

APPENDIX

TABLE XVII. Organisms collected by plankton net in Okanagan lake, 1935.

ALGAE

Identified by Professor C. W. Lowe, University of Manitoba.

MIXOTOPHYCEAE

Anabaena flos-aquae (Lyng.) Bréb.	Very common.
Anabaena planktonica Brunn.	
Anabaena spiroides var. crassa Lemm.	
Aphanizomenon dispersus	
var. minor G. M. Smith	Common.
Chroococcus limneticus Lemm.	Common.
Chroococcus minutus (Kütz.) Näg.	
Chroococcus turgidus (Kütz.) Näg.	Rare.
Coelosphaerium Kutzingianum Näg.	

BACILLARIEAE

Amphiprora ornata Bail.	
Amphora ovalis Kütz.	
Assterionella formosa Hass.	Abundant.
Campylodiscus hibernicus Ehr.	
Cyclotella compta (Ehr.) Kütz.	Common.
Cymatopleura elliptica	
var. hibernica W. Smith	
Cymbella cuspidata Kütz.	
Cymbella cymbiformis Kütz.	
Epithemia turgida Ehr.	
Epithemia zebra Ehr.	Rare.
Fragilaria capucina Desm.	
Fragilaria crotonensis Kitt.	Abundant.
Gomphonema geminatum Lyng.	Rare.
Gyrosigma attenuatum Kütz.	
Melosira granulata Ehr.	Abundant.
Melosira undulata (Ehr.) Kütz.	
Navicula gastrum Ehr.	
Navicula legumen Ehr.	Rare.
Navicula pusilla W. Smith	Rare.
Navicula sculpta Ehr.	Rare.
Navicula Semen Ehr.	Rare.
Navicula Smithii Bréb.	Rare.
Navicula viridis Ehr.	
Nitzschia linearis (Ag.) W. Smith	Rare.
Rhapalodia gibba Ehr.	Rare.
Stauroneis anceps Ehr.	Rare.
Stephanodiscus niagarae Ehr.	Abundant.
Surirella biseriata Bréb.	

TABLE XVII—*Continued*

<i>Surirella elegans</i> Ehr.	
<i>Surirella splendida</i> (Ehr.) Kütz.	Rare.
<i>Surirella spiralis</i> Kütz.	
<i>Synedra Ulna</i> Ehr.	
<i>Tabellaria fenestrata</i> Kütz.	Abundant.
<i>Tabellaria flocculosa</i> Kütz.	

HETEROKONTAE

<i>Botryococcus Braunii</i> Kütz.	Abundant
-----------------------------------	----------

CHLOROPHYCEAE

<i>Closterium setaceum</i> Ehr.	Rare.
<i>Cosmarium bioculatum</i> Bréb.	
<i>Cosmarium depressum</i> (Näg.) Lund.	
<i>Cosmarium humile</i> (Gay) Nordst.	Rare.
<i>Crucigenia quadrata</i> Morren	Rare.
<i>Dictyosphaerium pulchellum</i> Wood	Abundant.
<i>Golenkinia radiata</i> Chodat	
<i>Gloeocystis gigas</i> (Kütz.) Lagerh.	
<i>Gonium pectorale</i> O. Müller	Rare.
<i>Mougeotia</i> sp.	Fragments.
<i>Oedogonium</i> sp.	Fragments.
<i>Oocystis parva</i> W. & G. West	Common.
<i>Pediastrum Boryanum</i> (Turp.) Menegh.	Rare.
<i>Sphaerocystis Schroeteri</i> Chodat	Rare.
<i>Spirogyra</i> sp.	Fragments.
<i>Spondylosium planum</i> (Wolle) G. S. West	Rare.
<i>Staurastrum dejectum</i> Bréb.	Rare.
<i>Staurastrum gracile</i> Ralfs	Abundant.
<i>Staurastrum paradoxum</i> var. <i>longipes</i> Nordst.	

PROTOZOA

<i>Ceratium hirundinella</i> O. F. Müller	Abundant.
<i>Dinobryon divergens</i> Imhof	Abundant.
<i>Dinobryon stipitatum</i> Stein	Common.
<i>Peridinium</i> sp.	Rare.

ROTATORIA

Identified by Dr. F. J. Myers, American Museum of Natural History.

