

Atlantic Salmon (*Salmo salar*).—The king of Canada's game fish. Back light brown and sides silvery, both sparsely marked with black spots, usually x-shaped. The young, called "parr", show vermilion and dark vertical bars. When they descend to the sea, the "smolts" are a bright silvery colour. The adults return to fresh water to spawn.

Brown Trout (*Salmo trutta*).—Back and sides decidedly brown; the back is covered with large black spots and the sides with red or dark spots surrounded by light rings.

Cutthroat Trout (*Salmo clarkii*).—Several sub-species, varying considerably in colour, occur in the mountain National Parks. Back generally dark, greenish to brownish green, profusely covered with black spots, which are usually more numerous toward the tail. Lower half of body yellowish-white to yellowish-brown, with fewer black spots than upper half. The gill cover is usually rosy in colour and this colouring may extend along the sides as in the Rainbow Trout. A red mark on the membrane of the lower jaw gives the fish its name.

Dolly Varden or Bull Trout (*Salvelinus malma*).—Colour is brownish to olive green, with large pink and sometimes orange spots on back and sides. Lower fins dusky, with pale margins, followed by darker hue; well forked tail.

Eastern Brook Trout or Speckled Trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*).—Has a dark back with olive green vermiculations or worm-like markings; blue-ringed, red spots on the sides; back fin mottled black and olive green; pectoral and ventral fins pink with white edge. The colouring of this fish varies greatly with the environment and the season. When, in the eastern National Parks, this species returns to fresh water from the sea, it is silvery in colour; this silvery colour disappears after a time in fresh water.

Lake or Grey Trout (*Cristivomer namaycush*).—General colour grey to greyish green with paler spots. Dorsal (back) and caudal (tail) fins marked with darker hue. Tail fin forked. Frequently this fish attains a weight of 20 lb. or more.

Pike (*Esox lucius*) (sometimes called Northern Pike or Jackfish).—Dark olive body, grading to silver or white on lower side, back and sides mottled with white. Long bill-like snout, numerous needle-like teeth. Scales smooth, fins often pink.

Rainbow or Steelhead Trout (*Salmo gairdnerii*).—Dark greenish back; irregularly covered with black spots or flecks, most of which are above the lateral line. There is a definite rosy band along each side from head to tail. Below the rosy band the colour may vary from silver to cream.

Hybrids—Rainbow-Cutthroat Cross.—These hybrids are rapidly increasing in Banff National Park and may be found in Waterton Lakes National Park and other locations. This species usually favours the Rainbow in colour and markings but shows the red or orange marks under the lower jaw characteristic of the Cutthroat.

Rocky Mountain Whitefish (*Prosopium williamsoni*).—A small fish, faintly bluish in colour, with silvery sides. All fins tipped with black. Averages about one foot in length and has a small mouth. This species is often confused with the grayling.

Yellow Perch (*Perca flavescens*).—Back greenish, grading to golden yellow on sides; broad vertical dark green bars crossing each side; belly whitish. Pointed head; body deep with flattened sides. Spine at extreme end of opercle. Numerous small needle-like teeth; scales rough. Two dorsal (back) fins, the forward one with stiff spines.

Yellow Pikeperch or Walleye (*Stizostedion vitreum*) (sometimes called Pickerel).—Ranges from yellow to dark olive brown mottled with brassy flecks. Pointed head, long slender round body, numerous needle-like teeth, scales rough. Two dorsal (back) fins, the forward one with stiff spines.

White Perch or Silver Bass (*Morone americana*).—Back green or olive colour; sides paler green to silvery, usually with pale longitudinal streaks. Two dorsal fins, the forward one with stiff spines. Ventral fins also with spines. Scales large and rough.

PART III.—CLIMATE AND TIME ZONES

Section 1.—Climate

A comprehensive discussion of the climatic regions of Canada is available in the Year Book 1948-49, pp. 41-62, while detailed tabulations of climatic factors covering thirty-six meteorological stations located mostly at well-known or populous centres are given in the Year Book 1950, pp. 35-70. Other articles appearing in previous editions are listed under "Climate and Meteorology" in Chapter XXVIII of this volume.

Table 1 gives long-term temperature and precipitation data for 35 representative Canadian stations; Tables 2 and 3 provide monthly temperature and precipitation data during 1950 for these same stations.