

from New Brunswick. This prompted the author to pursue the matter further, by writing the Mammalogy Department of the American Museum of Natural History.

In reply, Dr. Sydney Anderson, Curator of Mammals stated that the specimen upon which Peterson based his record of *Myotis subulatus* (AMNH 6693/5313) from New Brunswick was first catalogued under that name, but was reidentified as *Myotis lucifugus* by Miller and Allen (1928) U.S. Nat. Mus. Bull. 144 p. 45. Peterson evidently took the name from the old catalogue without himself verifying the identification. Dr. Anderson points out that the identification of the specimen has been rechecked by Dr. Karl Koopman and he regards it as *Myotis lucifugus*.

Therefore, although the Least Bat *Myotis subulatus* may yet be taken in New Brunswick, the one and apparently only record as shown in Peterson's "The Mammals of Eastern Canada" is no longer valid.

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Additional Records of Migratory Tree Bats for the Maritimes

Abstract. Additional New Brunswick records are given for Hoary Bat, *Lasiurus cinereus*; Red Bat, *Lasiurus borealis*; Silver-haired Bat, *Lasionycteris noctivagans*.

Bleakney (1965, Can. Field-Nat. 79(2): 154-155) summarized the records of the migratory tree bats for Nova Scotia while Gorham and Johnston (1962, Can. Field-Nat. 76(4): 228) did likewise for New Brunswick. As Bleakney has pointed out, records for migratory tree bats from eastern Canada are exceedingly rare. Since the above notes appeared in press several new records are known. Gesner (1842, Synopsis of the contents of the Gesner's Museum of Natural History at Saint John, N.B., p. 46) lists two specimens of Hoary Bats Nos. 2051 ♂ 2052 ♀ under the scientific name "*Vespertilia Pruinosus*" = *Lasiurus cinereus*. Unfortunately Gesner does not state whether the specimens

came from Nova Scotia or New Brunswick. Neither specimen can now be located in the New Brunswick Museum's collection. Dobson (1878, Cat. Chiroptera in the British Museum: 273) mentions *Atalapha cinerea* var. *grayi* = *Lasiurus cinereus* as occurring from Nova Scotia to Chile, but he does not refer to the specimen or specimens upon which the Nova Scotia record is based. There is now in the collection of the New Brunswick Museum one specimen of Silver-haired Bat *Lasionycteris noctivagans* Cat. No. 213 ♂ taken at Little River (Saint John) on Aug. 27, 1898 by A. G. Leavitt. (Squires 1968, The Mammals of New Brunswick: 18, fig.). A Red Bat specimen *Lasiurus borealis* Cat. No. 437 was taken at St. Andrews, N.B. on Oct. 30, 1967 and this specimen is also in the New Brunswick Museum collection. Squires (1960, Nature News, No. 4 p. 3) reports that "a schoolboy brought a Red Bat skin to the museum from Dipper Harbour in 1958, and reported a small colony there."

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Wheatear Observations near Fort Churchill, Manitoba

An immature Wheatear (*Oenanthe oenanthe*) was observed August 22, 1968, seven miles east of Fort Churchill, Manitoba (58° 45' N., 94° 05' W.). An adult Wheatear was seen September 5, and two adults September 7, three miles east of Fort Churchill. A recent restriction by the Canadian Government prevented collection of these birds. Godfrey (1966) reported that Wheatears nest in northeastern Canada on Ellesmere Island, south to White Island, northern Quebec, and along the coast of Labrador. Individual birds have occasionally been reported during migration in southern Quebec (including Anticosti Island) and in southern Ontario. The A.O.U. (1957) lists the Greenland Wheatear (*O. o. leucorhoa*), which probably represents the subspecies that would migrate through Manitoba, as an accidental winter visitor in New York, Pennsylvania, Louisiana, Cuba and Bermuda.

Neither Taverner and Sutton (1934), Allen (1945), nor Godfrey (1966) list the Wheatear as occurring in the Churchill- Fort Churchill area. It is the writer's belief that these observations represent the first records for northern Manitoba.

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**An Observation of Muskoxen
near Tree-line at
Artillery Lake, N.W.T.**

A Fort Smith resident, Mr. D. Bohnet, casually remarked to me that on September 1, 1970 he had seen three muskoxen near the south end of

Artillery Lake. The animals were of approximately equal size, had large horns and exhibited the light-brown mid-dorsal spot or saddle. The location was given as "an island or peninsula near the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources water station on the Lockhart River". I checked with pilot W. Harms who had flown Mr. Bohnet into the area and Mr. Harms confirmed the location as "a large peninsula about four miles east of the water station". The geographic location of the trio of muskoxen at the time of observation would then have been about 62°53'N, 108°22'W. Most of the Arctic mainland muskoxen are probably contained within the boundaries of the Thelon Game Sanctuary, where 568 muskoxen were counted in March, 1966 (Tener and Kuyt, 1966). I have seen a few muskoxen south and west of the Sanctuary but almost always along the Thelon and Hanbury Rivers. The present report represents the deepest southwest penetration of the tree-line area in recent time by muskoxen that I am aware of. Hopefully, muskoxen will continue to return to the Artillery Lake area, a welcome addition to the fauna of the proposed National Park in that area.

Literature Cited

Tener, J. S. and E. Kuyt. 1966. Muskoxen survey, Thelon Game Sanctuary. Typewritten report in files of Canadian Wildlife Service, Ottawa. 4 p. and map.

E. KUYT

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Fort Smith, N.W.T.
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Proceedings of the Ottawa River Conference. Pollution Probe, Carleton University, Ottawa, 1971. 94 pages. This conference held at Carleton University, June 12 and 13, 1970 deals with the many facets of pollution of the Ottawa River. Contributors to the proceedings include scientists, political leaders, representatives of industry, community organizations and an historian. Available for \$2.00 plus 14 cents postage from the Ottawa Field-Naturalists' Club, Box 3264, Postal Station C, Ottawa and from Pollution Probe at Carleton University.



Littlefield, Carroll D. 1970. "Wheatear Observations near Fort Churchill, Manitoba." *The Canadian field-naturalist* 84(4), 404–405.

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