

winter had a number of fully formed eggs taken from it. Other individuals relieved this condition by depositing their eggs in the water in the tub which confined them. Unnatural surroundings are almost sure to produce unnatural behavior.

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**HORNBY'S PETREL.**—Through the generosity of Dr. L. C. Sanford, of New Haven Conn., the Victoria Memorial Museum has lately come into the possession of a specimen of Hornby's Petrel, *Oceanodroma hornbyi*.

For many years it has only been known from the type specimen in the British Museum obtained by Admiral Hornby, previous to 1853, and has for long appeared on the Hypothetical List of the American Ornithologists Union on the basis of its vague locality, "N. W. America", as given in the Catalogue of *Birds of the British Museum*.

In the *Auk*, XXXIV, 1917, p. 466, H. C. Oberholser advocates its installation as a fully accredited American bird on the grounds that at the time of its capture Admiral Hornby had his headquarters on Vancouver Island and there is little doubt that it was obtained in adjacent waters. It is seen that the probability of its being a Canadian species is suggested by the same evidence. It should likely be placed on our hypothetical list until further substantiated by specimens.

There are few North American birds of which we know so little as we do of the Petrels and their allies. Many nest in the southern hemisphere on lonely rocky islets lost in the vast oceanic wastes. With such limited breeding areas the total number of some of them must be very small and subject to accidental vicissitudes. The introduction say of rats from a wrecked ship might and probably has before now wiped out entire species or left them on the verge of extinction. Pigs, goats and cats have had such effects on many such insular habitats. Few of these stations are ports of call, some are inaccessible except in the calmest weather, and their dangerous possibilities and lack of resources cause mariners to give them a wide berth; hence their biota has seldom been investigated.

Petrels are purely pelagic and spend their lives far at sea in vast irregular wanderings, making no regular migration except at such times as the duties of reproduction call them to these out-of-the-way shores. They flit across the pathway of shipping and are seen in passing by the deep-water sailor; but by the coaster or the long-shoreman they are seldom noted. The former has no time to stop, investigate or collect, and the latter no opportunity. Of many species it is only the accidental straggler that normally comes to the eye of science, and probably a greater proportion of species are known by individual specimens in this group than in any other class of birds.

So it remained with Hornby's Petrel until R. H. Beck, collecting for Dr. Sanford eighty miles off the Peruvian coast in 1913, happened to come upon a number and obtained a series of them, of which this specimen is one.

The generosity of this donation to our National collections indicates that Dr. Sanford regards ornithology as more than the amassing of specimens; he refused to take advantage of his opportunity to retain the material and make his collection unique in the possession of this rare species. Whilst this spirit is not rare enough amongst naturalists to excite remark it is none the less worthy of approbation, especially as there are instances where less breadth of view and generosity have been evident.

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**NOTES ON THE BEHAVIOUR OF THE CHIPMUNK**—No. 2.—While in camp at Lake Missanag, Frontenac County, Ontario, during part of August and September 1920, I was able to add a few notes to my record of the behaviour of the Chipmunk (*Tamias striatus lysteri*). The Chipmunk with the very short tail, upon which I made the observations recorded last year (*Can. F.-Nat.*, Vol. XXXIII, p. 92), had disappeared from her haunts of last year, nor was she to be found anywhere in the vicinity. This was a decided disappointment, as I had hoped to find out something in regard to the duration of memory in this species. The burrow in which another individual had lived the previous fall was also deserted. However, seeing a Chipmunk about a large





Taverner, P. A. 1921. "Hornby's Petrel." *The Canadian field-naturalist* 35(1), 18–18. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.338022>.

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