

more useful as far as they go, than those published by the United States Biological Survey, since they contain more details."—HARRISON F LEWIS.

LEAST BITTERN ON THE ISLAND OF ORLEANS, QUEBEC, P.Q.—On September 13th, 1920, when in company with my friend, Mr. W. Basil Chamberlain, of England, I was shooting Snipe in a marsh at Ste. Famille, on the north shore of the Island of Orleans, in the St. Lawrence River, near Quebec, I shot at what I thought was a Rail but when I picked it up saw it was not a Rail, but a bird that was strange to me, and Mr. Chamberlain identified it as a Least Bittern (*Ixobrychus exilis* (Gmelin)). Subsequently, on consulting descriptions of this species, I was satisfied that this identification was correct. At a later date I showed a photograph of this bird to Dr. Harrison F. Lewis, who, of course, recognized it at once. I note that the late C. E. Dionne states (*Les Oiseaux de la Province de Quebec*, 1906, p. 119) that he had seen only four specimens of this species killed in the vicinity of Quebec City.—R. MEREDITH.

WINTER RECORDS OF TOWHEES IN TORONTO.—In ten years observation of birds, I have two records of the Towhee occurring at Toronto in winter. During November and December, 1922, four birds; two of either sex, were observed in a patch of mixed woods near North Toronto and they were seen up to the end of January, 1923. They were obtaining food by scratching through the snow to the dead leaf litter—also eating Chokecherry and Elderberries, and on January 13 four or five were seen in the tops of Beech trees in company with Blue Jays, apparently easting the nuts, or possibly buds. The usual loud *chewink* and a lazy *tsee-ee* note were heard.

My other record is a single bird in brushy woods at York Mills on December 12, 1926.

Two records near King, Ont., this summer may be of interest.

On July 27 two pure white Little Blue Herons were observed by a small lake and were watched for some time with glasses at fairly close range. They stayed for three days.

On August 17 a male Golden-winged Warbler was seen with other small birds in mixed hardwoods—the writer's first record of this warbler.—R. D. USSHER.

LEWIS'S WOODPECKER (*Asyndesmus lewisi*) IN CENTRAL ALBERTA.—While motoring on the south-eastern side of Big Hay Lake, on Sunday, October 12th, 1930, in company with Mr. C. S. Bailey of Camrose, a Lewis's Woodpecker flew across the road in front of the car, and was immediately recognized as such. By the time the car was stopped it had alighted on a branch of a leafless poplar, less than 75 yards from the car, and allowed a close approach and inspection. Although I had my glasses in hand it was unnecessary to use them, so confiding was the bird. Being quite familiar with this woodpecker in its natural habitat in the mountains of British Columbia and the State of Washington there could be no doubt as to its identity.

Lewis's Woodpecker has been observed several times, and I believe collected by Mr. T. E. Randall in the Sullivan Lake country, about 100 miles southeast of Big Hay Lake, but its proper status in Alberta must be considered a rare straggler from the mountains. The bird observed at Big Hay Lake is the only one I have seen in Alberta, and it might constitute a northern record for its appearance in the province.—FRANK L. FARLEY.

NEW MAP OF CANADA.—A very interesting map of Canada in colours on a scale of one hundred miles to the inch, that indicates the country's resources, main railways, forests and agricultural areas, has been issued by the National Development Bureau, Department of the Interior at Ottawa.

The map affords a comprehensive idea of the location of Canada's mines; water power, developed and undeveloped; fisheries; various types of farming, and other outstanding resources. It is of such convenient size as to be suitable for ready reference, and should prove of value to educationalists, business men, and, in fact, to all those who are connected with, or interested in, the development of Canada's resources.

Copies of the map may be obtained free of charge by adults from the aforementioned Bureau.

CORRECTION.—Mallard No. 231,439, banded by Allen Green at Oakville, Iowa, on January 7, 1929, (not January 7, 1927, as recorded in *The Canadian Field-Naturalist*, Vol. XLV, No. 2, page 48), was caught in a muskrat trap at Big Lake, Manitoba, on May 1, 1929.



Ussher, R. D. 1931. "Winter Records of Towhees in Toronto." *The Canadian field-naturalist* 45(3), 71–71. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.339245>.

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