

Harris's Sparrow

Zonotrichia querula. Two handsome birds were noted on May 17 in company with White-throated Sparrows, and one was seen the following day, but none subsequently.

White-crowned Sparrow

Zonotrichia leucophrys. Two were observed on May 14, and several on May 17. A few birds were seen during the following week.

White-throated Sparrow

Zonotrichia albicollis. Several of these birds arrived on May 14 with the White-crowns, and large numbers were evident in the following week. Several remained in the district and were seen daily thereafter.

Song Sparrow

Melospiza melodia. These birds were first seen on May 2, and remained throughout the spring and summer.

Lapland Longspur

Calcarius lapponicus. Two females were observed on May 19 and 20, and caused considerable diagnostic difficulty. The birds observed on May 26 were undoubtedly the same species, although the brown nape was now chestnut, and there was some chestnut coloration between the two indistinct wing-bars. The next day, identification was assured by the presence of two fine males in company with the female bird noted the day before.

On May 28, 3 males and 4 females were noted in the final record for this species.

Snow Bunting

Plectrophenax nivalis. Large flocks were seen in early November and then the species disappeared until April 9 when a flock of 30 returned. A few were seen in the following 3 weeks, then on April 29 a flock of more than 100 were observed flying southward. Considerable numbers were seen on May 1 and 2, but none thereafter.

It is hoped that these records of 71 species will be of value in augmenting knowledge of the range, migration, and habitat of these species. Several of the birds noted here are original records for myself. Of some interest, perhaps, are those species which I totally missed over the eight-month period. The absence of owls and woodpeckers was outstanding. On only one occasion was there a suggestion of owls in the area; late one spring evening a flock of crows held a very noisy and prolonged conference in the woods near a tall spruce tree. The absence of blue jays and nuthatches made one feel that he had been neglected by two old friends. The only bird seen which was not adequately identified was a large Buteo or Eagle noticed soaring in the distance over an adjacent lake on May 8.

NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS

European Starling Reaches the Pacific Coast. — A specimen of the European Starling, *Sturnus vulgaris vulgaris* Linnaeus, was recently forwarded to the National Museum of Canada, by Dr. J. E. Whiting, Bella Coola, British Columbia, with the request that his correct identification of this specimen be corroborated. This specimen, National Museum of Canada No. 33406, was found dead on the balcony of a building in Bella Coola about December 1, 1948. It is a female and its plumage is that of an adult, not a bird of the year. In condition it was badly emaciated.

Dr. Whiting informs me (*in litt.*) that his brother-in-law, Mr. W. E. Pearce, who became familiar with this species when he resided formerly in southern Ontario, observed two individuals of this starling at Bella Coola, B.C., in March, 1947. He was able to observe these birds carefully and is

sure of the correctness of his identification. — W. EARL GODFREY, National Museum of Canada, Ottawa.

A CORRECTION: In spite of the waning use of the comma it is still important. In the brief article "On the distribution of the Golden Eagle in Eastern Canada" (Can. Field-Nat., 63: 39-41), in the last paragraph, the sentence should read,

" . . . east to northern Ungava, Newfoundland Labrador and Nova Scotia".

The printer inadvertently put a comma after Newfoundland and its was not detected by me in reading proof. Thus this relatively unimportant punctuation mark casts a suspicion of occurrence of an additional species in a whole new Province! I know of no Newfoundland records for the Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos canadensis*). — L. L. SNYDER, Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology.



Savile, D. B. O. 1949. "Fieldbook of Natural History, b y E. Laurence Palmer [Review]." *The Canadian field-naturalist* 63(4), 165–165.

<https://doi.org/10.5962/p.341153>.

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