

List of the orchids of Hatley, with approx. stations, and dates of flowering.

Stations	Species	Flowering	Stations	Species	Flowering
3	<i>Cypripedium parviflorum</i>	May 29-June 10	1	<i>Arethusa bulbosa</i>	June 11-July 17
3	do do		1	<i>Spiranthes lucida</i>	Aug. 3
	var <i>pubescens</i>	May 28-June 18		(three plants only)	
2	<i>Cypripedium hirsutum</i>	June 14-July 17	1	<i>Spiranthes lucida</i>	July 20
8	do <i>acaule</i>	May 24-June 18		(one plant only)	
4	<i>Orchis spectabilis</i>	June 1	Many	<i>Spiranthes cernua</i>	Aug. 17-Oct. 17
4	<i>Habenaria bracteata</i>	May 20-June 11	Many	do <i>Romanzoffiana</i>	July 16-Aug. 22
Many	do <i>hyperborea</i>	May 31-July 25	4	<i>Epipactis repens</i> var	
2	do <i>dilatata</i>	June 18-July 26		<i>ophioides</i>	July 22-Aug. 22
Many	do <i>obtusata</i>	June 8-July 17	4	<i>Epipactis tessellata</i>	July 8-Aug. 2
2	do <i>orbiculata</i>	July 8	3	<i>Listera cordata</i>	June 8-July 3
1	do <i>macrophylla</i>	July 13	6	do <i>convallariodes</i>	June 18-July 17
Many	do <i>psycodes</i>	July 19-Aug. 15	Many	<i>Corallorrhiza trifida</i>	May 20-June 15
2	do <i>Andrewsii</i>	July 26-Aug. 3	2	do <i>maculata</i>	Aug. 9 (in seed)
2	do <i>fimbriata</i>	July 10-17	2	<i>Microstylis monophyllos</i>	June 30-July 4
1	<i>Calopogon pulchellus</i>	July 8-15	5	do <i>unifolia</i>	July 12-Aug. 3
			4	<i>Liparis Loeselii</i>	June 27-July 5
			1	<i>Calypso bulbosa</i>	May 15-28

AN ANNOTATED LIST OF THE BIRDS OF COLDSTREAM, ONTARIO, VICINITY.

By A. A. WOOD.

1. HOLEOELL'S GREBE, *Colymbus holboelli*. One shot, Oct. 6, 1902, on Duncrief pond—four miles north of Coldstream—by Roger T. Hedley. The specimen is in my collection, No. 1,402.

2. HORNED GREBE, *Colymbus auritus*. A few stop on the mill-pond nearly every spring; only an occasional one seen in fall. They seem much friendlier than the Pied-bill, while here, especially when a single bird comes. If you sit quietly at edge of pond, it will swim within a few feet of you then fly to other end of pond, only to drift back again. It will repeat this several times, uttering its plaintive cry at intervals.

3. PIED-BILLED GREBE, *Podilymbus podiceps*. A pair bred here quite regularly previous to 1904: rather rare now in spring; common and regular in fall.

4. LOON, *Gavia immer*. A single bird seen every three or four years in spring; rare in fall.

5. HERRING GULL, *Larus argentatus*. A few small flocks pass through each spring and fall, some resting on the pond a few hours. I think the birds that touch here are passing between Lakes Huron and Erie. Coldstream is about in a straight line between Grand Bend and Pt. Stanley making it nearly a fifty mile flight direct.

6. BONAPARTE'S GULL, *Larus philadelphia*. Two came in spring of 1900. One was shot. Have a specimen taken by R. T. Hedley, at Duncrief, Apr. 26, 1902.

7. COMMON TERN, *Sterna hirundo*. I have two specimens shot by R. T. Hedley at Duncrief; the first, I believe to be taken in Middlesex.

8. BLACK TERN, *Hydrochelidon nigra surinamensis*. One specimen in my collection taken by R. T. Hedley at Duncrief—also a first record for this county.

9. MERGANSER, *Mergus americanus*. A few stay in the open rapids of the creek every other year, through January and February often they will walk away from the water in the snow considerable distances.

10. HOODED MERGANSER, *Lophodytes cucullatus*. Not regular. Have taken them both spring and autumn.

11. MALLARD, *Anas platyrhynchos*. Very irregular; more seen at Duncrief.

12. BLACK DUCK, *Anas rubripes*. Fairly common migrant. A flock of nearly 200 stayed in a slough, two miles south, about two weeks in August, 1917. The flocks very seldom come to the ponds; they seem to like the little sloughs back in the fields, especially late in the season.

