

that end of Lake Manitowik without finding any more birds of this species. This location is some 200 miles eastward of the point where Walter N. Koelz collected a single specimen July 27, 1922 as reported in *The Canadian Field-Naturalist* of 1923, page 118.

Melospiza melodia melodia. SONG SPARROW.—This species was occasionally seen throughout our stay, but nowhere was it common for the habitat in general is not to its liking. On August 9th at Franz a nest with well feathered young was found in a bush three feet above ground near the bank of the lake. The nest was discovered by noticing the parents carrying food.

Dendroica caerulescens caerulescens. BLACK-THROATED BLUE WARBLER.—This species was seen occasionally and on August 16th parents were seen feeding young in a jackpine forest.

Dendroica virens. BLACK-THROATED GREEN WARBLER.—This species was more common than the last and on August 18th young birds were seen being fed.

Dendroica vigorsii vigorsii. PINE WARBLER.—On August 16th in the jackpine forest bordering the little river entering South Bay of Lake Manitowik were seen the parents of this species feeding young not long from the nest. Others of the species were heard here, but all had left the locality on the 21st. This is well to the north of the published range and we regret that none were collected.

Setophaga ruticilla. REDSTART.—This species was seen in small numbers during our stay and on August 27th was plentiful in migration, at which time young were seen being still fed by the parents.

Penthestes hudsonicus hudsonicus. HUDSONIAN CHICKADEE.—From August 10th for about two weeks Hudsonian Chickadees were common, the young birds were with the adults but beginning to shift for themselves. Both young and old were in nearly complete molt. Toward the end of the month they were much less common and it is probable that they had completed their molt and moved southward.

In 1926 while the senior author was located some 70 miles further south (Agawa Bay) no Hudsonian Chickadees were seen until August 29th at which time the molt was practically completed. See *Canadian Field-Naturalist*, Vol. XLI, No. 1, page 7. (January, 1927).

In the Lake Manitowik region during the middle of August the only thrushes seen were Hermit Thrushes, *Hylocichla guttata pallasii* which were commonly seen feeding young too small to have flown from any distance. Between August 22-25, Olive-backed Thrushes, *Hylocichla ustulata swainsoni* and Gray-cheeked Thrushes, *Hylocichla aliciae aliciae* appeared as migrants.

The accompanying tabulation exhibits a daily record of the birds observed along the Upper Michipicoten River by the authors from August 9th to 28th, 1928.

SOME INTRODUCED MOLLUSCS

By F. R. LATCHFORD

Helix nemoralis Linn.—By a round-about route, there reached me recently a full-grown living specimen of this foreign mollusc, which had been collected climbing a raspberry cane in a garden at Owen Sound. So far as I am aware, it is the first of the species ever found in this province. The collector was Mr. Arthur E. Rankin, who sent it to Mr. J. Roland Brown, the well known naturalist of Hamilton, who sent it to me about two months after its capture. The apical whorls are bright yellow in color, beautifully banded, while the body is of a rich brown and dark lipped.

In my note on "Land and Fluvial Shells of Anticosti", published in the *American Naturalist* for October, 1884, I recorded it under the name *hortensis*, then commonly applied to the pale-lipped variety of *nemoralis*, as among the molluscs on that lone island collected in the previous year by my friend, the late distinguished field-naturalist, John Macoun.

The shell had long been known to occur along the lower St. Lawrence from Quebec to Gaspé, and in the coastal region of Maine and Massachusetts. A large introduced colony exists in the interior of Virginia, from which I have many specimens, a few yellow "selfs", but nearly all zoned with dark lines of varying widths.

In my cabinet, from Wood's Hole, Mass., is the small, pale greenish form which Dr. Binney thought distinct and named *sub-globosa*. It is, however, merely a variety.

H. nemoralis is widely distributed in western Europe. It does not burrow like our native helices, but is a surface feeder and a climber. The latter habit and its brilliant coloring render it easily visible to its principal enemies, the birds of the thrush family. However great its numbers, it does little injury in gardens and is not likely to become a pest anywhere in Canada. My specimen seems to thrive on a lettuce diet, but may feel lonely for lack of company.

