

### Appendix IV

PROPOSAL: Start the list with the two examples given under Art. 62 (*Alsine* L. and *Rosa villosa* L.)

ARGUMENT: Unless some names are listed in Appendix IV, both this Appendix and Art. 62 remain pointless and should be discarded as so much deadwood. It seems that at least the two examples given, because they have been approved by past Congresses, should be accepted as "*nomina ambigua*" without difficulty.

### Appendix V

PROPOSAL: Start the list with the two examples given under Art. 64 (*Schrebera* L. and *Actinocotinus* Oliv.)

ARGUMENT: The names to be rejected under Art. 64 are to form Appendix V but no name is listed at present under App. V, and Art. 64 is thus somewhat pointless. It seems that either Appendix V should list at least the two examples given under Art. 64 or else both Appendix V and Art. 64 should be deleted because they are useless.

### SUPPLEMENT

#### Species lectotypicae generum Linnaei

PROPOSAL: For "*Thalictrum aquilegiifolium* substitute:

"*Thalictrum foetidum*"

ARGUMENT: See *Rhodora* 46: 347. 1944. The earliest proposal of a type species for *Thalictrum* is that of *Thalictrum foetidum* by Britton & Brown, Ill. Fl. 2: 118. 1913. This seems to be a happy choice since *T. foetidum* is quite a characteristic species of the genus as a whole and it has never been transferred to any of the various segregate genera proposed by one or the other of those authors who thought that *Thalictrum* should be divided in two or more genera.

*Thalictrum aquilegiifolium* has a rather unusual triangular, 4-winged, and 4-nerved fruit; it has been repeatedly segregated from *Thalictrum* to form sometimes a monotypic genus, or else into a small segregate genus: *Physocarpum*, *Tripetrium*, *Ruprechtia*.

#### Supp. Sp. Lectotyp. Linn.

PROPOSAL: delete the following:

"*Alsine media*"

ARGUMENT: Under Art. 62, *Alsine* is given as a characteristic example of a nomen ambiguum. If *Alsine* should be typified by *A. media*, it should not then be considered as a nomen ambiguum or vice versa.

## APPARENT OBSERVATIONS OF THE WHOOPING CRANE IN CENTRAL SASKATCHEWAN<sup>1</sup>

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ON May 22, 1947 Walter A. Tholen of Battle Creek, Michigan, and the author started to aid in the search of the almost extinct whooping crane, *Grus americana* (Linnaeus), in central Saskatchewan in co-operation with Robert P. Allen working for the National Audubon Society and Robert Smith with the Fish and Wildlife Service. On our arrival at Yorkton, we hired a pilot, Austin Ingham and his Piper Supercruiser and worked for several days over the regions north and west of there. We flew over Quill Lakes, over Last Mountain Lake then back to Yorkton on May 27 then on May 28, 29, and 30 north to Nipawin, then as far north as Big Sandy and Deschambault Lakes and as far west as Candle Lake, returning in the

evening of May 30 to Yorkton. A train trip the following day brought us back to Nipawin where we spent the early part of June, going north to Fishing Lake by truck June 6. Here we remained until June 12. June 14 and 15 and part of June 16 were spent in the Snowden area where a good many miles were covered by foot. Then I returned to Prince Albert in the afternoon of June 16 and in the evening Walter Tholen and I flew with Bob McClelland over Birch Bark Lake to this same Snowden area where some good whooping crane reports had been made. We left for home June 17 having seen no whooping cranes.

However, the visits with many natives that we had, produced many apparent reliable reports, most of them during the past few

<sup>1</sup> Received for publication October 2, 1947.



years. These reports are here presented as they were given to us with the reasons that we accepted them. Many other reports were evidently mistakes in identification, most of them pertaining to the white pelican (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*), to the whistling swan (*Cygnus columbianus*), or to the sandhill crane (*Grus canadensis*).

