

C. hiemalis Pearse. Upper Frozen Lake, Yale.
15 October, 1921.

Occurs less often; in deeper lakes at various elevations.

A much smaller species than *C. staphylinoides*.

(To be continued.)

NOTES ON THE BIRDS AND MAMMALS OF BRENT AND VICINITY, ALGONQUIN PARK, ONTARIO, JULY AND AUGUST, 1922

By L. L. SNYDER and J. L. BAILLIE.

WHILE carrying on the work of an expedition from the Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology, in the northern part of Algonquin Park, the writers had an opportunity, incidental to the major work, to make numerous observations on the birds and mammals of the district. Although the following list is recognized as incomplete it is of interest since it pertains to a definite and little-visited part of Algonquin Park. The actual territory covered was from Brent northwest to Couchon Lake, north to an area outside the Park borders around Gilmour Lake and south along the Petawawa River to what is known as the head of the "five mile" portage.

Brent, a divisional point on the Canadian National Railway, is the largest settlement in the district visited. Three other stations lie in this area; namely, Government Park, Daventry and Couchon. Government Park is but a siding with a house for section men; Daventry and Couchon each have a saw-mill employing a few men, but neither exceeds Brent in population, the summer inhabitants of the latter being probably 50, composed of railroad employees, rangers, and a few transients. The inhabitants do not, to any appreciable extent, influence the fauna of the district, because of its incorporation in a protected area, but the cleared spaces have affected the life by changing the ecological conditions.

There are six lumber-camps with their necessary clearings scattered through the district, two being abandoned, three used irregularly by logging gangs and one the permanent residence of the Park and Fire Rangers. A small abandoned farm, now practically reclaimed by second-growth, is situated on the north shore of Cedar Lake, about one mile west of Brent. It was near this farm that our camp was situated.

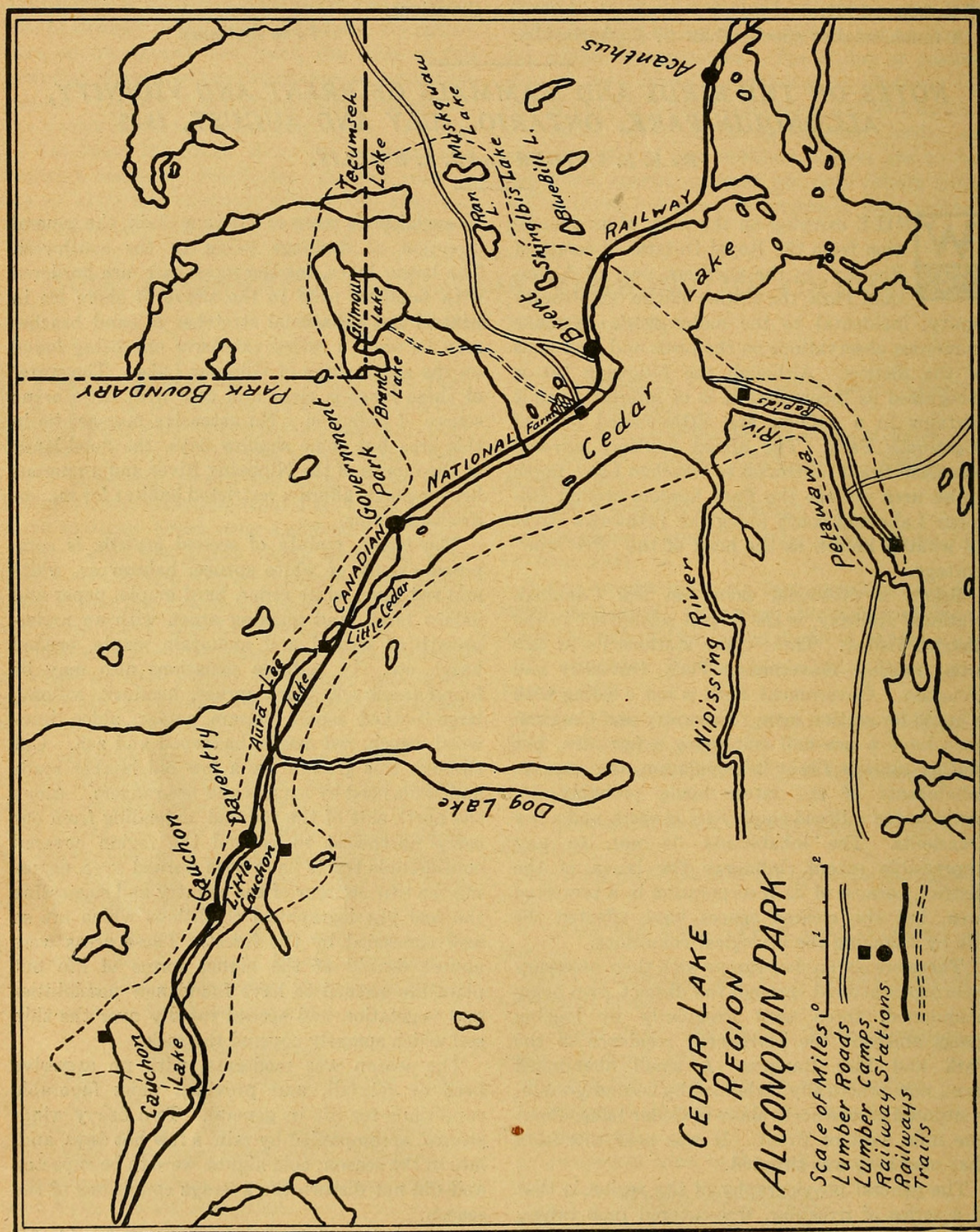
The general physiography of the region is that of a series of irregular, tree-covered rock ridges, varying in height from fifty to two hundred feet, these being cut at some places by small streams, outlets to the lakes which lie between the promontories. The bodies of water vary in size from small beaver-ponds to large open lakes, Cedar Lake, the largest, being approximately nine miles long and two miles across at the widest point.