Lymnaea auricularia Linn.—Two living specimens of this European pond snail were found alive on Nov. 3, 1929, at Sunnyside, in the west end of Toronto. The species was not previously known to occur in Canada though it had been noticed in the United States in more than one public park, where it had probably been introduced on aquatic plants. The shells found are not distinguishable in any respect from specimens in my cabinet received from the late W. C. Hey, of York, England.

Valvata piscinalis Mull.—In 1912, near where *L. auricularia* was found early in the present month, I found quite a number of living specimens of a small shell which was unknown to me and unassignable to any species described in any list of American molluscs which I possessed. I sent specimens to my old-time correspondent and friend, Dr. Bryant Walker, of Detroit, who identified them as of this European species which had not previously been noticed in America. I have seen no mention since of its occurrence

elsewhere. The original beach at Sunnyside has long been destroyed by the improvements to the harbor; and the unique occurrence may be worthy of wider publicity that it received in "The Natural History of the Toronto Region", published by The Canadian Institute in 1913.

The mollusc is larger and more conical than our common *V. sincera* and *V. tricarinata*, and more nearly resembles, if the lines of the operculum are disregarded, an overgrown *amnicola*.

V. piscinalis is mentioned in the Canadian Journal of National Science, Vol. vi., 1861, p. 328, as having been found in the environs of Toronto by A. E. Williamson, and, p. 498, in pleistocene deposits near Owen Sound by Professor Chapman. Identification of the shells was difficult at the time and both were undoubtedly *V. sincera*, an indigenous species commonly met with in accumulations of marl.

Osgoode Hall, Toronto, Nov. 12, 1929.

CHRISTMAS BIRD CENSUS, 1929

LONDON, ONTARIO, December 28th, 1929.—It had been the intention of the McIlwraith Ornithological Club to take their Christmas Census on Saturday, Dec. 21st, but the weather conditions of the preceeding week, when blizzard conditions prevailed, induced us to put it off for one week as it was thought that the number of birds found would not fairly represent those actually present.

The following Saturday, the 28th, saw better temperatures, but in the meantime a thaw had set in which made walking cross country a laborious effort, and travel by automobile, except on the main highways, almost impossible.

A company of eighteen observers were divided into thirteen parties, some working in the morning, others in the afternoon, practically from daylight until dark. The districts surrounding the city north, south, east and west were all visited, particular attention being paid to the Thames valley west from the city. Some parties reported as many as 18 or 19 species while others, covering what is usually good territory, had to return with only 4 or 5. One species, the Chickadee, was seen by every one of the thirteen parties.

Temperature 34° at 8 a.m., 34° at 1 p.m. 30° at 7 p.m. Wind, south-west, light. About one foot of snow on the level, wet owing to the recent thaw. Sky overcast except for about one hour during the afternoon, light and visibility poor in the early morning and again towards evening.

Herring Gull 6. American Merganser 25. Black Duck 11. American Goldeneye 36. Wil-son's Snipe 1 at a place where the ground was kept open by a spring. Quail 8, a covey of seven and a single bird. Grouse 1, and tracks of another at a different place. Pheasant 25. Cooper's Hawk 1. Red-tailed Hawk 1, two others shot recently. Long-eared Owl 1. Screech Owl 5. Great-horned Owl 2. Kingfisher 3. Hairy Woodpecker 12. Downy Woodpecker 35. Sapsucker (?) 1, got away before it could be positively identified. Flicker 1. Blue Jay 54. Crow 359. Starling 153, many at a dump but generally distributed as well. Meadowlark 1, at the dump with the starlings, etc. Bronzed Grackle 1, at the same dump. (The red tail was at this dump, too, by the way). Pine Grosbeak 51, down from the north this year in good numbers and generally distributed. The first visitation of any account since the winter of 1921-1922. Purple Finch 8. Goldfinch 28. Pine Siskin 20. Snow Bunting 233, quite common this winter. English Sparrow, hundreds. Tree Sparrow 71. Junco 33. Song Sparrow 2. Cardinal 31, this species is increasing splendidly. Northern Shrike 1. Brown Creeper 2. White-breasted Nuthatch 48. Black-capped Chickadee 160. Golden-crowned Kinglet 7.

Total, 38 species, 1438 individuals, plus English Sparrows.

Also seen recently but missed on the census,



Latchford, F. R. 1930. "Some Introduced Molluscs." *The Canadian field-naturalist* 44(2), 33–34. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.339120>.

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