1. *Mozart* (32N-15W of 2). One large black-wing-tipped, white crane with large flock of sandhill cranes October 5, 1942. Reported by Dean Lightbody of Yorkton who knew sandhill cranes very well.

2. *Saltcoats* (T25N, R3W2). Large white bird with black wing tips flying over farm land very near the ground. It had a loud bugling call much like that of the sandhill cranes that remain in the nearby Rockeby Marshes only two miles or less away. Reported by farmer boy, Walter Domon. Observed May, 1946.

3. *Nipawin* (Sect.8, T51N, R15W2). Reported and verified by Maurice Street of Nipawin. Two farmers observed at the same time (May 3, 1947) four white cranes with black wing tips in their old wheat stubble field across the Saskatchewan River from Nipawin. Neither man had ever seen white cranes before. Maurice Street (*Blue Jay*, 1946, p. 45) had published the following reports from the Nipawin area:

"C. Stuart Francis, noted one lone bird May 10, 1944. W. G. Karstad saw 7 whooping cranes flying in a northerly direction, May 13, 1944 at Pontrilas. Three seen almost daily from April 29 to June 13, 1945, in the vicinity of Campbell Lake by John Lyons and Joe Wark."

Maurice Street (verbal) said that he had also observed these birds at the Campbell Lake area during the 1945 summer on more than one occasion. They often fed on the grain fields near the marsh. Sandhill cranes usually have their young out of the nest by this date in Alberta and it is certainly possible that they might have nested there and then have been flooded out by terrific rains that came in mid-June, 1945. After June 13 they were not seen.

4. *Choiceland* (Sect.2, T52N, R18W2). Observed one large white bird with black wing tips May 28, 1947, feeding on his newly-planted wheat field. Observed by Clarence Veith.

5. *Weirdale* (T52N, R22W2 and 5½ miles directly north of Weirdale). Three large

white birds feeding on an open field on two different days near his home and near a dirt road that passed by there. The birds had black wing tips and flew with both feet and neck straight out, plainly visible. They had loud bugle-like calls. One bird had some reddish-brown on the back of the head and on upper neck. Observed by Gilbert Newman May 14 and May 15, 1947. I could find no flaws in his report even when cross-examined closely. He did not know that family groups of cranes often travel in spring in threes nor that the young have the reddish-brown on the back of the neck and head.

6. *Snowden* (T53N, R18 and 19W). The first report came from Game Guardian, Harold Read, with the Department of Natural Resources in Saskatchewan. He lives in the neighborhood and had had these reports continually, in recent years. The area was so dry during 1947 that nearly all of the marshes were dry. I covered by foot the regions in sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 21, and 22 in T53, R19W2 and sections 6 and vicinity T53, R18W2 but saw no whooping cranes nor apparent signs June 14, 15, and 16. I had gone over the same area on May 30 by air and went over it again June 16 about 7 p.m. [I found sandhill cranes: Two on June 14 (Sect.1, T52N, R18W2) (flying into Sect.6, T53N, R18W2) and two apparently with young (Section 9, T53N, R19W2) June 14, 1947, then two on June 16 (Section 14, T53N, R19W2).]

The following records most certainly pertain to the whooping crane: Alfred and Ernest Johnston saw one whooping (white) crane during early June, 1942 (Sect.6, T53N, R18W2). Garth Harrison saw one (as white as snow) about mid-June, 1946 (Sect.6, T53N, R18W2). White cranes were reported also by one or more farmers in the same neighborhood during the summers of 1943, 1944, 1945, and 1946. Dr. Jack Carson, a retired veterinarian, living in section 3 (T53N, R19W2) about 4 miles northwest of Snowden had one pair of whooping cranes (as well as sandhill cranes) back of his house during the entire summer of 1946. Two others were seen at another time in migration in the same area so that four were under observation at once. He stated that neither pair would tolerate the approach of the other pair, driving them away so that some distance always separated them.



The pair that remained during the summer came daily to a small marsh to drink, flying in just over the tree tops. Then they remained to preen.