13. GREEN-WINGED TEAL, *Nettion carolinense*. I have never seen them near in spring; always a few come through in the fall.

14. BLUE-WINGED TEAL, *Querquedula discors*. Not as common as the Green-wing.

15. SHOVELLER, *Spatula clypeata*. Only one specimen noted.

16. WOOD DUCK, *Aix sponsa*. Very rare now. Occasionally one or two stop at Komoka—eight miles south.

17. REDHEAD, *Marila americana*. Frequently one is met with in fall along with the Teals.

18. SCAUP DUCK, *Marila marila*. R. T. Hedley has a specimen he took at Duncrief, which, the late Robert Elliott of Plover Mills, Ont., identified as *M. marila*.

19. LESSER SCAUP DUCK, *Marila affinis*. Regular spring and fall visitor. The latest spring record I have is May 10, 1916.

20. GOLDEN-EYE, *Clangula clangula*. Nearly always appears spring and fall. Occasionally stays on the creek with the Mergansers. A flock of 20 came to the pond one fall.

21. BARROW'S GOLDEN-EYE, *Clangula islandica*. I have a young male I shot here October 17, 1917. The only Golden-eye seen with the crescent spot.

22. BUFFLEHEAD, *Charitonetta albeola*. Our commonest duck. They usually stay a day or two if unmolested.

23. OLD SQUAW, *Harelda hyemalis*. A male in full plumage was taken at the Duncrief pond by R. T. Hedley.

24. KING EIDER, *Somateria spectabilis*. One taken at Duncrief by R. T. Hedley, November 24, 1900; the first Middlesex record. The specimen is in the collection of W. E. Saunders, of London.

25. WHITE-WINGED SCOTER, *Oidemia deglandi*. I have a specimen taken by R. T. Hedley, at Duncrief.

26. RUDDY DUCK, *Erismatura jamaicensis*. Rare fall migrant.

27. CANADA GOOSE, *Branta canadensis*. Abundant migrant. Sometimes feeding on the wheat fields in spring.

28. AMERICAN BITTERN, *Botaurus lentiginosus*. Always present during the breeding season. They have their eggs laid by June 3.

29. LEAST BITTERN, *Ixobrychus exilis*. Took one September 13, 1917, the only individual I have seen near Coldstream.

30. GREAT BLUE HERON, *Ardea herodias*. There is a black ash swamp 2½ miles east, where about 22 pairs have nested for years. The majority of the nest-trees are very tall dead ashes standing in water; in most cases next to impossible to reach. A set of six was taken from there by Clifford Zavitz, May 10, 1901; incubation was very far advanced, as they are through laying the last week in April. There is always a pair of Great Horned Owls staying there, as well as in the heronry north of here. A heron has spent the winter along the creek several times.

31. GREEN HERON, *Butorides virescens*. A pair

nest here regularly. Four nests observed were—two in cedar, one in aspen and one in hawthorn, all quite near the creek. Last year the crows destroyed one set of five. Four more were laid in the same nest.

32. VIRGINIA RAIL, *Rallus virginianus*. Rather scarce. Usually a pair breeds. I found the young birds one season; have sets of nine and ten eggs.

33. SORA, *Porzana carolina*. At least one pair seen each year. In one nest containing fifteen eggs, they were piled up in two layers.

34. COOT, *Fulica americana*. Occasionally breeds, but much more frequently seen in the fall.

35. WOODCOCK, *Philohela minor*. Scarce now but a pair always breeds. Young birds seen quite regularly. I saw a nest with four infertile eggs, May 10, 1915. The bird allowed me to stroke her head before leaving. Evidently just the female was present that year, as during repeated waits in early April, no notes were heard from the male. Just the one bird was seen all season.

36. WILSON'S SNIPE, *Gallinago delicata*. Common spring and fall.

37. KNOT, *Tringa canutus*. Two birds were found dead under telephone wires, about eight and one-half miles south. They are mounted and in the possession of Mr. Knolls, Delaware.

38. PECTORAL SANDPIPER, *Pisobia maculata*. One specimen in my collection taken by R. T. Hedley, at Duncrief, Ont., October 18, 1901.

39. LEAST SANDPIPER, *Pisobia minutella*. Commonest in late July and early August.

40. RED-BACKED SANDPIPER, *Pelidna alpina*. Two came to the pond, October 15, 1917. Secured one specimen. These are the only ones noted.

