

not wander far out to sea. I saw it alight among some other marine fowls which do go a great distance from land, and at the place there was no land for several hundreds of miles from either the American or Asiatic sides.

The Double crested Cormorant (*P. dilophus*) is the only Canadian inland species. The young birds lack the side plumes which belong to the adults. The iris is green, a very common colour with Cormorants, but most uncommon among birds in general.

Fossil remains of a Cormorant (*P. macropus*) are in the possession of Prof. Cope from the Pliocene of Oregon; and fossil remains of another (*P. idahensis*), from the Pliocene of Idaho, are in the Yale museum at New Haven, Conn., but when I visited that institution some years ago I was not specially interested in Totipalmate Birds, so the pleasure of seeing the specimen is in reserve.

HEMPHILLIA GLANDULOSA.

A SLUG NEW TO THE CANADIAN LIST.

By GEO. W. TAYLOR, Nanaimo, B.C.

A couple of days ago one of my boys brought in a specimen of *H. glandulosa*, which he had found near the banks of the Nanaimo river, about three miles from its mouth. As the species was new to British Columbia and to Canada, I devoted an hour or two this morning to an examination of the spot where the slug had been found, and was rewarded by the capture of eleven other specimens. They were all taken under the dead fronds of ferns (*Aspidium munitum*) growing in a rather open spot on the banks of the river.

H. glandulosa was discovered nearly thirty years ago at Astoria, Oregon, by the indefatigable Henry Hemphill, and was described as the type of a new genus by Bland & Binney in the Annals of the Lyceum of Natural History of New York for 1872. It has since been found at other points in Oregon, and at Chehalis, Olympia and Tacoma, in Washington, but has not been recorded, I think, from any locality outside these two States. A second species of the genus (*H. camelus*) has however been described

recently from Idaho, by Messrs. Pilsbry & Vanatta. [See "Nautilus," Vol. XI, p. 44.] A full account of the genus, with figures and anatomical details of both species, has been published by the last-named authors in the Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia for 1898. The paper, with which I suppose most Canadian conchologists are familiar, is entitled, "Revision of the North American Slugs: *Binneya*, *Hemphillia*, *Hesperarion*, *Prophysaon* and *Anadenulus*." For the benefit of those who have not paid much attention to slugs, I may say that the genus *Hemphillia* differs from all other genera represented in our fauna in that the mantle has a large opening above (about 5 x 3 mm. in extent) exposing to view nearly the whole of the internal shell.

Figure No. 75 in Binney's Manual is an accurate representation of our slug as contracted in alcohol, but figure 78 in the same work bears small resemblance to it either alive or dead.

Nanaimo, B.C., Oct. 15, 1900.

A NATIONAL MUSEUM.

The recently issued report of the United States National Museum drawn up by the Acting Assistant Secretary, C. D. Walcott, and containing 246 pages, shows the progress made during the last year. Part I discusses the condition and progress of the Museum itself, whereas Part II treats of the papers describing and illustrating the collections of the National Museum.

Part I is of special interest and gives an idea of the equipment of the Museum and staff. The Department of Anthropology alone has seventeen curators and assistants. The Division of Animal Biology has twenty-seven curators and assistants besides three honorary associates. The Division of Plants counts eight curators and assistants, whilst the Division of Geology and Mineralogy numbers eighteen curators and assistants. The Museum authorities consist of a Secretary and Keeper, the Hon. S. P. Langley; an Assistant Secretary, the Hon. C. D. Walcott, and an Executive Curator, Mr. F. W. True; besides two



Taylor, George W. 1900. "Hemphillia glandulosa." *The Ottawa naturalist* 14(8), 150–151.

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