Dr. Carson, not knowing the habits of the whooping crane, certainly must have seen them during the 1946 summer. The habits he described were beyond a doubt those of this species. He also knew the sandhill

crane very well, having them within sight or sound during each summer day. Too many people in this vicinity had seen white cranes to have records of anything but whooping cranes but I must have walked over 40 miles during my stay there and flew over the area twice during 1947 but none was seen. None of the residents there reported whooping cranes during 1947 except one whose report was quite questionable.

## A NEW ANTENNARIA FROM NORTHERN UNGAVA<sup>1</sup>

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FOR SOME YEARS Dr. Jacques Rousseau, Director of Montreal Botanical Garden, Montreal, Que., has been engaged in a study of the flora of Ungava. In 1944, 1945 and 1946, with Dr. Ernest Rouleau, he explored the Lake Mistassini region; in the summer of 1947 he descended the George River from Lake Michikamau to Ungava Bay, and in 1948 crossed from Payne Bay on the west coast of Ungava Bay by way of Payne and Kogaluk Rivers to Povungnituk on the east coast of Hudson Bay.

Among the plants collected in 1947 and 1948 is a fine series of *Antennaria* which it has been my privilege to study. I was particularly pleased to find among them new material from several stations of the little known *Antennaria ungavensis* besides an exceptionally fine series of a rather remarkable new species the existence of which I have suspected for some time, but lacking sufficient material, previously referred to *A. isolepis*.

*Antennaria Rousseaui* n. sp. Plate I. Figs. 1-5.

*Rhizoma suffrutescens* sat *ramosum*. *Stolones procumbentes* 3-8 cm *longi foliis oblanceolato-spatulatis, apice distincte et prominenter mucronatis, 15-20 mm longis, 3-4 mm latis, sub tomento obscure trinerviis, utrimque tomento tenuiter cinereo-lutescente praeditis. Caulis florifer 20-25 cm altus gracilis plus minusve arcuatus eglandulosus prominenter floccoso-lanatus. Folia 8-10 utrimque tenuiter tomentosa, inferiora oblanceolata mucronata 2 cm longa superiora linearia multo minora apicibus scariosis munita. Inflorescentia initio glomerata maturitate laxa cymosa calathiis femineis 3-7, pe-*

*dunculis 5-20 mm longis. Involucrum ca. 6 mm altum bracteis 2 — vel 3 — seriatis laxe imbricatis oblongo-obtusis; exteriores basi obscuro-olivaceae tenuiter lanatae, interiores basi olivaceae apicibus firmis stramineo-chartaceis maturitate valde reflexis. Corolla purpurea, stylus vix exsertus. Achaenia olivacea valde papillosa. Pappus niveus. Planta mascula ignota.*

*Antennaria Rousseaui* belongs in the section *Dioicae* and undoubtedly is rather closely related to *A. isolepis* Greene, from which it differs by its taller growth, longer stolons bearing larger and more numerous leaves, the absence of glands on the flowering stems and peduncles, by its firm, papery and obtuse inner phyllaries, and by its strongly papillose achenes.

*Antennaria isolepis* Greene was described from an over-mature collection from Eskimo Point on the west coast of Hudson Bay (J. M. Macoun, Can. 79270). By subsequent students of boreal species of *Antennaria* (Fernald, Malte, Porsild and Polunin) its range has been extended from the east coast of Labrador to central Alaska. Fernald, *Rhodora* 26: 102 (1924) pointed out that in the eastern population of *A. isolepis* the achenes are "sparingly papillose" whereas the writer has shown that in the western plant the achenes agree with those of the type which are perfectly glabrous. Since small specimens of *A. Rousseaui* in habit strongly simulate *A. isolepis*, Fernald's observation may perhaps have been based upon such small specimens of *A. Rousseaui*. At any rate a number of sheets in the Gray Herbarium determined as *A. isolepis* clearly belong to *A. Rousseaui*.

<sup>1</sup> Received for publication March 1, 1949.





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