41. SEMI-PALMATED SANDPIPER, *Ereunetes pusillus*. Frequently seen with Least Sandpiper.

42. GREATER YELLOW-LEGS, *Totanus melanoleucus*. A few each spring. Quite common in the fall.

43. LESSER YELLOW-LEGS, *Totanus flavipes*. Not so regular as *melanoleucus*.

44. SOLITARY SANDPIPER, *Helodromas solitarius*. Irregular in spring, but always a few in August.

45. UPLAND PLOVER, *Bartramia longicauda*. Several pairs nest regularly in the large grass fields. W. R. Campbell, of Lobo, has a set of four taken in May, 1914. I have a set of four found on June 3, 1915. Both birds flushed hard from the nest; the one in June, 1915, did not leave until grass-tuft around the nest was touched (and these were fresh eggs). While searching for the last mentioned nest, two birds continually circled over the field giving their odd rattling notes. We thought at the time they were the pair from the nest but on finding a bird setting, concluded, there must have been two occu-

pied nests and that these were the two males—or the two birds off duty from the nests.

46. SPOTTED SANDPIPER, *Actitis macularia*. Common summer resident. An instance which might suggest that the number of eggs in a set is, perhaps, in a small measure voluntarily under control of the bird is the following: A pair of these birds were excavating the slight depression necessary for their nest; when they came to a stone practically the same size as an egg, they left this and built the nest around it, then laid three eggs which, with the stone, formed the perfect circle usual with the four eggs. I think if the stone had been removed at first, they would have laid the usual set of four, as I have never found a nest with other than four eggs.

47. BLACK-BELLIED PLOVER, *Squatarola squatarola*. Six were shot several years ago.

48. GOLDEN PLOVER, *Charadrius dominicus*. Two specimens in my collection taken by R. T. Hedley, at Duncrief, September 19, 1904.

49. KILLDEER, *Oxyechus vociferus*. Common summer resident.

50. SEMI-PALMATED PLOVER, *Aegialitis semipalmata*. Took one at Duncrief, July 29, 1918.

51. BOBWHITE, *Colinus virginianus*. Becoming exceedingly scarce; rarely seen now. A number of years ago they bred quite commonly.

52. RUFFED CROUSE, *Bonasa umbellus*. Quite scarce in the township now.

53. MOURNING DOVE, *Zenaidura macroura*. Very generally distributed. I have found fresh eggs from the last week in April until the third week in June.

54. TURKEY VULTURE, *Cathartes aura*. Three pair bred in the vicinity every year. Four nests noted were all in hollow logs. W. R. Campbell took a set of one, May 18, 1919; it was in a hollow of the rotten wood, about twelve feet from opening, very difficult to see from end of log. Egg far advanced.

55. MARSH HAWK, *Circus hudsonius*. Breeds here regularly. See more of the "blue" males than formerly.

56. SHARP-SKINNED HAWK, *Accipiter velox*. A few seen every spring and fall, but only occasionally in summer.

57. COOPER'S HAWK, *Accipiter cooperi*. Only one or two observed each season.

58. GOSHAWK, *Astur atricapillus*. Occasionally comes in late fall.

59. RED-TAILED HAWK, *Buteo borealis*. Is always common in breeding season, a pair or two often staying over winter. Then, they usually nest earlier. On March 30, 1914, a nest was found with three eggs. This pair was usually resident and laid at least a week earlier than the average migrating

bird. Twelve nests were noted near here in 1916.

60. RED-SHOULDERED HAWK, *Buteo lineatus*. The Red-shoulder seems to be locally distributed. It is very scarce in this part, while south and east a few miles it is commoner than the Red-tail. On May 10, 1901, C. G. Zavitz and I found a Great Blue Heron's nest containing three eggs and one Red-shouldered Hawk's egg, all equally incubated (far advanced). The Hawk doubtless had only laid one egg by the time the colony of Herons came and when it was driven out. I have found this Hawk to lay in a squirrel's nest of leaves, without adding any twigs or sticks, but never have heard of its having laid in other bird's nests.

61. BROAD-WINGED HAWK, *Buteo platypterus*. Quite abundant during migration. Very ordinary fare seems to satisfy these birds. I have found a Mole shrew, *Blarina brevicauda*, in the stomach of one specimen in the spring of 1919.