<i>Conochilus unicornis</i> Rouss.	Sometimes numerous surface tows.
<i>Collotheca mutabilis</i> (Hudson)	Depths of 50 to 100 metres.
<i>Gastropus stylifer</i> Imhof	Rare in surface tows.
<i>Notholca longispina</i> (Kellicott)	Most abundant.
<i>Ploesoma truncatum</i> (Lev.)	Common surface tows especially late August.
<i>Ploesoma hudsoni</i> (Imhof)	Rare in surface tows.
<i>Synchaeta</i> sp. probably <i>oblonga</i> Ehr.	Common 50 to 100 metres.

TABLE XVII—Continued

CLADOCERA AND COPEPODA

Identified by Dr. G. C. Carl, Pacific Biological Station

<i>Sida crystallina</i> (Müller)	Rare.
<i>Diaphanosoma brachyurum</i> Lieven	Common surface tows short period late July.
<i>Holopedium gibberum</i> Zaddach	Rare.
<i>Daphnia longispina</i> (Müller)	Most constant of the Cladocera and present at all depths.
<i>Scapholeberis mucronata</i> (Müller)	Common single surface tow on August 6 and rare in others.
<i>Bosmina longispina</i> Leydig	Second to <i>Daphnia</i> in abundance and like it, present in deep water.
<i>Eurycercus lamellatus</i> Müller	Not taken in the net samples but frequently found in dredgings.
<i>Leptodora kindtii</i> (Focke)	Rare in nets but fairly common in fish stomachs.
<i>Alona affinis</i> (Leydig)	This and the two following species not taken in nets but found in the stomach contents of the coarse-scaled sucker and carp.
<i>Acroperus harpae</i> (Baird)	Common but never abundant.
<i>Chydorus sphaericus</i> (Müller)	Abundant or common in every haul and present at all depths.
<i>Epischura nevadensis</i> Lillj.	Adults were found in the stomachs of common suckers.
<i>Diaptomus ashlandi</i> Marsh	Common at all times and in all depths.
<i>Cyclops bicuspidatus</i> Claus	

TABLE XVIII. Organisms collected by dredge in Okanagan lake, 1935.

HIRUDINEA

Identified by Dr. J. P. Moore, University of Pennsylvania.

<i>Helobdella stagnalis</i> (Linn.)	Several collections.
<i>Placobdella montifera</i> Moore	Two collections.
<i>Piscicola punctata</i> Verrill	From squawfish and minnows.
<i>Erbobdella punctata</i> (Leidy)	From stomach of garter snake near the lake.

CRUSTACEA

AMPHIPODA

<i>Gammarus limnaeus</i> Smith	Present in small numbers at depths of less than 1 metre.
<i>Hyalella azteca</i> Saussure	Common down to 10 metres and a few specimens as deep as 15 metres. Most abundant among <i>Chara</i> and other rooted vegetation.

DECAPODA

<i>Potamobius klamathensis</i> Stimpson	A few specimens at Okanagan Mission and Chute creek.
---	--

INSECTA

EPIHEMEROPTERA

Identified by Dr. F. P. Ide, University of Toronto.

Hexagenia limbata Guerin	One adult male at Summerland August 1 and numerous nymphs from depths of 2 to 30 metres.
Ephemera simulans Walker	One adult female at Okanagan Mission, July 17, and nymphs from shore to depths of 20 metres.
Leptophlebia debilis Walker	A single nymph at shoreline.
Leptophlebia sp. (near bicornuta McDunnough)	Several nymphs at shore and to depths of 1 metre.
Choroterpes sp.	Many nymphs, possibly of two species in shallow water.
Caenis sp.	Common down to depths of 25 metres.
Trichorythodes spp.	One species common in shallow water and a second rare near shore.
Callibaetis sp.	One adult female, Okanagan Mission, July 17.
Centroptilum sp.	Rare at various depths.
Stenonema sp. (rubromaculatum group)	Rare along shore.
Heptagenia sp.	A single nymph at depth of less than 1 metre.

ODONATA

Identified by Dr. E. M. Walker, University of Toronto

Enallagma cyathigerum Charp.	Many adults and nymphs, July 2 to August 12
Enallagma boreale Selys	Adult, August 12.
Gomphus graslinellus Walsh	Full grown nymph, July 2.

PLECOPTERA

Acroneuria pacifica Banks	A single adult taken near the mouth of Mission creek was identified as this species by Prof. F. Neave, University of Manitoba.
---------------------------	--

TRICHOPTERA

Identified by Miss J. Fraser, University of Toronto.

