Contopus borealis; A. O. U. 450. Pines and fruit trees. Food, insects. Nest in fork of pine tree. Eggs creamy with brown spots.

Corvus corax; A. O. U. 486. Inaccessible cliffs. Food, birds, mammals and grains. Nest in very tall tree. Eggs light green, clouded with brown.

Plectrophanes nivalis; A. O. U. 534. Mountains. Nest in crevice of rock. Food insects in summer, seeds in winter. Eggs so varied in marking as to be indescribable.

Ammodromus condacutus; A. O. U. 549. Salt marshes. Food, shell fish and small crabs. Nest in grass. Eggs bluish white with brown spots.

Ammodromus maritimus; A. O. U. 550. Coast Nest on ground. Eggs grayish-white with brown spots. Food, shell fish.

Petrochelidod lunifrons; A. O. U. 612. Jutting eaves. Food, insects. Eggs white with reddish-brown spots.

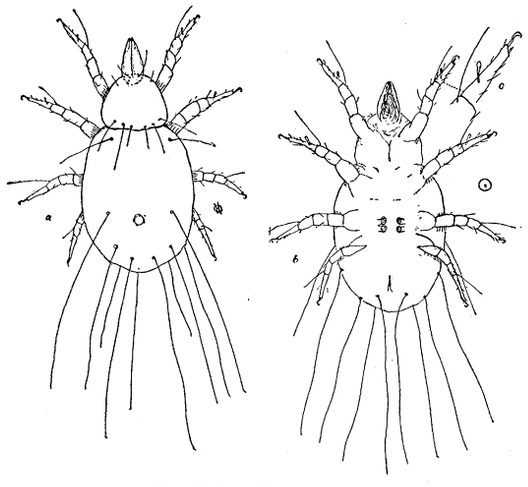
Vireo pheladelphicus; A. O. U. 626. Food, insects. Did not see nest or eggs.

Sitta canadensis; A. O. U. 728. Pine forests. Food, seed of pine tree and larvæ of insects. Nest in stump. Eggs bluish-white, with light red spots.

A NEW MITE INFECTING MUSHROOMS.

BY HERBERT OSBORN, AMES, IA.

SOME time since I received from Professor J. A. Lintner specimens of a mite which had been found infesting mushrooms quite seriously, and from its habits and the statements concerning its numbers it is likely to prove a very important pest of this crop. From the literature which is available it does not appear to be described and is certainly different from the species described as infesting mushrooms in Europe. It approaches more nearly to the *Tyroglyphus phylloxeræ* of Riley but is quite different in many structural details. Since it is likely to prove of importance it seems desirable to describe it, even though it may possibly prove identical with some of the described European forms.



Tyroglyphus lintneri, n. sp.
a, dorsal view. b, ventral view. c, tarsus, much enlarged; length shown in circle to right.
From nature, by H. Osborn.

Tyroglyphus lintneri, n. sp.—The mandibles are large, chelate, strongly toothed, the palpi terminating with a strong hook, the tarsi hooked with no sucker visible, the last segment long, slender, spiny at tip and on the two anterior pairs bearing a clavate appendage. The hairs are very long, those on the posterior part of the body equal to or greater than the length of the body and their origin marked by chitinous rings, six located on the posterior portion of the anterior division of the body and standing quite erect, ten on the posterior portion, two at anterior angles, two behind the middle and others near the margin on the posterior third of the body, abdominal suckers four, located between the abdominal legs.

This species differs from *T. phylloxerae* Riley, particularly in the greater length of tarsal joints, greater curvature of tarsal claw and the much greater length of the hairs, those at the end of the abdomen being as long or longer than the body, while the *phylloxerae* Riley describes as about one-third the diameter of the body. It is also larger than specimens I have determined as phylloxeræ, and the second pair of legs is further back on the body than shown in Riley's figure.

I have named it in honor of Dr. Lintner, who has taken a most lively interest in the various forms of acaridea, besides having made many valuable observations on these and other important insects.

THE ARCTIC CURRENT IN THE ESTUARY OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.

BY ANDREW T. DRUMMOND, MONTREAL, CANADA.

THE great Arctic Current of northeastern America takes its rise in Baffin's Bay and, after skirting with its broad surface the coasts of Labrador and Newfoundland, appears to largely lose itself as a cold surface current, as it impinges on, and, in part, parallels, the Gulf Stream. Every traveller to America by the St. Lawrence route has his attention drawn forcibly to it by the coldness of both the atmosphere and the water, and by the presence of the picturesque icebergs, which, though floating slowly southward with the current, suggest to the imagination a broad submerged mountain chain with the glaciered topmost peaks and snow-clad pinnacles alone left to view.

As the great steamship passes inward to the Gulf of St. Lawrence by the Straits of Belle Isle, the traveller is equally struck with the fact that although the current appears to have been crossed, huge bergs are still met with, floating in a new direction toward Anticosti. The explanation is that a branch of this Arctic or Labrador Current finds its way through the Straits of Belle Isle and past Anticosti to the River St. Lawrence, up the estuary of which it ascends on the northerly side toward Quebec. On the way it meets with and is tempered by the warmer waters coming from the Great Lakes above, as they pass outward to the sea, and returns on the south side of the estuary as a modified current, which, after skirting the Gaspe Peninsula, is finally lost in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. This is the substance of our present knowledge.

The temperature of the water in the estuary of the river becomes interesting as bearing on the existence of this current. During the early part of August, last, the opportunity presented itself at Murray Bay, on the north shore, of obtaining some surface and bottom temperatures. The instruments used were Negretti and Zambra's reference and deep-sea thermometers. The conditions on the 5th of August, when the following readings at different points were taken, were those of calm air, clear sky, and fairly strong sun; the time, 8 A. M. to 8:30 A. M., and the position about a mile and a half off Cap a l'Aigle, a jutting headland four miles below Murray Bay village:

	1	2	3
Air	59° F.	——	59½° F.
Water on surface	46¼°	46½° F.	46¼°
Water at 17 fathoms	——	——	38¼°
Water at 18 fathoms	38½°	——	——
Water at 31 fathoms	——	38½°	——