

our tent here, chiefly because we caught sight of some larger ice cakes in the main current of the Ikkerasak, which without exaggeration, were travelling past as fast as railway cars. I shrank from the thought of being overtaken and run down by such a hard fellow. After we had drawn up our boat in a small rocky channel with great exertion and had secured it with ropes, Paksau, with housewifely industry, set about the erection of our camp, which was situated in picturesque surroundings perhaps 10 meters higher up than the gorge. He had taken great pains in gathering some small driftwood sticks and making a fire with these to cook our meal. He was so in his element with all these activities, that it was quite all right with him, when I left him for an hour to walk up the mountain a short distance. The terrain arose like terraces and rather steeply, as far as I could judge in the damp cloudy air, as far as 300 meters in height at least. Everywhere there were rocky gulches, in which it was not very difficult to climb up to the different plateaus. In all places sheltered in the least measure the rocks were covered with thick cushions of different and abundant lichens to a degree I had never observed anywhere before. The varied forms of these delicate plants, which here by far predominated

over mosses, grasses and the higher plants, would have charmed anyone. Below in the valley the mighty Ikkerasak flowed past; on the other side lay that flat, gently undulating peninsula, which represented the old favourite dwelling place of the Killinek Eskimos. A road-like valley leads there from Ikkerasak up to the hills which, covered with fresh green grasses growth, stand in marked contrast to the gray of the other lichen covering, some half fallen earth houses on the slopes seemed to motion to us in a friendly way and awakened the wish in me to search for the place, in which centuries of the vanished history of this vicinity may have played to the end. A crossing of the Ikkerasak at this place was impossible. Then in former times they had to travel by land from Tunnusuatsuk, which extended proud and quiet beyond the peninsula. This evening we did not know how to protect ourselves from the dampness. All the things in our limited equipment were wet through by the fine mist which lasted for hours, which even penetrated into the tent, so that we ceased fighting against it. We were especially sorry concerning our goods and guns, which were in a pitiable condition.

(To be continued)

## FIRST CANADIAN RECORD OF LEAST BROWN BAT

By ELI DAVIS

*Myotis subulatus leibii* (Audubon and Bachman)  
LEIB BROWN BAT, LEAST BROWN BAT,  
*La Chauve-souris de Leib*.

1842. *Vespertilio leibii* Audubon and Bachman, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, ser. 1, vol. 8, p. 284.

1913. *Myotis winnemana* Nelson, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, vol. 26, p. 183 (Plummer Island, Md.).—Miller, List North Amer. Recent Mamm., 1923, Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus. No. 128, p. 71.

1928. *Myotis subulatus leibii* Miller and Allen, U.S. Nat. Mus. Bull. 144, p. 171-174.

Type Locality.—Erie County, Ohio.

"*Distribution*.—From Vermont (Brandon, Proctor), New York (Sing Sing), and Ohio south to West Virginia and Kentucky; exact limits of range not ascertained. . . .

"*Diagnosis*.—General colour much darker than in the typical sub-species and closely resembling that of *Myotis lucifugus lucifugus* in the olive phase, but slightly more golden above and lacking the dark spot at the shoulder. . . .

"*Remarks*.—This smallest of the bats known to occur in the eastern United States seems to be much less common than *Myotis lucifugus lucifugus*, and the few specimens that have been taken have usually been confused with the better known animal. Its black ears and facial mask, rather golden tint, keeled calcar and shorter forearm (31 to 34 mm. instead of 36 to 40 mm.) will at once distinguish it, however. Though described by Audubon and Bachman eighty years ago, it was not recognized again until Nelson redescribed it in 1913 as *Myotis winnemana*.

"*Specimens examined*.—Total number 8, from the following localities: Kentucky (Hickman's Cave, 1); Maryland (Plummer Island, 2); New York (Sing Sing, 2); West Virginia, (White Sulphur Springs, 1); Vermont, (Brandon, 1, Proctor 1)." —(Miller and Allen, 1928, p. 172.).

On May 19th, 1929, while trapping moles (*Parascalops breweri*) at Mt. Brydges, about fifteen miles west of London, Ontario, the owner of the farm gave me a little brown bat that he had knocked down with his hat in an open shed. This was taken to be *Myotis lucifugus lucifugus* and was put away and forgotten.



During the autumn of 1930 I became suspicious that this specimen was *Myotis keenii septentrionalis* and sent it to Dr. R. M. Anderson, National Museum of Canada, Ottawa, who "discovered" it to be *Myotis subulatus leibii*, a new mammal for Canada. Dr. Glover M. Allen, Curator of Mammals, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., verified Dr. Anderson's determination and states that this is the first time that this species has been reported outside the United States.

Canadian mammalogists have been on the lookout for this little animal for some time. Cross and Dymond, Royal Ontario Museum, Handbook No. 1 (1929, p. 28), give a list of the bats found in Ontario and point out that two other forms, *M. subulatus leibii* and *M. sodalis* occur in the United States along the St. Lawrence and Lakes Erie and Ontario and may extend into adjoining parts of Ontario. A man knocked one of these down with his hat and gave it to me—perhaps some other collector will have as good luck with the other one.

## EXCURSIONS OF The Ottawa Field-Naturalists' Club, 1931

*Kindly do not pick wild flowers except for scientific purposes.*

### 1. GEOLOGY:—

Ottawa River, Hintonburgh, Saturday, May 2nd, commencing at 3 p.m. Take Somerset Street O.E.R. car going West as far as Parkdale Avenue, thence walk North to termination of said avenue at Ottawa River.

LEADERS—Dr. F. J. Alcock and others.

### 2. AMPHIBIANS AND OTHER NATURAL HISTORY:—

Rockcliffe vicinity, Saturday, May 9th, commencing at Rockcliffe Ferry at 2.30 p.m. Take Rockcliffe O.E.R. car.

LEADERS—Dr. R. M. Anderson, Mr. G. A. Miller, Mr. Herbert Groh and [Mr. Robert Lockwood.

### 3. BIRDS AND OTHER NATURAL HISTORY:—

Fairy Lake vicinity, Saturday, May 16th. Take Hull Electric Railway car at Chateau Laurier for Wrightville at 2.30 p.m.

LEADERS—Mr. Hoyes Lloyd, Dr. Ralph De Lury, Mr. G. A. Miller, Dr. R. M. Anderson, Mr. Herbert Groh, Mr. C. E. Johnson and Mr. A. G. Kingston.

### 4. BOTANY AND OTHER NATURAL HISTORY:—

Britannia-on-the-Bay, Saturday, May 30th. Meet at the O.E.R. terminus at Britannia at 3 p.m.

LEADERS—Mr. Herbert Groh, Mr. G. A. Miller, Dr. R. M. Anderson, Miss M. E. Cowan, Mr. Robert Lockwood and Mr. A. G. Kingston.

ALL ARE WELCOME TO ATTEND THESE EXCURSIONS

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