Ithytrichia sp.	Larvae common near shore.
Hydroptila sp.	Larvae common along shore and to depth of 10 metres. One live specimen from 22 metres.
Polycentropus sp.	Larvae at depths of less than 10 metres.
Oecetis avara Banks	Adults common from July 17 to August 29.
Oecetis incerta Walker	Adults at Okanagan landing, July 17.
Oecetis spp.	Larvae of four species at depths of 0 to 11 metres.
Mystacides spp.	Larvae and pupae of three species in shallow water.
Phryganea cinerea Walker	Adult on August 5.
Limnephilus sp.	Larvae from shallow water.
Colpotaulus sp.	Adults in July and August.

TABLE XVIII—Continued

HEMIPTERA

Notonecta sp.	Common in shallow protected bays.
Corixa sp.	Common along shores.
Gerris sp.	Adult and nymphal individuals from several shore locations.

DIPTERA

Identified by Dr. J. G. Rempel, Regina College.

Chironomus plumosus L.	Few specimens at 0 to 20 metres depth.
" sp. (near hyperboreus)	Common at 0 to 15 metres depth.
" sp. (like hyperboreus but lacking ventral blood gills)	Common at all depths down to 85 metres.
Endochironomus sp.	Common from shore to 20 metres—rare 20 to 60 metres.
Cryptochironomus sp. a.	Abundant from shore to 20 metres.
" sp. b.	Common from shore to 10 metres.
" sp. c.	Few from shore to 10 metres.
Limnochironomus sp.	Rare and found only along shore, depths 0 to 3 metres.
Allochironomus sp.	Common from shore to 25 metres.
Prochironomus sp.	Common 0 to 10 metres.
Glyptotendipes sp.	Few from shore to 7 metres.
Paratendipes sp.	Common at shore and rare to 40 and 90 metres.
Microtendipes sp.	Rare from shore to 10 metres.
Pentapedilum sp.	In one collection only at depth of 0.5 metres.
Polypedilum sp.	Abundant to 10 metres—rare to 35 metres.
Orthocladiinae sp. a.	Abundant at all depths.
" sp. b.	Common at all depths and abundant from 50 to 90 metres.
" sp. c.	Common from shore to 50 metres.
" sp. d.	Rare, 0 to 10 metres.
" sp. e.	Rare, 0 to 5 metres.
" sp. f.	Rare from shore to 25 metres.
Tanypodinae	Abundant at all depths to 85 metres.
Tanytarsus (gregarius group)	Common from shore to 10 metres.
" (attersee group)	Few from shore to 10 metres.
" (lauterborni group)	Very rare, at shore only.
Tanypus sp.	Few at depths of less than 0.5 metres.
Simulium sp.	Larvae were taken in Mission creek.
Leptidae	Larvae in shallow water dredgings on three occasions.
Tipulidae	Larvae collected near shore and common in fish stomachs.
COLEOPTERA	
Hydroporus sp.	A few larvae in a single dredging; larvae of an hydrophilid form occurred near shore among scattered vegetation.

TABLE XVIII—*Continued*

HYDRACARINA

Identified by Dr. Ruth Marshall, Rockford, Illinois.

Piona rotunda (Kram.)	One female in shallow water.
Hygrobates longipalpis (Herm.)	Numerous from water's edge to depth of 3 metres.

MOLLUSCA

GASTROPODA

Identified by Dr. E. G. Berry, University of Michigan, with the exception of the genus Physa which was determined by Dr. W. J. Clench, Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass.

Lymnaea caperata Say	Common in the shore areas.
Lymnaea modicella rustica (Lea)	A few individuals of this species collected in depths of less than 5 metres.
Gyraulus parvus (Say)	Most common of the Planorbidae.
Menetus exacuus (Say)	Several specimens at depths to 5 metres.
Physa sp.	Probably a new species but resembling P. johnsoni Clench in some respects; most common of all the gastropods and widely distributed around the lake in exposed rocky regions and in protected bays.
Physa propinqua Tryon	A single specimen.

PELECYPODA

Identified by Dr. S. T. Brooks, Carnegie Museum, Pittsburg.

Anodonta oregonensis Lea	Common on sandy bottom in various parts of the lake; young specimens taken in the dredge at 8 and 9 metres.
Anodonta beringiana Midd.	Less common than the former species.
Pisidium compressum Prime	Small numbers taken in many parts of the lake and in depths ranging from 2.5 to 74 metres.

