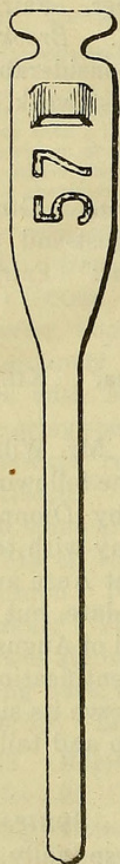


## NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS



ANOTHER MYSTERY BAND.—The Canadian National Parks Branch, which is keeping the file of Canadian Bird Banding Records, has recently received a band of a kind differing from the official bands being used in Canada and the United States, and an endeavour is being made to trace the origin of this band.

It is made of aluminum and has the number "57" stamped on it. Mr. Arthur Shuttleworth, of Plummer, Ontario, is the person who made the recovery in this instance, finding the band on a young "Teal Duck," which he shot on Cariboo Lake, in the Township of Plummer, District of Algoma, Ontario, on September 12, 1923.

A sketch of the band is shown with this article and the band itself will be lent to responsible persons who consider that they may be able to furnish information concerning it.—HOYES LLOYD.

BATS IN WINTER.—January 11th, 1924, on leaving my office in the Victoria Memorial Museum at noon I noticed a bat flying about the upper stories and cornice of the large laundry building on Argyle Ave., near Bank Street, Ottawa. The day was fairly cold but clear and bright. Perhaps the unseasonable mild weather and bright sun combined had penetrated its recess and awakened it from its usual hibernation—or workmen may have disturbed it. As I approached, it disappeared about the corner of the building; when I arrived at a point where I could view the other wall it could be seen clinging to the brickwork and uneasily hunching about as if searching for a more comfortable spot. In a moment it dropped away and fluttered to the front of the building where, as I left, it was still vainly searching for a crevice in the solid galvanized cornice, whose irregular surface seemed to offer prospects of snug crannies.

That bats do not always hibernate continuously through the winter or do occasionally awaken is evident from experiences that we have had with them in the house. In our residence, bats gain access in some way to the space between the attic floor and the ceiling below. Irregularly through the winter we can hear them stirring about overhead, not always in the milder weather but often

when it is coldest. The attic itself is always very cold, the rooms below at living temperature. What it is between the joists I do not know; probably somewhere between the two, and in this modified temperature the sleep of the animals is obviously not very sound and they have periods of activity. Occasionally one works into the attic and down into the rooms below, when it flies about with full strength as in summer. The noise made by them in the floor space is sometimes remarkably loud and at times we have found it hard to convince ourselves that there were no rats running about on the lath. Lately, however, when one was seen and heard literally running over the floor of a bedroom, the same sound was made, which laid at rest any slight doubt that remained. All these winter bats that I have seen seem to be the common Brown Bat, *Myotis lucifugus* (Le Conte), and no other species has been recognized by me here in the winter.—P. A. TAVERNER.

BREEDING OF THE TURKEY VULTURE IN EASTERN MANITOBA.—From July 2 to July 25, 1923, near the eastern end of Long Lake, Township 22, Range 15, east of the Principal Meridian, and about 100 miles northeast of Winnipeg, I observed two large birds, black to bluish black, with bald red heads and medium long crooked bills. They had a wing spread of 3 feet or more, and when flying they glided a great deal, instead of flapping their wings as most other birds do. They used to roost on top of a rampike or some other high tree in the mornings and evenings, sometimes both together, but generally only one at a time.

The local prospectors called them "Turkey Buzzards" and told me that two similar birds were in this region in 1916, and that in that year they hatched three young ones. Information that I obtained from local Indians was to the effect that these birds are not very frequent visitors to this part of Manitoba.

The rocks of this area are pre-Cambrian, and this appears to be the first known breeding of the Turkey Vulture on the great pre-Cambrian "shield" of North America.—J. F. WRIGHT.

CHANGE IN NAME OF TORONTO NATURALISTS' CLUB.—In *The Canadian Field-Naturalist* for March, 1922, the organization of the Toronto Naturalists' Club was announced. More recently there has been founded a Toronto Field-Naturalists' Club, affiliated with the Ottawa Field-Naturalists' Club. The two clubs have no official connection, although most of the members of the earlier club are also members of the Toronto Field-Naturalists' Club. To avoid confusion the To-





Taverner, P. A. 1924. "Bats in Winter." *The Canadian field-naturalist* 38(4), 76–76. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.338377>.

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