

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL STANDING**  
**OTTAWA FIELD-NATURALISTS' CLUB, DECEMBER 5, 1935**

**ASSETS**

Balance in Bank, December 5, 1935...	\$88.17
Bills receivable.....	74.69
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	\$162.86

**LIABILITIES**

NIL—	
Balance .....	162.86
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	\$162.86

**RECEIPTS**

Balance in Bank, November 30, 1934..	\$ 116.24
Fees—Current.....	814.13
“ —Advance.....	53.15
Single and back numbers.....	196.36
Separates and Illustrations.....	138.26
Miscellaneous .....	203.13
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	\$1521.27

**DISBURSEMENTS**

Printing and mailing The Canadian Field-Naturalist.....	\$1092.23
Editor's Honorarium.....	90.00
Postage and Stationery.....	35.70
Separates and Illustrations.....	183.29
Bank discount.....	18.85
Miscellaneous.....	13.03
Balance in bank, December 5, 1935...	88.17
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	\$1521.27

WILMOT LLOYD, Treasurer.

Audited and found correct  
December 10, 1935.

HARRISON F. LEWIS,  
W. H. LANCELEY,  
Auditor.

### NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS

BEHAVIOUR OF BIRDS IN A GALE IN COASTAL WATERS.—An opportunity to observe some birds in a gale in shore waters came to me on May 5, 1933. The small steamship *Lovat*, on which I was a passenger, spent that day at anchor in the lee of East Point, Prince Edward Island, at the distance of about a mile from shore, while a heavy northwest gale raged. I estimated the velocity of the wind to be from 50 to 55 miles an hour. The temperature was a little above the freezing-point and occasional squalls of snow flew about the ship. Because of the shelter afforded by East Point there were no large waves in the vicinity of our anchorage, but the water there was severely disturbed on a minor scale.

An adult male Northern Slate-coloured Junco (*Junco hyemalis hyemalis*) came aboard the stationary steamship about mid-morning, having presumably been blown away from land to windward. After a brief rest, it tried to fly back to Prince Edward Island, but without success. It took up a position beside the steamer, where it was somewhat sheltered from the strength of

the gale, and there it flew for some time, with its head to windward, without making any progress. Twice it tried to alight on the foaming water, but each time it rose quickly again after its feet had apparently touched the water. Finally, it struck out from the shelter of the ship and was at once blown rapidly to leeward. It was not seen again and presumably perished in the wind-lashed waters.

Another sparrow-like bird, which was not specifically identified, was seen near the steamer in the afternoon, when the wind continued to blow with undiminished velocity. It, too, was headed up wind towards Prince Edward Island, but it was unable to make any permanent progress. By keeping down, close to the waves, it repeatedly gained 20 or 30 yards to windward, but then apparently it was raised each time by boisterous air currents to a height of about 30 feet above the sea, when it was at once blown to leeward until it succeeded in getting down close to the water again.

It was also noticed that American Herring Gulls (*Larus argentatus smithsonianus*) resting



on the water near the ship during the gale not only faced to windward but held their heads low on their shoulders, with their bills pointing below the horizontal, thus decreasing their resistance to the wind.—HARRISON F. LEWIS.

RECENT RECORDS FROM KING TOWNSHIP.—The following are all sight records in King Township, York County, Ontario:

LESSER SNOW GOOSE. *Chen hyperborea hyperborea*.—A flock of about 100 of these Geese was seen on October 30, 1934, flying over from the east and going south-west. This is believed to be the first record for the township.

NORTHERN PILEATED WOODPECKER. *Ceophloeus pileatus abieticola*.—A single bird was seen on September 18, 1932, to make the second recent Toronto district record. Single birds were seen again February 12 and April 23, 1933, and two females February 28 the following year. On July 22, 1934, a pair was seen and since then birds singly or in pairs have been seen at fairly frequent intervals.

Numerous other observers have seen Pileateds in this area since the fall of 1932 and it would seem that this interesting bird is re-establishing

itself in the Toronto district after an apparent absence of about 40 years.

KINGBIRD. *Tyrannus tyrannus*.—An unusual nesting site for this species was noted July 3, 1934, in the top of a White Pine on the south edge of a bush some 40 feet from the ground.

BLACKBURNIAN WARBLER. *Dendroica fusca*.—Young birds of this species were being fed at the top of a large hemlock in mixed bush on July 15, 1934, and again in pure second growth White Pine bush on July 17th. This is the first evidence of this warbler breeding in Toronto district, though the writer saw adults with young birds on the wing on July 26, 1934.

PINE WARBLER. *Dendroica pinus*.—These warblers were noted feeding young birds on July 17, 1934, in the tops of pines in fairly dense White Pine bush. One bird which flew down just above the observers showed a faint necklace of streaks similar to those on a Canada Warbler. This is believed to be the first definite breeding evidence for Toronto district.

RED-EYED TOWHEE. *Pipilo erythrophthalmus erythrophthalmus*.—On January 16, 1931, while watching a flock of White-winged Crossbills, a solitary Towhee was discovered scratching about in a dense thicket of hemlock. The bird was not seen again.—R. D. USSHER.

### NOTICE TO ORNITHOLOGISTS

WHEREAS the 4th edition of the A. O. U. Check-List has been adopted as the standard of ornithological nomenclature for "The Canadian Field-Naturalist," and,

WHEREAS this Check-List does not provide English names for species in cases where species are divided into subspecies, which is considered illogical and highly inconvenient, and which causes a great deal of unnecessary editorial labour, and,

WHEREAS the nomenclature used in Taverner's "Birds of Canada" provides English species names for all species dealt with in it, and provides also a logical pattern of English subspecific names, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED that the nomenclature of Taverner's "Birds of Canada" be made the standard of ornithological nomenclature for "The Canadian Field-Naturalist," instead of the nomenclature of the 4th edition of the A. O. U. Check-List.





Lewis, Harrison F. 1936. "Behaviour of Birds in a Gale in Coastal Waters." *The Canadian field-naturalist* 50(1), 13–14. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.339875>.

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**DOI:** <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.339875>

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