62. ROUGH-LEGGED HAWK, *Archibuteo lagopus*. Two or three are seen nearly every year.

63. BALD EAGLE, *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*. One or two seen nearly every year. A pair bred about about eight miles south in the spring of 1919.

64. SPARROW HAWK, *Falco sparverius*. Regular summer resident. Although usually subsisting on small fare, I have seen them carry off an adult robin.

65. OSPREY, *Pandion haliaetus*. Usually one or two visit the pond each spring.

66. LONG-EARED OWL, *Asio wilsonianus*. A pair breeds always in one of the cedar swamps or woods each spring. I think their average date of finishing laying is about April 1, but the crows destroy the first set more often than not. The five sets noted, which escaped destruction by crows before completion, each contained five eggs; all were in old crow's nests, no repairs evidently being made. The eggs in the early sets are laid usually at intervals of several days, so the young birds are quite noticeably different in size, especially while in the natal down. One set taken, May 1, 1916, all eggs were uniformly incubated; they may have been laid unevenly (as the bird would not have to set until through laying this time of year) but I think not as I have never found a nest with an egg in it and the bird not setting close. They apparently are much like the Great Horns, nesting at the usual time regardless of the weather. One pair had two eggs on March 31, 1903, when there was four inches of snow on the ground.

In a nest found April 24, 1917, the young birds stayed in the nest three and a half weeks. The old birds were very bold. One would alight on a limb near the next tree, flapping its wings, then fall, sometimes fifteen feet, to the ground, floundering about among the leaves as if wounded.

They seem to feed almost entirely on meadow voles and white-footed mice. In twenty disgorged pellets of fur and bones found under roost trees, 15 contained, each, skulls, etc. of two *M. pennsylvanicus*, 3, each, one *M. pennsylvanicus* and 2, each, one *M. pennsylvanicus* and one *P. leucopus*. When one bird is setting the other keeps a plentiful supply of mice; usually a mouse is lying on the edge of the nest.

67. SHORT-EARED OWL, *Asio flammeus*. Some autumns a few are seen, also, on through the winter.

68. SAW-WHET OWL, *Cryptoglaux acadia*. Rare only one specimen taken, November 2, 1913.

69. SCREECH OWL, *Otis asio*. Common resident.

70. GREAT HORNED OWL, *Bubo virginianus*. Several pair breed near here, laying the last week in February. On April 28, 1914, in climbing to a Great Blue Heron's nest, was surprised to find a young Horned Owl, nearly ready to fly. In a heron's nest a few rods over was another young owl. I tried this bird but it couldn't fly, so I presume the old bird must have moved the one to the second nest—perhaps when they became quarrelsome. Evidently the other nest was appropriated after the herons took possession, as a pair of herons were building a new nest; the other 21 were all occupied. The owls were nearly in the centre of the heronry. I took three specimens in the spring of 1918 which I think are a phase of *subarcticus*.

71. SNOWY OWL, *Nyctea nyctea*. Very seldom seen, more commonly appearing a few miles north.

72. YELLOW-BILLED CUCKOO, *Coccyzus americanus*. Common; breeds.

73. BLACK-BILLED CUCKOO, *Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*. Common; breeds.

74. BELTED KINGFISHER, *Ceryle alcyon*. Has stayed over winter.

75. HAIRY WOODPECKER, *Dryobates villosus*. *T. v. villosus* seems to be the common winter form.

76. DOWNY WOODPECKER, *Dryobates pubescens*. Is commoner than the Hairy woodpecker. Several present at all seasons.

77. ARCTIC THREE-TOED WOODPECKER, *Picoides arcticus*. W. R. Campbell took a male in 1913 and I a female, Nov. 20, 1918, the only two I have seen.

78. YELLOW-BELLIED SAPSUCKER, *Sphyrapicus varius*. Regular migrant.

79. PILEATED WOODPECKER, *Phocotomus pileatus*. Two pair nest regularly a few miles southwest of here. One dead beech stub has three nest-holes about three or four feet apart. The lowest forty-five feet from ground.

80. RED-HEADED WOODPECKER, *Melanerpes erythrocephalus*. Not nearly so common as formerly. Winters over in years the beech-nuts are

plentiful. They seem to nest earlier those years.

81. RED-BELLIED WOODPECKER, *Centurus carolinus*. A few pair resident; but used to be much more common. A nest May 7, 1913, contained two fresh eggs.

