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- Edgar B. Gordon: Teacher to a Million 57
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of Cisco (*Coregonus artedii*) in Two Wisconsin Lakes
Lars G. Rudstam and Todd W. Trapp
- In the examination of diel patterns of behavior and habitat utilization of cisco, it was discovered that both differed between lakes and among age groups. While no diel vertical migration was observed, it was noted that smaller fish in one lake moved toward the shore during dawn and offshore during dusk. It was further discovered that cisco probably fed both day and night with only a small difference in diet between younger and older fish.

Nineteenth-Century Temperature Record
at Fort Howard, Green Bay, Wisconsin

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Joseph M. Moran and Lee Somerville

An analysis of monthly and annual mean temperatures suggests that recent months and years in Green Bay were generally cooler than the 1820s and 1830s. This paper, which is a study of the early record keeping and thermometer locations as well as differences in methods of computation of mean temperatures, casts doubt on this assumption. The study indicates that comparisons of earlier temperature records with modern ones are probably invalid.

The Status of Canada Lynx in Wisconsin, 1865–1980

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Richard P. Thiel

Richard Thiel investigates the question of whether or not there is or has been a permanent lynx community in Wisconsin. All lynx specimens deposited in museums from Minnesota, Michigan, and Wisconsin were studied, as well as such factors as lynx vulnerability, lack of adequate remote habitat, and the role Lake Superior plays in prohibiting direct migrations of lynx from Canada.

The Flora of Wisconsin, Preliminary Report No. 69.

97

Euphorbiaceae—The Spurge Family

James W. Richardson, Derek Burch, and Theodore S. Cochran

This is part of a continuing, long-time study of the flora of Wisconsin. Euphorbiaceae is one of the largest families of flowering plants containing 300 genera and at least 7,000 species. The present paper revises earlier treatments of Euphorbiaceae and is based on specimens deposited in herbaria throughout Wisconsin.