TABLE XIX. Record of dredgings in Okanagan lake, 1935.

Dredging Series & Number	Depth Metres	Type of Bottom	Chironomid larvae	Oligochaete worms	Mayfly nymphs	Amphipods	Caddis larvae	Spbaeridae	Gastropoda	Miscellaneous	All organisms	Wet weight gm. less mollusc shell
S I D1	2.5	sand	36	1	1					1	39	.029
	9.5	sand, chara	17		1	10	1				29	.071
	15.	clay ooze	10								10	.037
	19.5	clay	1	1							2	.004
	48.	clay ooze	21	8				1			30	.037
	74.	soft ooze	12	2				3			17	.024
	32.	soft ooze	11	2							13	.030
	11.	sand, chara	47		7	19	3	1		10	87	.135
	5.	bare sand	24								24	.008
S II	1.	sand	36	4							40	.053
	2.	sand	6								6	.014
	19.	mud	32	7							39	.102
	40.	clay ooze	35	40				3			78	.179
	57.	clay ooze	12	30							42	.123
S III	6.	sand	18	4	5						27	.046
	6.5	sand	12		1					1	14	.021
	9.0	mud, chara	25		3	6					34	.073
	9.5	mud debris	28		4	2	1		1		36	.100
	10.5	muddy	14	2							16	.152
	12.5	mud	10								10	.024
S IV	2.	sand	45								45	.006
	2.5	sand, veget.	19	3	1	5	4	3	1	1	37	.114
	22.	clay ooze	21	2							23	.041
	33.	ooze	19	3							22	.066
	44.	ooze	11								11	.012
	7.0	soft ooze	15	4							19	.040
S V	3.	sand	13								13	.030
	3.5	sand, chara	52	3		2	1				58	.061
	6.0	clay, chara	12	4	2		1		2		21	.186
	9.5	clay, chara	33	2	3	12	1				51	.147
	17.	soft ooze	16								16	.028
	18.	sand, pebble	9								9	.016
	25.	mud, crust	9								10	.014
	58	mud	38						1	2	41	.083
	113.	mud	14								14	.032
S VI	2.	mud, debris	19								19	.037
	5.5	mud, veget.	29	2							31	.173
	12.5	mud	13	1							14	.132
	35.	mud	12	16							26	.193

TABLE XIX—Continued

Dredging Series & Number	Depth Metres	Type of Bottom	Chironomid larvae	Oligochaete worms	Mayfly nymphs	Amphipods	Caddis larvae	Sphaeriidae	Gastropoda	Miscellaneous	All organisms	Wet weight gm. less mollusc. shell
SVII D1	7.	mud, debris	19		4						23	.289
2	20.	mud	32	3						2	37	.361
3	16.	mud	11	13							24	.098
SVIII 1	2.	clayey mud	1	3							4	.021
2	5.5	mud	80	6							86	.598
3	8.5	mud	47	7							54	.372
4	13.	mud	25	4	1						30	.406
5	19.	mud	24								24	.093
6	25.	mud	27	4							31	.090
S IX 1	1.5	sand										.000
2	3	silt, veget.	6		3	1	1	1		1	13	.042
3	1.5	gravel, clay	3							1	4	.000
4	16.	pebbles, mud	5				3				8	.034
5	56.	mud, debris	14	7							21	.071
6	90.	stiff clay	9	20							29	.071
8	69.	stiff clay	26	2							28	.039
9	40.	stiff clay	27	2							29	.059
10	22.	mud	10								10	.017
11	11.	mud, debris	57	3	6						66	.166
S X 1	1.	black silt	3	1							4	.008
2	3.	sand, veget.	10	1		2					13	.035
3	5.	sand	15	2		4					21	.098
4	9.	chara, mud	15	3		5					23	.060
5	10.	chara	8								8	.015
6	60.	clay	4	1							5	.016
S XI 1	1.	mud, chara	2	1							3	.009
2	5.5	mud, debris	4	1	1						6	.077
3	8.5	mud, debris	10		1			1		1	13	.070
4	59.	clay, mud	14								14	.033
SXII 1	2.	sand, chara	10								10	.011
2	4.5	sand, chara	19	2	1						22	.017
3	9.	grey clay	3	2						1	6	.048
4	53.	mud	11								11	.044
5	67.	mud	15	2							17	.046
6	67.	mud, crust	9	1							10	.017
7	32.	soft ooze	22	2							24	.138
8	3.	ooze, veget.	2	5			2				9	.032
9	2.	sand, chara	13	4							17	.020

