

Agriculture," Mr. C. W. Nash, of Toronto, gives some interesting notes on the myrtle warbler, and to these we refer the reader.

The myrtle warbler is between five and six inches in length, and, in his spring plumage, the colours of the male bird are, on the upper parts, of a slaty blue streaked with black, and having some bar-blotches on the wings and tail white, the throat and under parts being pure white, with some yellow on the crown, sides and rump. The plumage of the female is much similar, but of rather a duller hue.

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### ZOOLOGY.

#### A CANADIAN TWO-HEADED SNAKE.

In the thirteenth volume of Transactions of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters, Mr. Roswell Hill Johnson has recently published an interesting paper entitled "Axial Bifurcation in Snakes." This paper, it is stated, "contains descriptions and skiagraphs of thirteen two-headed snakes, a recapitulation of others previously described, and a concluding general treatment of this abnormality." Of the thirteen specimens described and figured therein, only one, a small double-headed snake from South America, was "found to have scales impermeable to the Roentgen rays." The specimen referred to in Mr. Johnson's paper as "Case V," and represented on Plate VIII thereof, belongs to the Geological Survey of Canada, and was lent by the present writer. It is a small two-headed garter snake, a little over seven inches in length, that was found on the shore of Moira Lake, near Madoc, Ont., by Mr. Eugene Coste, in August, 1866, and is now preserved in alcohol. In regard to this specimen Mr. Johnson makes the following remarks: "It is a *Eutainia sirtalis sirtalis*, Linn." (or, in other words, an otherwise typical garter snake). "The light dorsal stripe divides caudad to the point of division of the vertebral column. "The angle presented by the frontal planes of the two heads is nearly a right angle, that of the sagittal planes is about 70°. "The right head is slightly longer and broader than the left one."

This Canadian double-headed snake, which would seem to be the first and only one that has yet been recorded, is now and has long been on exhibition in one of the cases in the Museum.

J. F. WHITEAVES.

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Whiteaves, Joseph Frederick. 1902. "A Canadian Two-headed Snake." *The Ottawa naturalist* 16(7), 148–148.

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