

northern Ontario (Logier and Toner, 1961: 34; Bleakney 1958: 87), substantiated localities in the northern periphery of its range are extremely scattered.

Also collected in the James Bay lowland in August, 1961 were *Ambystoma laterale*, *Plethodon cinereus*, *Bufo americanus copei*, *Rana septentrionalis*, *Rana pipiens*, *Rana palustris*, *Rana sylvatica*, and *Thamnophis sirtalis*, but the specimens were subsequently lost in transit. *Rana palustris* has been reported from James Bay on the basis of specimens collected by Drexler and listed by Cope (1889, U.S. National Museum Bulletin 34: 409). Logier and Toner (1961: 46) discussed this record and indicated that it requires verification, although Bleakney (1958: 13) felt it might be valid. Our observations lend weight to Cope's report, but confirmation of the occurrence of this species in the James Bay area must await receipt of preserved specimens.

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Barbula eustegia, a Moss New to Canada

IN HIS REVISION of the North American species of *Barbula* in Grout's *Moss Flora*, Steere reported *B. eustegia* Card. & Thér. from Washington, Idaho, Utah, and Montana. The species can now be reported from the Canadian side of the international boundary on the basis of three specimens from British Columbia filed in the National Herbarium of Canada as *Barbula convoluta* Hedw. John Macoun collected it "on a cutting by the railway" at Goldstream, Vancouver Island, on June 2, 1893. Apparently some of the same collection was distributed (without specific locality or habitat data) as *Barbula chrysopoda* C. M. & Kindb. in

Macoun's *Canadian Mosses*, specimen no. 77, but erroneously so, inasmuch as *B. chrysopoda* is a synonym of *B. convoluta*. Wilfred B. Schofield also found the species on June 3, 1961 on a dry bank at Boot Cove, Saturna Island, Gulf of Georgia (collection no. 14352).

Barbula eustegia can be distinguished easily from *B. convoluta* by its longer, narrower leaves not ending in an apiculus and longer perichaetial leaves which are strongly sheathing at base and abruptly narrowed to a linear, papillose subula (whereas those of *B. convoluta* are rounded, rounded-obtuse, or even truncate). *B. eustegia* is a somewhat delicate version of the European *B. flavipes* BSG. On the basis of the few specimens available (from Austria and Bavaria), I believe that *B. flavipes* is distinct from the North American plants, even though the differences are mainly quantitative and geographic.

The illustrations of *B. eustegia* accompanying the original description (1900, Botanical Gazette 30: 23. Pl. 4.) and reproduced in Grout's *Moss Flora* are quite poor; the sketches of the synonymous *B. perannulata* Williams (1902, Bulletin of the New York Botanical Garden 2: 385. Pl. 36.) are much better.

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An Impressive Gray Jay Migration

ON THE afternoon of August 23, 1964, in a little over three hours, while anchored in Seal House Cove, Moisie Bay, on the North Shore of the Gulf St. Lawrence, I counted 755 Gray Jays, *Perisoreus canadensis*, crossing the Cove from east to west. This movement had been going on at the same pace during daylight from the time I arrived the day before about 4 PM until the time of departure the following morning around 10 AM.



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