These lakes lie more or less in a chain, the general direction of drainage being to the southwest. The larger lakes, for the most part, are bordered with boulders (due to the shove of shore ice in winter) but occasional stretches of sand beaches may be seen, a rather extensive one being found on the south shore of Gilmour Lake. The water of these lakes is clear and cool with little or no source of pollution. No extensive marshes lie in this area but some shallow bays, the flood-lands at the mouth of the Nipissing River and numerous beaver-ponds afford a restricted habitat for marsh-dwelling forms.

The forest, mainly of second growth, is composed chiefly of white spruce, balsam fir, white and red pine, white cedar, hard maple, paper and yellow birch, and quaking aspen with an undergrowth of striped and mountain maple, beaked hazel, etc. In suitable situations also may be found tamarack, black spruce, hemlock, willows, large-toothed aspen, balsam poplar, alder, ironwood, beech, red maple, basswood and ash. Cut through this growth are a few old lumber roads and trails used by loggers and fire-rangers. Along the north side of the railroad, extending from our camp northwest to beyond the region covered considerable tracts have been burned over, exposing the true contour of the country and suggesting the real physiographical conditions which are so well concealed by the forest. These areas were almost devoid of the higher forms of life but plant-life seemed to have found new possibilities and vegetation had spread rapidly over the thin soil which sparsely covered the rock.

The season was moderate, with no excessive heat or rainfall, and provided most favorable conditions for life in general. Two heavy windstorms, accompanied by rain, a few hot days, and, late in the season, cold nights, were to be expected and did not disturb the average conditions of the season.

No one time of day or season was set aside for making these observations, but notes were made as opportunity occurred during our stay; on canoe trips, on tramps and while carrying on our work about camp. With the exception of a few young, injured or dead specimens picked up, our records were made by sight or sign. These in-



stances will be noted in the following list.

