

sparganium, *Carex*, whitetop (*Fluminea festucacea*), smartweed (*Polygonum hydropiperoides*) and a great deal of duckweed (*Lemna*). — GRAHAM COOCH, Ottawa, Ontario.

Arctic Fox on Cape Breton Island.—Reliable information regarding the occurrence of the Arctic Fox (*Alopex lagopus*) in the Gulf of St. Lawrence south of the Strait of Belle Isle is wanting. According to Captain H. M. Walters, Chief Game Warden for Newfoundland (by letter, 1948), it is an infrequent visitor to the coast of Newfoundland. Seton (Lives of Game Animals, Vol. 1, pt. 2, p. 433) gives two records for Anticosti based on an article published in *Forest and Stream* by William Couper in 1877. The first and only record of its occurrence on Cape Breton Island is that of a specimen taken at Laing Bay in 1923 (J. L. De Vany, "Arctic Fox Shot in Cape Breton", *Canadian Field-Naturalist*, Sept. 1923, p. 118). In view of the paucity of published records it seems desirable to record the following:

Early in May, 1935, the residents of Port Hood Island, Cape Breton, reported a small white "dog", observed feeding on offal along a rocky shore. The unusual appearance and singular behaviour of the animal as reported by them, prompted me to investigate further. After several fruitless attempts, I was rewarded by catching sight of the animal which proved to be an Arctic Fox (*Alopex lagopus*). Evidently unaccustomed to man, it could be closely approached and examined carefully. The diagnostic characters — long, narrow muzzle, bushy tail, and pure white coloration, were plainly visible.

Several days later it was captured by Mr. I. D. Cameron, and held in captivity for a period of 18 months on his ranch at Port Hood Island. Mr. Cameron has kindly provided the following data:

Although unusually tame prior to capture, it proved to be very timid in captivity. Not only was it obviously afraid of its human attendants, but also of the red foxes (*Vulpes fulva*) in the adjoining pens. Needless to say, attempts to crossbreed it with the latter were unsuccessful. The fish diet which it received was apparently adequate, as it remained in good health and the biannual molts progressed in an orderly fashion. In the autumn of 1936, it was pelted and the skin sold to a fur dealer who further confirmed my identification.

It is believed that this animal reached the Island on an ice floe which moved into St. George's Bay early in May, 1935. — Austin W. Cameron, National Museum of Canada, Ottawa.

Cat-Fox Association. — Several instances of the association of the red fox (*Vulpes fulva*) and the domestic cat (*Felis domestica*) have been noticed in the southern Algonquin Park area. This was first noticed by me during the summer of 1948. Several cats, presumably abandoned at one time by a logging camp had apparently gone feral in the neighbourhood of Little McCauley Lake. Several times these cats were noticed during our trips into the lake, but any attempt to approach them was always quite unsuccessful.

During one of these trips, we rounded a bend and noticed a red fox and one of these cats sitting within a foot of each other, at the side of the road. As we approached, they fled into the bush together. The cat was apparently quite used to the idea of the fox being so intimate, or vice versa.

This fox-cat association was noticed again in 1949 at Lake Opeongo. This time I noticed a cat, belonging to the tourist lodge on the lake, and a fox wandering together in a clearing behind the lodge. They finally disappeared into the bush, still together.

I also found that similar observations have been made for a pet cat belonging to one of my co-workers, N. Martin, at the Fisheries Research Laboratory at Lake Opeongo. Several evenings when leaving his cottage to bring his cat in for the night he shone his flashlight on the fox and cat together immediately outside the cottage. Apparently the fox was a frequent visitor to the cottage while the cat was there. — F. H. SCHULTZ, Dept. of Zoology, University of Toronto.

Bobolink at Cochrane, Ontario.—A male bobolink (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*) was observed on June 5, 1949 in a meadow at Little Bell Lake, about five miles north of Cochrane, Ont. It was repeatedly giving its flight song, but no female could be found. This appears to be the most northerly record of the species in this area, although it is only slightly north of the breeding ground at Lake St. John, Que. — D. B. O. SAVILE, Division of Botany and Plant Pathology, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa.



Savile, D. B. O. 1950. "Bobolink at Cochrane, Ontario." *The Canadian field-naturalist* 64(4), 154–154. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.341231>.

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