotriaena tricuspis* (Fedt.) (Filariidae). Some of the specimens are deposited in the collection of the Institute of Parasitology and the remainder in the collection of the Department of Zoology, University of Western Ontario.

Nematodes of the genus *Diplotriaena* are parasites in the body cavities of birds (Yorke and Maplestone, 1926) and several species are found in North American birds (Canavan, 1931; Seibert, 1944). As many as 46 worms have been found in one bird (Ogren, 1950). *D. tricuspis* has been reported from several birds, particularly of the family Corvidae (Canavan, 1931; Morgan and Waller, 1940).

**REFERENCES**


William W. Judd
Department of Zoology
University of Western Ontario
London, Ontario
14 January 1958

An Occurrence of Lodgepole Pine in the Mackenzie District

Raup (Sargentia 6:106. 1947) notes that "the occurrence and distribution of the lodgepole pine in southwestern Mackenzie is still to be discovered."

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