We prefer to omit all species that were not actually met with, or in evidence by sign or sound, even though they are said by residents to inhabit the district. Questionable sub-species will be marked as such since no material was collected to

make certain of their identity. Certain species which we expected to find, such as the Spruce Partridge, Pileated Woodpecker, Northern Raven, American Otter, Fisher and Weasel, etc., were not met with at any time during our stay although suitable habitats are to be found within the area.

It is quite probable that a number of species could have been added to the list if it had been possible to make a systematic collection in the district.

An outstanding disappointment of the trip was the very evident scarcity of mammals in this protected area, where one would imagine they should have ample opportunity to multiply and flourish.

BIRDS.

1. *Colymbus auritus* Linn. HORNED GREBE.—One female and several young were seen on Cedar Lake, July 6. This family was probably reared at the northwest end of Cedar Lake where there are some small islands and shallow, grassy bays.

2. *Podilymbus podiceps* (Linn.) PIED-BILLED GREBE.—One was seen near Government Park in a shallow bay of Cedar Lake.

3. *Gavia immer* (Brunn.) LOON.—Common on all the larger lakes. Frequently seen in flocks of from four to ten. Two young about one-third grown were seen as late as August 10. On several occasions single Loons were seen flying overland uttering their startling cry. They probably change feeding grounds more often than is supposed. An injured adult was captured and upon examination we found a broken wing infested with dipterous larvæ, probably those of a Sarcophagid.

4. *Larus argentatus* Pont. HERRING GULL.—This species fed along Cedar Lake and was not uncommon late in the season. On foggy mornings they were especially noisy, a flock of six or less seeming to be great numbers.

5. *Mergus serrator* Linn. RED-BREASTED MERGANSER.—Females of this species were commonly seen on the lake escorting from 8 to as many as 15 young. Males were not seen at any time but single females were observed on the smaller inland ponds. A young specimen was picked up almost dead on the railroad track a short distance from water.

6. *Anas rubripes* Brewst. BLACK DUCK.—Two of this species were seen on a small beaver-pond on August 20.

7. *Botaurus lentiginosus* (Montag.) AMERICAN BITTERN.—This species was frequently seen in a small marshy bay on Cedar Lake, near camp, but the chances of having recorded the same individual several times were probable. Seen only once elsewhere.

8. *Ardea herodias* Linn. GREAT BLUE HERON.—Observed at different times feeding at the mouth of the Nipissing and in other suitable places, but it is not a common species.

9. *Actitis macularia* (Linn.) SPOTTED SAND-PIPER.—Pairs were frequently seen along the shore above our camp and also on Couchon Lake.

10. *Bonasa umbellus togata* (Linn.) RUFFED GROUSE.—The Ruffed Grouse was common and well distributed throughout the district. A count of 54 was made on the trail from our camp to Gilmour Lake, a distance of some three miles. This included one adult male, the rest being females and young.

11. *Accipiter cooperi* (Bonap.) COOPER'S HAWK.—One seen August 20.

12. *Buteo platypterus* (Vieill.) BROAD-WINGED HAWK.—The characteristic notes of this Hawk were frequently heard in the woods between camp and Gilmour Lake.

13. *Falco sparverius sparverius* Linn. SPARROW HAWK.—Seen on several occasions in August between our camp and Brent.

14. *Strix varia varia* Barton. BARRED OWL.—Heard on several occasions at night in the heavily wooded regions to the north of our camp.

15. *Bubo virginianus* (Gmel.) Subsp? GREAT HORNED OWL.—Notes of this species were heard on three nights during August.

16. *Ceryle alcyon* (Linn.) BELTED KINGFISHER.—The breeding grounds of this species were somewhat restricted, so it was comparatively scarce, but individuals were seen not uncommonly on Cedar Lake and adjacent beaver-ponds.

17. *Dryobates villosus* (Linn.) Subsp? HAIRY WOODPECKER.—Rather common; the majority of birds seen were either females or young. On two occasions this species was seen feeding on the ground in recently burned areas.

18. *Dryobates pubescens medianus* (Swains.) NORTHERN DOWNY WOODPECKER.—Fairly common through burned-over tracts.

