

commodate the red-wings returning in spring to their home territory even making all allowances for migration casualties. Grant that only roughly 50% of the birds return the following spring, we ought to find some some sixty birds trying to nest in this already crowded area. However that remains to be seen. At present, conditions as they are present a very good example of how a species, especially if it be at all gregarious, will concentrate in a suitable habitat even though decided limited. — STUART L. THOMPSON.

BIRD NOTES FROM GRAND MANAN, NEW BRUNSWICK. — Through the courtesy of Mr. Allan Moses of North Head, Grand Manan, I have the following interesting records to report.

*Quiscalus quiscula quiscula*. PURPLE GRACKLE. — Apparently adult male, taken on Kent's Island. (an islet south of Grand Manan), November 20, 1931, by R. Griffin, now mounted in the Moses collection. I had the pleasure of examining this specimen through loan and can fully corroborate the identification. There is a strong suffusion of purple instead of brassy bronze on back and wings, and the distinctive "peacock" semicircles are very conspicuous along the edges of the scapulars and on sides of breast. This subspecies occurs in many of the reports of early Canadian ornithologists but all that have previously been subject to verification have proved to be misidentifications of *Q. q. aeneus*. This seems to be the first definite record of the subspecies in Canada.

*Spatula clypeata*. SHOVELLER. — Changing from juvenile to adult male plumage, Nantucket Island (near Grand Manan), January 5, 1935, now deposited in the National Museum of Canada. This is the only representative of the

species that Mr. Moses has seen in the Grand Manan area. Harold Herrick in his *Partial List of the Birds of Grand Manan*, 1873, lists it as "rare" and George Boardman, *Birds of the St. Croix*, 1900, cites it as "very rare; accidental". Gilpin, 1882, reports a specimen from Halifax, and Downs, 1888, dismisses it as "rather rare migrant" in Nova Scotia. Chamberlain, 1887, makes no mention of the species in the eastern provinces. Individual specimens have been taken at Romaine, Canadian Labrador and the Magdalen Islands. This about completes the references to the species in the Maritime Provinces. — P. A. TAVERNER, *National Museum of Canada, Ottawa*.

*Deroceras hyperboreum* Westerlund on BAFFIN ISLAND. — One lot of more than ten specimens of this species (or variety of *D. agreste* according to some authorities), was collected at Lake Harbour, Baffin Island, on the 17th of September, 1935, by Dr. W. J. Brown of the Entomological Branch of the Department of Agriculture. The specimens were presented to the National Museum.

The presence of *D. hyperboreum* in this locality is not unexpected since it has been found as far to the north at other points but to the knowledge of the writer it has never been specifically recorded for Baffin Island until now.

Collectors having an opportunity to work in the north are urged to get as many land and fresh-water mollusca as possible since so little is known of their distribution in that area. Specimens will be gratefully received by the National Museum and in all cases will form valuable additions to its collections. — A. LA ROCQUE.

## REVIEW

THE MARINE FISHES OF NOVA SCOTIA, by V. D. Vladykov and R. A. McKenzie. *Proc. N. S. Inst. Sci.* 19:17-113, 1935. Reprint for sale at \$1.50.

This paper consists of keys for the identification of 151 species of fish found in the waters of Nova Scotia, with a brief discussion of the status of each species in local waters, its

commercial importance if any, abundance and general range.

This publication should be a great convenience to anyone interested in the fishes of the Atlantic coast of Canada. By bringing together the scattered information on the occurrence of fishes in the waters off the coast of Nova Scotia, it makes an important contribution to Canadian ichthyology. — J. R. DYMOND.





Dymond, J. R. 1936. "The Marine Fishes of Nova Scotia, by V. D. Vladykov and R. A. McKenzie [Review]." *The Canadian field-naturalist* 50(8), 142–142.  
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