

FOX SPARROW (*Passerella i. iliaca*)—I found several of these sparrows on my second visit to Bonaventure Island.

CLIFF SWALLOW (*Petrochelidon l. lunifrons*).—By far the most abundant of the swallows. A colony was breeding on the cliffs of Bonaventure at the southwest part of the island.

PHILADELPHIA VIREO (*Vireosylva philadelphica*).—A common summer resident and the commonest vireo, though I came across many Red-eyed and some Solitary vireos. Their song appears rather softer and less varied than that of the Red-eye, but I must confess that at times I could not differentiate between the two. The "extra" note which I listened for was not always apparent. Mr. Stuart found a nest at Chandler.

BLACK-AND-WHITE WARBLER (*Miniotilta varia*).—Not common. I watched one of these warblers feeding young out of the nest in early July at Percé.

NASHVILLE WARBLER (*Vermivora r. ruficapilla*).—Not uncommon summer resident throughout.

TENNESSEE WARBLER (*Vermivora peregrina*).—Common to abundant summer resident. Their singing is very variable, but can usually be distinguished from that of the Nashville by having three or even four distinct parts as compared with two of the Nashville. Some of the songs are, however, rather similar. Two songs which I heard more or less frequently resembled:—

(a) *Su-su-se-se-si-tre-tre-di-di-di-di-di*;

(b) *Tre-tre-ire-triri-triri-triri-sic-sic-sic-sic-sic*

—(third parts as if inhaled)—while the Nashville's usual song sounds to me more like:—

"*Kitse-kitse-kitse-a-di-di-di-di-di*".

At Percé, these warblers were nesting in mixed deciduous woods and were common on dry hill-sides, but about Jacquet River I found them usually about swampy clearings.

PARULA WARBLER (*Compsothylpis americana pusilla*).—A common and characteristic bird about Jacquet River. I failed to find this warbler elsewhere, though conditions seemed suitable in many places. I found a nest containing four fresh eggs on June 17th.

MYRTLE WARBLER (*Dendroica c. coronata*).—Fairly common. I can endorse the statement of Mr. Phillip and Mr. Bowdish (*Birds of New Brunswick—The Auk*, 1917) that in New Brunswick the Myrtle is one of the high-nesting warblers.

BLACK-THROATED BLUE WARBLER (*Dendroica c. caerulescens*).—I ran into a small colony of these warblers in rich deciduous woods near Jacquet River.

BAY-BREASTED WARBLER (*Dendroica castanea*).—A common summer resident throughout, but particularly about Gaspé. In one large stretch of low spruce woods to the west of Jacquet River,

these warblers outnumbered all others. Their songs are weaker than any other warblers' songs I've heard, and have a "whispering" quality which is most characteristic. The commonest song resembles a very weak "*Esee-ese-ese-ese*".

I never heard Bay-breasts sing less than eight (8) songs to a minute or Blackpolls more than four.

BLACKPOLL WARBLER (*Dendroica striata*).—Abundant in Gaspé, but obviously absent from the low-lying country of Northern New Brunswick. Two of the nests that I found were in little spruces within a foot of the ground.

BLACKBURNIAN WARBLER (*Dendroica fusca*).—Common about Jacquet River. Their commonest song was an emphatic "*Etsee-etsee-etsee-etsee*".

NORTHERN WATER THRUSH (*Seiurus n. noveboracensis*).—This beautiful singer was common along all the rivers and in many of the swamps.

RED-BREASTED NUTHATCH (*Sitta canadensis*).—Common throughout. I found two nests.

ACADIAN CHICKADEE (*Parus hudsonicus litoralis*).—Much more numerous than the Black caps. I observed a pair "excavating" in a dead spruce at Jacquet River as late as June 21st.

GOLDEN-CROWNED KINGLET (*Regulus satrapa*).—An abundant summer resident throughout. I found a nest at Gaspé.

RUBY-CROWNED KINGLET (*Regulus calendula*).—Common in Northern New Brunswick and not uncommon in Gaspé. Several pairs were nesting on Bonaventure Island.

OLIVE-BACKED THRUSH (*Hylocichla ustulata swainsoni*).—By far the most abundant of the thrushes. I found many nests.

GREY-CHEEKED THRUSH (*Hylocichla a. aliciae*).—Not uncommon in Northern Gaspé. The quality of the song of this thrush is exquisite.—JAMES BOND, Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.

Celastrus scandens L. SIXTY FEET HIGH.—Climbing Bitter-sweet (*Celastrus scandens* L.) is usually known as a twiner over low trees and shrubs; and in Britton and Brown's Illustrated Flora it is said to grow to a height of twenty-five feet or more. Mr. W. F. Grylls, Westmeath, Ontario, has recently reported a stem which had reached a height of sixty feet, with a diameter of one inch at base and three-quarters of an inch at forty feet from the ground. In a locally published note, he states that "towards the top it received some support from a spruce tree", but evidently it had otherwise the appearance of a separate "tree". A cross section of the "stump" submitted to the Division of Botany, showed sixteen annual rings of growth around a small, pithy core.—HERBERT GROH.



Groh, Herbert. 1926. "Celastrus scandens L. Sixty Feet High." *The Canadian field-naturalist* 40(4), 87–87. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.338647>.

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