

The adult frogs are about 1 to 1¼ inches in length, and the disks on the fingers and toes are minute. There is a dark stripe along each side passing from the snout through the eye, and usually three dark stripes passing lengthwise down the back, but occasionally these are broken up or interrupted. The call is a vibrating chirp ascending in pitch, utter-

ed about from 24 to 48 times in a minute, depending on temperature.

Another subspecies, *P. n. septentrionalis* with shorter hind legs occurs in far northern and western Ontario, and westward. Records from north of the Upper Great Lakes might be referable to this form and should be accompanied by specimens for examination.

#### SOME RECENT LITERATURE

(Reviewed by A. L. RAND)

Two Pintails, one banded in California in 1933 and one in Kansas in 1937 are reported by the *Can. Nat. Resources Bull.* No. 268, June, 1942 as recovered on the Queen Maude Gulf area.

J. L. Peters has gone over the Canadian forms of the Sharp-tailed Sparrows, *Ammodramus caudacuta*; (1942, *Ann. Carnegie Mus.*, 29, pp. 201-210), and recognizes *subvirgata* Dwight the Acadian Sharp-tail occurring west to the lower St. Lawrence; the recently described *altera* Todd the James Bay Sharp-tail from James Bay that is most closely related to the Acadian Sharp-tail; and *nelsoni* J. A. Allen the Nelson's Sharp-tail that breeds from the southern Mackenzie and Alberta to Manitoba.

T. H. Manning gives a summary of some of his mammal notes from the west side of Hudson Bay in the *Can. Geog. Jour.* for 1942 (Vol. 26, pp. 84-105). Their relation to Eskimos is stressed. A shrew, species not given, is said to be rather rare at Repulse Bay.

J. A. Munro has an interesting article on the Trumpeter Swan in British Columbia in *Rod and Gun* (Vol. 44, pp. 6, 7 and 12, 13, 1943). It is estimated that some 500 of these birds wintered there in 1938-39, and probably nested there later. This represents about 75% of the Trumpeter Swan population. The only other populations of importance are in the Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming, and the Red Rock Lakes, Montana, totalling 148 birds at the last available census.

The Zoological Record for 1941, edited by Malcolm Smith (London, 1942) has just been received. W. L. Sclater arranged the bird and mammal entries. This is one of the "musts" for anyone doing research in zoology and the Zoological Society of London is to be commended for bringing it out in spite of the war. In the preface it is stated that the war has not appreciably affected the amount of zoological literature published; some 8,399 items are dealt with in this volume, an increase of 407 over the volume for 1940.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PRESERVING ANIMAL SPECIMENS FOR SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES by R. M. Anderson, *National Museum of Canada, Ottawa, Special Contribution 43-2*, pp. 1-34, and 13 fig. 1943, (mimeographed).

Dr. Anderson's former publication on the subject was quickly exhausted, and this condensed set of instructions was prepared to meet a widespread need for information on how to preserve animal material for museum study. Bird, mammal, reptile and amphibian material is discussed. A very useful publication.

In the *Annual Report for 1941 of the Provancher Soc., Nat. Hist. of Can., Quebec*, Commandant Beange records a Bottle-nosed Whale near Cape Martin, and presents a series of drawings serving to identify whales and porpoises, and Dr. R. M. Anderson adds six mammals to the Quebec list; he describes two new races of red squirrels; reinstates an unrecognized race of meadow jumping mouse, reinstates an unrecognized race of woodland jumping mouse and describes two new woodland jumping mice; an unrecognized race of meadow jumping mouse from New Brunswick is also reinstated.





Rand, Austin Loomer. 1943. "Some Recent Literature." *The Canadian field-naturalist* 57(6), 105–105. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.340656>.

**View This Item Online:** <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/89043>

**DOI:** <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.340656>

**Permalink:** <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/340656>

#### **Holding Institution**

Harvard University, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Ernst Mayr Library

#### **Sponsored by**

Harvard University, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Ernst Mayr Library

#### **Copyright & Reuse**

Copyright Status: In copyright. Digitized with the permission of the rights holder.

Rights Holder: Ottawa Field-Naturalists' Club

License: <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/3.0/>

Rights: <https://biodiversitylibrary.org/permissions>

This document was created from content at the **Biodiversity Heritage Library**, the world's largest open access digital library for biodiversity literature and archives. Visit BHL at <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org>.