19. *Picoides arcticus* (Swains.) ARCTIC THREE-TOED WOODPECKER.—Not uncommon and generally distributed.

20. *Sphyrapicus varius varius* (Linn.) YELLOW-BELLIED SAPSUCKER.—Not common; heard more often than seen.

21. *Colaptes auratus luteus* Bangs. NORTHERN FLICKER.—Fairly common in the more open woods.

22. *Antrostomus vociferus vociferus* (Wils.) WHIP-POOR-WILL.—Not common. It was heard on three occasions near camp.

23. *Chordeiles virginianus virginianus* (Gmel.) NIGHTHAWK.—Common everywhere. Dozens of them would circle and swoop about our heads in the evening during the earlier part of the season.

24. *Chætura pelagica* (Linn.) CHIMNEY SWIFT.—This species was not common, but a few apparently nested in hollow trees north of camp. No nests were found in disused cabins. On one occasion several were seen to alight on a dead paper birch tree.

25. *Archilochus colubris* (Linn.) RUBY-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD.—Fairly common after July 21st, when the first one was seen frequenting an evening primrose patch.

26. *Tyrannus tyrannus* (Linn.) KINGBIRD.—Not common. Several seen late in the season along the railroad track between our camp and Brent.

27. *Nuttallornis borealis* (Swains.) OLIVE-SIDED FLYCATCHER.—Rare. A singing bird was heard daily after July 18 in the semi-burned section back of camp.

28. *Myiochanes virens* (Linn.) WOOD PEWEE.—Not common. Heard only on the trail to Gilmour Lake.

29. *Empidonax minimus* (W. M. & S. F. Baird.) LEAST FLYCATCHER.—Fairly common through the woods along the Brent to Gilmour trail. This species was noticeably not as partial to water borders as is usual.

30. *Cyanocitta cristata cristata* (Linn.) BLUE JAY.—Frequently heard or seen near Brent, but not common in the district as a whole.

31. *Perisoreus canadensis canadensis* (Linn.) CANADA JAY.—On several occasions this species approached us when we were visiting the wilder sections. It was, however, not a common bird in the district.

32. *Corvus brachyrhynchos brachyrhynchos* Brehm. CROW.—Frequently seen flying over camp.

33. *Molothrus ater ater* (Bodd.) COWBIRD.—Two of this species seen in a small pasture close to the park ranger's residence.

34. *Agelaius phœniceus phœniceus* (Linn.) RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD.—A few were seen in the smaller marshes which we visited.

35. *Icterus galbula* (Linn.) BALTIMORE ORIOLE.—One male seen on July 11.

36. *Euphagus carolinus* (Mull.) RUSTY BLACKBIRD.—Small migrating flocks were seen late in July and early in August. A flock of 25 was seen on the shore of Couchon Lake, near Daventry, on August 16.

37. *Quiscalus quiscula æneus* Ridgw. BRONZED GRACKLE.—Large flocks were seen feeding near Daventry and Brent late in August.

38. *Carpodacus purpureus purpureus* (Gmel.) PURPLE FINCH.—Common, especially late in the season when the birds congregated in small flocks.

39. *Passer domesticus domesticus* (Linn.) ENGLISH SPARROW.—Common around the railroad yards at Brent, but not seen elsewhere.

40. *Loxia curvirostra minor* (Brehm.) AMERICAN CROSSBILL.—One seen at the south end of the "five mile" portage on August 30.

41. *Astragalinus tristis tristis* (Linn.) GOLD-FINCH.—Common throughout the season. We heard this species utter a note new to us. The sound was a non-musical hiss similar to the stridulated notes of some insects, only of course, louder.

42. *Spinus pinus* (Wils.) PINE SISKIN.—Common, especially in August.

43. *Poæetes gramineus gramineus* (Gmel.) VESPER SPARROW.—Seen on three occasions in the pasture near the ranger's residence.

