

A female collected on May 21, 1928, by J. H. Fleming in his garden on Rusholme Road, Toronto. Published in *Auk*, Vol. 47, January, 1930, p. 71.

A singing male was watched by a number of the members of the Brodie Club, on the occasion of their annual field day at Pottageville, York County, Ontario on May 19, 1929.

One observed on June 2, 1929, at North Toronto by T. F. McIlwraith.

One seen in High Park, Toronto, by R. J. Rutter on May 8, 1930.

One seen at Armour Heights, Toronto, on May 24, 1930, by G. H. Richardson.

One seen near King City Village, York County, Ontario, on August 17, 1930, by R. D. Ussher.

One seen at Pottageville, York County, Ontario, by S. L. Thompson on May 25, 1931.

A singing male collected by C. E. Hope in a ravine at Armour Heights, Toronto, on June 7, 1931. The specimen is now in the J. H. Fleming Collection.

A female observed by J. L. Baillie, Jr., in High Park, Toronto, on May 20, 1932.

A male seen on May 23, 1933, by J. H. Fleming, in his garden on Rusholme Road, Toronto.

A male observed at close range by C. E. Hope on May 12, 1935, at Mount Dennis, Toronto, Ontario. — C. E. HOPE, *Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology*.

SHORT-EARED OWL (*Asio flammeus flammeus*) AT BAKER LAKE, N. W. T. — In the spring of 1928, I received two specimens of the Short-eared Owl from Mr. W. O. Douglas, who was then stationed at Baker Lake. Although badly battered in the long overland journey by mail, both specimens were preserved and are now in my collection. In all probability they were taken in 1927. This occurrence of the species may help fill a gap in the recorded range. — HOYES LLOYD.

THE KENTUCKY WARBLER, AN OLD QUEBEC RECORD. — The late John Neilson, of "Dornald", Cap Rouge Road, St. Foy, Quebec; was a constant contributor to the "Fur, Fin and Feather" column of *The Quebec Chronicle*.

In the issue of March 15th, 1884, Mr. Neilson published "Land Birds of the Vicinity, the sur-

rounding Parishes, and Mountain Region North of the City of Quebec". In this is the following: "Kentucky Warbler. — *Oporornis Formosa* — (S. R.) very rare, a pair showing every indication of breeding, first detected near my residence, July 2nd, 1879; observed daily in the same locality, till about the 15th, when they suddenly disappeared. Nest not found, more about this stranger in future notes."

The only other reference I can find is in a manuscript list dated February, 1886, and entitled, "Land Birds of the County of Quebec"; a copy of this list was sent by Mr. Neilson to Montague Chamberlain who used the Kentucky Warbler record in his *Catalogue of Canadian Birds*, 1887, page 106.

Though widely quoted the record is improbable, and was doubted by Chamberlain, who in a letter to Neilson, dated from St. John, N.B., March 13, 1886, writes "I think I forget to enquire of you concerning that record of Kentucky Warbler — Will you kindly tell me how and by whom the bird was identified. You of course know that this species is extremely rare even as far north as southern New England, and this occurrence at Quebec will be questioned by the critics, so we must be fully prepared to defend the statement."

John Neilson was a careful observer and this is the only case of a doubtful identification by him contained in several manuscript lists of Quebec birds in my library. — J. H. FLEMING.

NOTE ON A WINTER ACTIVITY OF THE AMERICAN GOLDEN-EYE DUCK (*Glaucionetta clangula americana*). — On February 13, 1934, I observed a flock of fourteen American Golden-eyes, including four adult males and ten birds that were either females or young males, on a small rapid in the Magog River, in the midst of the city of Sherbrooke, Quebec. Their position was near two busy streets, to the traffic of which they had apparently become accustomed, with the result that they could be watched continuously at close range without difficulty.

I noticed that, while the flock maintained itself in the swift current with very little change of position, each bird repeatedly, at intervals of a minute or so, dipped its head for an instant in the stream and then raised it quickly, thus causing a sheet of water to pass over all of itself that was above the surface of the river. The members of the flock did not do this simultane-



Fleming, James H. 1937. "The Kentucky Warbler, an old Quebec Record." *The Canadian field-naturalist* 51(1), 13–13. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.339946>.

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