

Variety of cane used	Number of experiment and of cane	Number of seed piece												
		Checks uninoculated		Inoculated										
		a	b	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Foenix <sup>2</sup> .....	VI- 5	0	0	?	x	x	?	?	x	x				
Foenix .....	VI- 6	0	0	x	x	x	x	?	x	x	x			
Foenix .....	VI- 9	0	0	x	died	?	x	x	x	x	x	x		
Cavengerie .....	VIII-3	0	0	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0	0	0

active for various days, even though this tissue is not, at the time, in a process of active growth.

In the accompanying table (where 0 corresponds to no infection, x to unquestionable and ? to questionable infection) are reported some of the results secured in our work, the final readings being taken two months after inoculation in the case of the "Foenix" cane, and one month and ten days after inoculation in the case of the Cavengerie. The plants were grown, in this case, in an insect-proof cloth house with frequent preventive tobacco fumigations.

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### POST-LARVAL LOBSTERS

MUCH has been learned from time to time about the life habits of adult lobsters. This is also true of lobster eggs and of young fry. It is true, however, that very little has been known about young lobsters one, two and three years of age. These animals are very seldom seen. Many lobster fishermen, for example, have never seen a two-inch lobster.

During the two summers of 1919 and 1920 the writer undertook the work of capturing some of these very young lobsters. Accompanied by my son I began testing out all sorts of places in Richmond Bay, Prince Edward Island. This body of water was selected because the water is warm and shallow and the bay is well protected in every way.

Various methods for capturing lobsters were tried. First we tried the use of small traps. These were miniature models of the regular parlor traps used by fishermen, with the exception of a few, which consisted of only one compartment.

The traps were baited and set out in water varying in depth from two to ten feet at low tide. They were put in rocky, sandy, muddy and grassy places. Quite a number of lobsters under five inches were caught in this way, one of which measured two and one half inches in length.

We also worked with a beam trawl when the

<sup>2</sup> Foenix is the provisional name given to a cane, received from the Foenix gardens in Habana, which closely resembles D 74.

weather was favorable and obtained good results in places where the bottom was soft, and covered in spots with short eel grass. A good deal of time was spent walking along shore on fine days when the water was at low tide. One day, by great good fortune, we found a place where there were some holes in the soft bottom of the ocean. After investigating many of these openings we succeeded at last in locating several small lobsters hiding in these "burrows." It was also observed that some burrows had two openings, an entrance and an exit. In such cases the openings were from six to fifteen inches apart. The lobster was therefore prepared to use either opening when attacked by an enemy.

By using all the methods indicated above we captured 280 lobsters six inches and under, 154 lobsters five inches and under, fifty-four lobsters four inches and under and four lobsters three inches and under. The smallest measured two and one half inches in length.

All lobsters taken were examined, measured and recorded and afterwards liberated away from the places from which they were obtained.

The investigation proved two things: first, that there are certain natural breeding grounds for lobsters; and, secondly, that young lobsters hide in all sorts of places, under rocks, in grass and even in burrows.

So far as I know this is the first authentic record of lobsters actually found living in burrows.

The expense of this investigation was borne by the Biological Board of Canada, and the work was done under the supervision of the chairman, Dr. A. P. Knight.

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### THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

(Continued from page 510)

*Observations on the nature of ossification:* W. G. MACCALLUM.

Bone is formed in the cartilage along the line of ossification of the epiphysis, but not in that of the ears or