44. *Zonotrichia alibicollis* (Gmel.) WHITE-THROATED SPARROW.—Common throughout the season. In observing the variation of song in this species we made a count of the triplets which make up its song exclusive of the two or three prelude notes. One individual repeated this part fifteen times.

45. *Spizella passerina passerina* (Bech.) CHIP-PING SPARROW.—Fairly common about the "Farm". A pair nested in a red pine tree near camp.

46. *Junco hyemalis hyemalis* (Linn.) SLATE-COLOURED JUNCO.—Fairly common but widely distributed through the district. A nest with young was found beneath bracken ferns near Gilmour Lake, July 19.

47. *Melospiza melodia melodia* (Wils.) SONG SPARROW.—Common in suitable locations.

48. *Melospiza georgiana* (Lath.) SWAMP SPARROW.—This species was heard singing on two occasions in the marsh bordering the beaver pond north of camp.

49. *Zamelodia ludoviciana* (Linn.) ROSE-BREASTED GROSBEAK.—Fairly common, especially around camp, where it fed on the fruit of the red-berried elder.

50. *Piranga erythromelas* Vieill. SCARLET Tanager.—Heard in the woods along the Brent to Gilmour trail, where one male was seen. A pair bred in the pines not far from camp but only the female was seen. An injured young was picked up in front of camp, July 13.

51. *Hirundo erythrogaster* (Bodd.) BARN SWALLOW.—Common around out-buildings at the ranger's home.

52. *Iridoprocne bicolor* (Vieill.) TREE SWALLOW.—Single birds were seen, one near Daventry, one on Cedar Lake, and a migrating flock of 24 on August 7.

53. *Bombycilla cedrorum* Vieill. CEDAR WAX-WING.—Common throughout the summer.

54. *Vireosylva olivacea* (Linn.) RED-EYED VIREO.—Common, especially in the deciduous growths.

55. *Mniotilta varia* (Linn.) BLACK AND WHITE WARBLER.—Seen on two occasions, one at Gilmour

Lake on July 31 and two at camp on August 3.

56. *Dendroica aestiva aestiva* (Gmel.) YELLOW WARBLER.—Fairly common in the willows along the track, between camp and Brent.

57. *Dendroica caerulescens caerulescens* (Gmel.) BLACK-THROATED BLUE WARBLER.—One was seen on the "five mile" road on August 30.

58. *Dendroica coronata* (Linn.) MYRTLE WARBLER.—This species was seen several times in different parts of the district.

59. *Dendroica magnolia* (Wils.) MAGNOLIA WARBLER.—Only one specimen seen, a male on July 6. It is probably more common than this single observation would indicate.

60. *Dendroica pensylvanica* (Linn.) CHESTNUT-SIDED WARBLER.—Nesting pairs were noted during July in two or three parts of the district.

61. *Dendroica fusca* (Mull.) BLACKBURNIAN WARBLER.—Noted on two occasions, a female near camp and a male on the "five mile" road.

62. *Dendroica vigorsii* (Aud.) PINE WARBLER.—This species was seen and heard singing in the pines near camp on July 13 and 14.

63. *Seiurus aurocapillus* (Linn.) OVENBIRD.—Fairly common in the deep woods.

64. *Oporornis philadelphia* (Wils.) MOURNING WARBLER.—Fairly common, especially in the willows and poplars on the shore of Cedar Lake near Brent.

65. *Geothlypis trichas trichas* (Linn.) MARYLAND YELLOW-THROAT.—Common in suitable locations. The song of the Yellow-throat in this district is like that described by Chapman for the species near New York City.

66. *Setophaga ruticilla* (Linn.) REDSTART.—Fairly common in the trees bordering the track between camp and Brent. Noted also near an old lumber camp on Aura Lee Lake.

67. *Troglodytes aëdon aëdon* Vieill. HOUSE WREN.—Fairly common throughout the district.

68. *Nannus hiemalis* (Vieill.) WINTER WREN.—Fairly common in the dense undergrowth which occurred in different sections.

