

ORDER—TESTUDINATA. TURTLES.

FAMILY—KINOSTERNIDÆ

Sternotherus odoratus. MUSK-TURTLE.—Rare. Two were found this summer at Valley Inn on the side of a hill about ten feet from the water. They were probably about to lay their eggs. At other times they seem quite aquatic, only raising the tip of the head out of the water for air. The central part of the plastron, which is pinkish white in colour, is very tender. Even touching it with one's finger nail would cut it. This presumably is one of the reasons why the Musk-Turtle never drags its shell when walking like most turtles do.

FAMILY CHELYDRIDÆ

Chelydra serpentina. SNAPPING TURTLE.—Common at Hamilton in the Bay, marsh, and a secluded pond near La Salle park. They will bury themselves in the mud in shallow water or float on the surface. At La Salle park the pond was covered with duckweed. There was a small bulge in the level carpet of green. The writer became suspicious and placed his net over the bulge pressing downwards and pulling towards

shore all the time. When landed the net contained a Snapping Turtle with carapace eight inches long.

FAMILY TESTUDINIDÆ

Graptemys geographica. MAP-TURTLE.—Common in Hamilton bay where it often suns itself on logs and rocks in the water. It would appear to be more easily preyed upon than most turtles for several were found mutilated. Large pieces were seemingly bitten out of some, one had half its mouth gone, while another suffered from several shot wounds.

Chrysemys marginata marginata. PAINTED TURTLE.—Very common in the same places as *Chelydra serpentina*. At the pond near La Salle park it is common to find about two dozen sunning themselves on floating logs. This pond, while right beside the road, is yet not visible from it because of an intervening hill. By ascending the latter very quietly one may happen upon all these turtles at once. At the slightest noise they splash suddenly into the water and are lost from view in the mass of duckweed that covers the pond.

NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS

TOWNSEND'S WARBLER: A CORRECTION.—In *The Canadian Field-Naturalist*, 40:65, 1926, Mr. Frank Farley records the taking of a Townsend's Warbler, *Dendroica townsendi* at Miquelon Lake, Alberta, citing me as authority for identity. I have had occasion to examine this bird more closely with material for comparison and I now find it necessary to correct my first determination. The specimen proves to be a juvenile male Black-throated Green Warbler, *Dendroica virens* in a plumage very closely resembling *townsendi* of similar age. The specimen has an unusually complete facial or aural patch and the yellow is richer than normal. While the likeness is suffic-

ient to cause confusion in the field, where the above determination was made, comparison of specimens shows less sharpness in development of the facial patch, paler yellow on the face and a distinctly less yellow suffusion over the throat than in Townsend's Warbler. As far as I know, the only records for Townsend's Warbler in Alberta are:—Mount Edith Cavell, Jasper Park, September 6, 1917; Banff, August 28, 1894, and August 13 and 19, 1898. It is to be noted that these are all in the mountains and the species has not yet been detected even in the lower foothills.—P. A. TAVERNER.





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