TABLE XIX—Continued

Dredging Series & Number	Depth Metres	Type of Bottom	Chironomid larvae	Oligochaete worms	Mayfly nymphs	Amphipods	Caddis larvae	Sphaeriidae	Gastropoda	Miscellaneous	All organisms	Wet weight gm. less mollusc. shell
SXIII D1	2.	sand	1								1	.000
2	3.	sand, stones	1				1				2	.000
3	9.	grey clay	34	1	1		1				37	.053
4	15.	grey clay	4		1		1				6	.036
5	54.	grey mud	25								25	.029
6	85.	grey clay	21	2							23	.071
7	72.	mud, crust	17	1							18	.024
8	42.	grey clay	23	1							24	.049
9	26.	clay	18	3	1						22	.068
10	2.5	sand, veget.	1	1	3	2	3				10	.051
S XIV	1	10.	sand, chara	6	2	2					10	.024
2	20.	stones	1	1							2	.000
3	44.	sand	2	2							2	.002
4	77.	clay, debris	3	4							7	.027
5	46.	clay	8								4	.008
6	27.	sand	8	2							10	.010
7	20.	sand	3	3	1						4	.007
S XV	1	3.	sand	1							1	.000
2	9.	sand, chara	9				2				11	.013
3	22.	sand, clay	13								13	.016
4	34.	stiff clay	23								23	.058
5	54.	clay	16	3							19	.052
6	58.	clay	6	2							8	.019
7	41.	clay	4	1							5	.012
8	23.	red sand	4								4	.002
9	14.	coarse sand	2	1							3	.006
S XVI	1	5.	sand, gravel	6	1						7	.001
2	20.	stone	4								4	.019
3	28.	sand										.000
4	81	clay										.000
5	60	clay	3								3	.003
6	36	sand, gravel	3								3	.005
7	5.5	gravel	12						1		13	.005
SXVII	1	4	sand, chara	8	6	2					16	.090
2	5	sand, chara	22		1						23	.072
3	14	clay, shells	7								7	.009
4	22	sand, gravel									14	.050
5	55	clay									14	.007

TABLE XX. Plankton and bottom organisms collected in Kalamalka, Woods, Duck, Beaver and Chute lakes, 1935.

Identifications were made by the authorities whose aid has been previously acknowledged

ALGAE

MYXOPHYCEAE

Anabaena flos-aquae (Lyng.) Bréb.	In all of the five small lakes examined.
Anabaena planktonica Brunn	In Beaver lake.
Anabaena spiroides var. crassa Lemm.	Common in all five lakes.
Aphanizomenon flos-aquae (L.) Ralfs	In Beaver, Kalamalka, Woods and Duck lakes.
Aphanocapsa delicatissima W. & G. West	Chute lake.
Aphanocapsa Grevillei (Hass.) Raben.	Chute lake.
Chroococcus limneticus Lemm.	Beaver and Chute lakes.
Chroococcus minutus (Kütz.) Näg.	Chute lake.
Coelosphaerium Kutzingianum Näg.	Beaver and Chute lakes.
Gloeotrichia echinulata (J. E. Smith) Richter.	Beaver and Kalamalka lakes.
Microcystis aeruginosa (Kütz.) G. S. West	Beaver and Duck lakes.

BACILLARIEAE

Amphora ovalis Kütz.	Chute lake.
Asterionella formosa Hass.	Beaver, Kalamalka and Chute lakes.
Epithemia Argus Ehr.	Kalamalka lake.
Epithemia turgida Ehr.	Beaver lake.
Eunotia lunaris Ehr.	Kalamalka lake.
Fragilaria crotonensis Kitt.	Kalamalka lake.
Gomphonema geminatum Lyng.	Kalamalka lake.
Gyrosigma attenuatum Kütz.	Kalamalka lake.
Melosira granulata Ehr.	Beaver, Kalamalka, Duck and Chute lakes.
Stephanodiscus niagarae Ehr.	In all five lakes.
Tabellaria fenestrata Kütz.	Beaver lake.
Tabellaria fenestrata var. asterionelloides Grun.	Chute lake.
Tabellaria flocculosa Kütz.	Beaver lake.