69. *Certhia familiaris americana* Bonap. BROWN CREEPER.—Frequently seen along the Brent-Gilmour trail. A young bird was picked up and examined on July 19.

70. *Sitta carolinensis carolinensis* Lath. WHITE-BREASTED NUTHATCH.—Twice seen near camp.

71. *Sitta canadensis* Linn. RED-BREASTED NUTHATCH.—Fairly common throughout the wooded areas.

72. *Penthestes atricapillus atricapillus* (Linn.) CHICKADEE.—Common. One was seen almost daily, escorting a family of young through the trees west of camp.

73. *Regulus satrapa satrapa* Licht. GOLDEN-CROWNED KINGLET.—Frequently seen in the coniferous sections of the district.

74. *Hylocichla fuscescens fuscescens* (Steph.) VEERY.—Seen in a few suitable locations and heard singing, but it was not a common bird.

75. *Hylocichla ustulata swainsoni* (Tschudi.) OLIVE-BACKED THRUSH.—Frequently heard and seen in the woods north of camp.

76. *Hylocichla guttata pallasii* (Cab.) HERMIT THRUSH.—Commonly seen and heard, especially in the woods north of camp.

77. *Planesticus migratorius* (Linn.) ROBIN.—Fairly common. The Robin was seen to feed in the newly burned-over areas. The species is noticeably more cautious in woods than near habitations.

78. *Sialia sialis sialis* (Linn.) BLUEBIRD.—Noted on three occasions during July.

MAMMALS:

1. *Odocoileus virginianus borealis* Miller. NORTHERN WHITE-TAILED DEER.—Common. Frequently seen feeding on basswood and other tender sprouts in the burned-over areas. Their trails and signs were found everywhere. Twin fawns were seen on three occasions, the rangers maintaining that this is the usual number of young, a single fawn denoting that probably predacious animals or severe weather has destroyed one of the pair. The deer in this section are wild and do not allow close approach as do those in the more frequented parts of the park.

2. *Alces americanus* Jardine. MOOSE.—Rare. One was seen by section men one-half mile west of camp and upon searching the surrounding district we found droppings and tracks, but the animal had evidently left the district.

3. *Sciurus hudsonicus hudsonicus* Bangs. NORTHERN RED SQUIRREL.—Common.

4. *Tamias striatus lysteri* (Rich.) NORTHERN CHIPMUNK.—Common, especially around the clearings and about camp.

5. *Marmota monax canadensis* (Erx.) NORTHERN WOODCHUCK.—Rare in the district. Two burrows seen, at least one of which was inhabited, the rangers frequently seeing a groundhog near this burrow.

6. *Castor canadensis* Kuhl. CANADIAN BEAVER.—Only one individual seen, July 19. on the outlet of Gilmour Lake. Fresh signs were seen at two other places but the beaver is certainly not a common species, even though they were said to have been abundant only a year or so ago. Government trapping and the work of trappers on the border have greatly reduced their numbers. Unfortunately one of the most favorable beaver habitats in the district is just outside the park limits,

showing the uselessness of boundaries other than the natural ones.

7. *Peromyscus maniculatus* (Raf.) (Subsp?) WHITE-FOOTED MOUSE.—This species was seen on several occasions about camp, but the only specimen collected was destroyed by the ranger's dog, making sub-specific determination impossible.

8. *Ondatra zibethica* Linn. MUSKRAT.—One seen near the Petawawa Road late in August. This individual was a bank-dweller in a small flooded area connected with the Petawawa River.

9. *Napæozapus insignis* Miller (Sp.?) WOODLAND JUMPING MOUSE.—One seen August 20 While we were attempting to photograph this individual he escaped but we observed him for a sufficient length of time to make sure of his identity.

10. *Erethizon dorsatus* (Linn.) CANADA PORCUPINE.—Fairly common along the Petawawa Road and about the logging camps there. None seen in any other sections.

11. *Lepus americanus virginianus* (Harlan.) VARYING HARE.—Fairly common. Specimens examined were infested with wood ticks, especially

on the ears and head.

