

will recover and probably will never be able to fly. These ducks were regularly seen at my place from August onward.—W. E. SAUNDERS.

**HOLBOELL'S GREBE RECORDED.**—The published records of the occurrence of this Grebe in Lake Ontario as a spring or fall migrant are confined to the western part, notably about Toronto and Niagara. My first definite record for this species in the eastern part of this lake, or adjacent waters, was secured at Hay Bay, in the County of Lennox and Addington, October, 1927, when one swam gracefully in among my duck decoys. Its large size and conspicuous white throat patch rendered it easily recognizable. Like the Horned Grebe this species has the habit of dabbling at the decoys only that in this case the bird's large size and the long sharp bill appeared to accentuate its hostility towards the wooden effigies. Later on, in October and November, near Kingston, I secured three more records of this Grebe, all being of single birds. The sudden appearance of these Grebes in this part of Lake Ontario, where I never previously had the pleasure of recording them, leads me to think that an extensive migration may have occurred.—EDWIN BEAUPRE.

**SHORT-BILLED MARSH WREN IN ALBERTA.**—On September 19th, 1927, Mr. Arthur Twomey, of Camrose, Alberta, collected a Short-billed Marsh Wren, *Cistothorus stellaris*, from a scattered company of migrating warblers, in the Battle River valley, six miles south of Camrose. This, I believe, is the first Alberta record for the species, and might be the northern and western limit of their distribution, as far as known. In his *Birds of Montana*, Mr. A. A. Saunders does not mention the Short-billed Marsh Wren as a Montana bird. That State lies immediately south of Alberta. Mr. N. A. Wood, in his *Survey of the Bird Life of North Dakota*, lists the bird for that State. Several breeding birds are recorded at Quill Lakes, by H. H. Mitchell, in his *List of the Birds of Saskatchewan*. These lakes are about 400 miles east of Camrose, and about 75 miles south of this latitude. With the increase in the number of ornithologists in the newer portions of the western prairies, birds which hitherto have been considered strictly eastern, or mid-continental, are being found in most unexpected places. As more is learned of the migration routes of such birds, it will most likely be found that they reach Alberta from the south-east rather than from the south.—FRANK L. FARLEY.

**NATIONAL GAME CONFERENCE, NEW YORK, DECEMBER 5-6, 1927.**—The following resolution *in re* the boundary waters between Minnesota and Ontario was passed by the Conference: *Resolved*, that conservationists and those who are interested in the preservation of the wilderness character of the scenic lake region lying in Minnesota and in Ontario, on both sides of the international boundary, the natural breeding place of game and a most entrancing resort for those who seek recreation in the solitudes of Nature, be urged everywhere, in Canada and in the United States, to interest themselves actively against the project, now under consideration by the International Joint Commission, to despoil the region by erection of dams along the boundary waters with consequent flooding of many miles of forest lands—and all for private gain with no adequate public benefit, but at the expense of the people.

**GROWTH OF SHELL IN *Limnadia americana*.**—In my discussion of this species (see *Canadian Field-Naturalist*, Vol. 35, p. 91), I omitted calling attention to the interesting observation made by E. S. Morse (*Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. His.*, Vol. XI, 1868, p. 404) that the concentric lines of growth upon the shell are margins of exuviations which instead of being discarded, are cemented together and retained upon the animal.—FRITS JOHANSEN.

**THE WOODLICE OR *Oniscoidea* OF CANADA—ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.**—The section dealing with *Haplophthalmus danicus* Budde-Lund was unfortunately omitted from my paper on this subject which appeared in the November number of *The Canadian Field-Naturalist*. This species should number sixth in the list, following *Trichoniscus papillicornis*, and the next three species should thus be numbered 7, 8 and 9. The remaining species are numbered correctly.

The missing section is as follows:—

6. *Haplophthalmus danicus* Budde-Lund.

At the foot of the western bank of the Humber Valley about half a mile south of the Dundas highway, there is a miniature ravine, representing a dried-up watercourse. It is densely shaded and contains a quantity of limestone blocks and fragments. Under a few of these a considerable number of small, pale, and remarkably sluggish woodlice were found, which proved to agree exactly with Sars' description and figures of the above species. Specimens were collected on May 27th, 1927, and were observed also during late September.





Johansen, Frits. 1928. "Growth of Shell in *Limnadia americana*." *The Canadian field-naturalist* 42(2), 46–46. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.338885>.

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