HETEROKONTAE

Botryococcus Braunii Kütz.	Beaver, Kalamalka and Chute lakes.
----------------------------	------------------------------------

CHLOROPHYCEAE

Arthrodesmus Incus (Bréb.) Hass.	Chute lake.
Asterococcus limneticus G. M. Smith	Chute lake.
Cosmarium depressum (Näg.) Lund	Chute lake.
Dictyosphaerium pulchellum Wood	Beaver and Chute lakes.
Eudorina elegans Ehr.	Beaver, Kalamalka, Duck and Chute lakes.
Gloeocystis gigas (Kütz.) Lagerh.	Chute lake.
Oocystis Borgei Snow	Chute lake.
Pandorina morum Bory	Beaver lake.
Pediastrum duplex var. clathratum (A. Br.) Lagerh.	Duck lake.
Quadrigula Pfizeri (Schrod.) G. M. Smith	Chute lake.
Selenastrum gracile Reinsch	Chute lake.
Spirogyra sp.	Fragments in Kalamalka lake.
Staurostrum Dickiei Ralfs	Chute lake.
Staurostrum paradoxum Meyen	Kalamalka and Chute lakes.

TABLE XX—*Continued*

<i>Staurostrum paradoxum</i>	
var. <i>longipes</i> Nordst.	Chute lake.
<i>Volvox</i> sp.	Lakes above Beaver.
<i>Xanthidium fasciculatum</i> Ehr.	Chute lake.
<i>Zygnuma</i> sp.	Fragments in Beaver lake.

PROTOZOA

<i>Dinobryon divergens</i> Imhof	Kalamalka and Chute lakes.
<i>Ceratium hirundinella</i> O. F. Müller	In all five lakes.

ROTATORIA

<i>Asplanchna priodonta</i> Gosse	Rare in Duck lake.
<i>Conochilus unicornis</i> Rouss.	Abundant in Beaver lake and lakes above it.
<i>Euchlanis dilatata</i> Ehr.	Common in Beaver, rare in Woods lake.
<i>Filinia longiseta</i> (Ehr.)	In Woods and Duck lakes.
<i>Keratella cochlearis</i> Gosse	Rare in Beaver. Frequent in Chute lake.
<i>Keratella cochlearis</i> , new variety	Abundant in Chute lake, frequent in Beaver and lakes above it.
<i>Keratella cochlearis recurvispina</i> Jäger.	Rare in lakes above Beaver.
<i>Keratella quadrata</i> (Müller)	Rare in Woods lake.
<i>Notholca longispina</i> (Kell.)	Common in Beaver and lakes above it, also in Chute and Kalamalka lakes.
<i>Ploesoma hudsoni</i> (Imhof)	Rare in Beaver lake.
<i>Polyarthra trigla</i> Ehr.	Frequent in Chute and Kalamalka lakes.
<i>Trichocerca cylindrica</i> (Imhof)	Abundant in Beaver and frequent in Duck lake.
<i>Trichocerca pusilla</i> (Jennings)	Rare in Beaver lake.
<i>Trichocerca multicrinis</i> (Kell.)	Rare in Duck lake.
<i>Trichotria pocillum</i> (Müller)	Rare in Woods lake.

COELENTERATA

<i>Hydra</i> sp.	Numerous individuals of bright red colour at Beaver lake outlet.
------------------	--

BRYOZOA

<i>Cristatella mucedo</i> var. <i>idaea</i> Leidy	From Beaver lake outlet and Woods lake
<i>Plumatella</i> sp.	Statoblasts in Beaver lake.

HIRUDINEA

Identified by Dr. J. P. Moore, University of Pennsylvania.

<i>Glossiphonia complanata</i> (Linn.)	Lakes above Beaver lake.
<i>Helobdella stagnalis</i> (Linn.)	Kalamalka lake.
<i>Placobdella montifera</i> Moore	Pool near Woods lake.
<i>Piscicola punctata</i> Verrill	From squawfish, Kalamalka lake.
<i>Haemopsis marmoratis</i> (Say)	Lakes above Beaver lake.
<i>Erpobdella punctata</i> Leidy	Beaver creek and Beaver lake.
<i>Nephelopsis obscura</i> Verrill	Lakes above Beaver lake.

TABLE XX—Continued

CRUSTACEA

COPEPODA

<i>Diaptomus ashlandi</i> Marsh	Abundant in Beaver lake.
<i>Diaptomus tyrelli</i> Poppe	Abundant in Chute lake.
<i>Diaptomus arcticus</i> Marsh	Common in Beaver, few in Chute lake.
<i>Diaptomus</i> sp.	In Woods and Duck lakes.
<i>Cyclops bicuspidatus</i> Claus	Common in Kalamalka.
<i>Cyclops</i> sp.	In Duck lake.
<i>Epischura nevadensis</i> Lillj.	In Kalamalka lake.