12. *Vulpes fulvus* (Desmarest). RED FOX.—Apparently not common. We identified fox droppings on two occasions.

13. *Canis occidentalis* (Ritch.) GRAY WOLF.—A few roam through the district, although they are seldom seen in the summer. A wolf skeleton was found on the shore of Brant Lake. Tracks were seen on the Petawawa Road.

14. *Mustela vison* (Schreber). NORTHERN MINK.—Only two seen, one near Shinglbis Lake and one on Little Cedar Lake.

15. *Ursus americanus* Pallas. BLACK BEAR.—Said by the rangers to be common, especially south from Cedar Lake, but none were seen although they were diligently sought for. Fresh signs were seen only on three occasions, but old signs and marks were frequently noticed. The cardboard posters put up along the trails by the fire-rangers were invariably riddled by the bears, which have an aversion to such things. The abundance of food in the woods during the summer months made them less daring than at other times and their roamings were considerably restricted.

LIST OF BRITISH COLUMBIA HEPATICS

By A. H. BRINKMAN

COMPILED from Macoun's *Catalogue of Canadian Plants*, part 7, list of species of Hepatics in the National Herbarium, Ottawa, kindly supplied by Dr. M. O. Malte, list of additions kindly supplied by Dr. Evans, and my own gatherings. Dr. Evans' numerous writings and Dr. M. A. Howe's *Hepaticæ and Anthocerotes of California*, and Prof. W. H. Pearson's *List of Canadian Hepatics* are also sources from which this list has been compiled.

Species marked with an * are listed in J. Macoun's *Catalogue of Canadian Plants*, No. 7, or are in the National Herbarium, Ottawa, but have not been found by myself.

Species marked with a † have been found by myself and have so far not been recorded. Species not marked are listed in Macoun's *Catalogue* or are in the National Herbarium, Ottawa, and have also been found by myself. Other sources specially noted.

Riccia Beyrichiana Hampe

**Ricciella fluitans* (L.) A. Br.

Ricciocarpus natans (L.) Corda

†*Sauteria alpina* (Nees and Bisch.) Nees

Clevea hyalina (Sommerf.) Lindb.

**Reboulia hemisphærica* (L.) Raddi

**Targionia hypophylla* L.

**Asterella Lindenberghiana* (Corda) Lindb.

* " *Ludwigii* (Schwaegr.) Underw.

**Asterella saccata* (Wahl.) Evans

Conocephelum conicum (L.) Dum.

†*Bucegia romanica* Radian

Preissia quadrata (Scop.) Nees

Marchantia polymorpha L.

Metzgeria pubescens (Schrank) Raddi

* " *conjugata* Lindb.

Riccardia latifrons Lindb.

" *palmata* (Heow.) Carruth.

" *multifida* (L.) S. F. Gray

" *pinguis* (L.) S. F. Gray

* " *sinuata* (Dicks.) Trevis.

Pallavicinia Blyttii (Moerck) Lindb. A. W. Evans, *Bryologist*, 1910, p. 33.

**Pallavicinia Flotowiana* (Nees) Lindb. A. W. Evans, *Bryologist*, 1912, p. 55.

†*Pallavicinia hibernica* (Hook.) S. F. Gray

**Pellia epiphylla* (L.) Corda

" *Fabroniana* Raddi

† " *Neesiana* (Gottsche) Limpr.

**Blasia pusilla* L.

**Fossombronina longiseta* Aust.

* " *foveolata* Lindb.

Gymnomitrium concinnum (Lightf.) Corda

* " *obtusum* (Lindb.) Pears.

† " *varians* (Lindb.) Schffn.

Marsupella emarginata (Ehrh.) Dum.

" *sparsifolia* (Lindb.) Dum.

* " *sphacelata* (Gieseke) Dum.



Snyder, L. L. and Baillie, James Little. 1923. "Notes on the Birds and Mammals of Brent and Vicinity, Algonquin Park, Ontario, July and August, 1922." *The Canadian field-naturalist* 37(5), 89–94. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.338268>.

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