CLADOCERA

<i>Diaphanosoma brachyurum</i> (Lieven)	Frequent in Chute and present in Duck lake.
<i>Holopedium gibberum</i> Zaddach	Rare in Beaver lake.
<i>Daphnia longispina</i> (Müller)	Common in Beaver and Chute lakes, present in Duck, Woods and Kalamalka.
<i>Daphnia pulex</i> (de Geer)	Common in the lakes above Beaver lake.
<i>Ceriodaphnia lacustris</i> Birge	Rare in Woods lake.
<i>Bosmina longirostris</i> O. F. Müller	Frequent in Kalamalka lake.
<i>Polyphemus pediculus</i> (L.)	In Chute lake.
<i>Scapholeberis mucronata</i> (Müller)	Frequent in Kalamalka lake.

AMPHIPODA

<i>Gammarus limnaeus</i> Smith	Collected in small numbers at Beaver lake.
<i>Hyalella azteca</i> Saussure	Common in Beaver lake.

INSECTA

EPHEMEROPTERA

<i>Hexagenia limbata</i> Walker	From Kalamalka lake 3 metres depth.
<i>Blasturus cupidus</i> Say	Nymphs and an adult from lakes above Beaver, July 12.
<i>Ephemerella tibialis</i> McD.	Nymphs from outlet of Beaver lake.
<i>Caenis</i> sp.	From shallow water in Kalamalka lake.
<i>Baetis</i> sp. (vagans group)	Outlet of Beaver lake.
<i>Callibaetis</i> sp.	Several adults, male and female, from Beaver and the lakes above it, July 11 and 12.
<i>Trichorythodes</i> sp.	Many nymphs from Kalamalka lake, apparently of a new species.
<i>Siphonurus</i> sp. (near <i>S. inflatus</i>)	Nymph from outlet near Beaver lake.

PLECOPTERA

<i>Acroneuria pacifica</i> Banks	Adults at outlet creek Beaver lake.
<i>Nemoura</i> sp.	One nymph from Beaver lake.

ODONATA

<i>Enallagma boreale</i> Selys	Very numerous at Beaver lake, July 12.
--------------------------------	--

TRICHOPTERA

<i>Polycentropus</i> sp.	Larvae from Kalamalka lake.
<i>Oecetis</i> sp.	Larvae from Beaver lake.
<i>Mystacides</i> sp.	Larvae from Beaver lake.
<i>Limnephilus</i> spp.	Larvae from Kalamalka, Beaver and the lakes above Beaver.
<i>Hesperophylax designata</i> (Walker)	Adult from lake above Beaver.

TABLE XX—Continued

DIPTERA

Only the larvae have been examined and the determinations are therefore limited to genera in most cases.

Chironomus plumosus L.	Common in Woods lake, a few in Beaver and rare in Kalamalka.
Chironomus sp. (near hyperboreus)	Common in Woods lake, rare in Kalamalka.
Chironomus sp.	Abundant in Woods lake, few in Beaver, rare in Kalamalka.
Endochironomus sp.	Abundant in deeper water of Kalamalka and Beaver lakes, rare in Woods.
Glyptotendipes sp.	Rare in Beaver and Woods lakes.
Polypedilum sp.	One specimen from Woods lake.
Orthocladiinae sp. (a)	As seen in Okanagan lake. In small numbers but widely distributed in Kalamalka and Beaver lakes.
Tanytarsus gregarius group)	Few in Beaver and Woods lakes.
Tanytarsus (attersee group)	Rare in Woods lake.
Tanytarsus (lauterborni group)	Near shore in Kalamalka lake.
Tanypus sp.	Common at intermediate depths in Kalamalka, Beaver and Woods lakes.
Corethra (Chaoborus) sp.	A few larvae in Duck lake only.

MOLLUSCA

Menetus exacuus (Say)	Common at Beaver lake.
Gyraulus parvus Prime	Kalamalka lake.
Pisidium compressum Prime	Common in Beaver lake.
Pisidium sp. near pugetense	Common in Beaver lake.
Anodonta oregonensis Lea	Kalamalka lake.
Anodonta beringiana Midd.	Woods lake.