82. FLICKER, *Colaptes auratus*. Very common. An occasional bird staying through the winter.

83. WHIP-POOR-WILL, *Anthrostomos vociferus*. Quite regular, never very many.

84. NIGHTHAWK, *Chordeiles virginianus*. Always several pairs. Found a nest June 4, 1918, near edge of a small wood. The eggs were laid in the imprint of someone's heel in the earth, only one small leaf under eggs.

85. CHIMNEY SWIFT, *Chaetura pelagica*. They seem to build in silos, granaries, or in barns on the siding as often as in chimneys.

86. RUBY-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD, *Archilochus colubris*. Breeds. Is quite abundant along the borders of swamps when the spotted jewel-weed (*Impatiens biflora*) is in bloom.

87. KINGBIRD, *Tyrannus tyrannus*. Common; breeds.

88. CRESTED FLYCATCHER, *Myiarchus crinitus*. Fairly common; breeds.

89. PHOEBE, *Sayornis phoebe*. Very common; breeds.

90. OLIVE-SIDED FLYCATCHER, *Nuttallornis borealis*. Only three individuals seen.

91. WOOD PEWEE, *Myiochanes virens*. Common; breeds.

92. YELLOW-BELLIED FLYCATCHER, *Empidonax flaviventris*. Rare. One taken May 28, 1919.

93. ALDER FLYCATCHER, *Empidonax traillii*. Two *E. t. alnorum* taken May 10, 1918. Not more than one or two seen in the spring.

94. LEAST FLYCATCHER, *Empidonax minimus*. Common in migration. Only a very few seem to breed here.

95. PRAIRIE HORNED LARK, *Otocoris alpestris*. *O. a. praticola* is a common resident, raising two broods a season. It seems more abundant in winter owing to its being in flocks. Took an albino female June 11, 1917.

96. BLUE JAY, *Cyanocitta cristata*. Resident. They gather in the Cedar swamps in the late fall and eat large quantities of Skunk Cabbage (*Symplocarpus foetidus*) seeds.

97. CROW, *Corvus brachyrhynchos*. Abundant resident; sometimes rather scarce in winter. Their chief form of recreation seems to be making life miserable for the Horned Owls. Yet they prove an effectual body guard, when the owl is pursued with a gun, always getting him in motion in plenty of time.

98. BOBOLINK, *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*. Very common summer resident.

99. COWBIRD, *Molothrus ater*. Much too abundant. Most of the small birds are burdened with the rearing of it's offspring.

100. RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD, *Agelaius phoeniceus*. Breeds in most of the cat-tail runs, also building in the wild Red Osier, *Cornus stolonifera*, and sedge grasses.

101. MEADOWLARK, *Sturnella magna*. Common; breeds. Sometimes few stay over winter.

102. ORCHARD ORIOLE, *Icterus spurius*. One noted in song May 31, 1917.

103. BALTIMORE ORIOLE, *Icterus galbula*. Common, breeds.

104. RUSTY GRACLE, *Euphagus carolinus*. Common migrant. More abundant in fall.

105. BRONZED GRACLE, *Quiscalus quiscula*. Abundant summer resident. Occasional birds staying in winter. Is in rather poor grace with the farmers of this locality, through it's love for sprouting corn, yet I think they receive much more benefit than harm from the bird.

106. PINE GROSBEAK, *Pinicola enucleator*. A number were here through the winter of 1918-19. They seemed to feed largely on apple seeds.

107. PURPLE FINCH, *Carpodacus purpureus*. They seem to be great wanderers, as there are long stretches at a time through the winter when they are entirely absent.

108. CROSSBILL, *Loxia curvirostra*. Three seen Feb. 14, 1918.

109. WHITE-WINGED CROSSBILL, *Loxia leucoptera*. Saw six Nov. 18, 1917.

110. REDPOLL, *Acanthis linaria*. Some winters quite abundant, but usually only a very few seen, or entirely absent.

111. GOLDFINCH *Astragalinus tristis*. Abundant resident. Found commonest in winter on the Black Birch, *Betula lenta*. Feeds on the catkins.

112. PINE SISKIN, *Spinus pinus*. Occasional small flocks met with in fall.

113. SHOW BUNTING, *Plectrophenax nivalis*. Abundant winter visitor.

114. VESPER SPARROW, *Passerculus gramineus*. Very common; raising two and three broods a season.

115. SAVANNAH SPARROW, *Passerculus sandwichensis*. Common summer resident.

116. GRASSHOPPER SPARROW, *Ammodramus savannarum*. Regular summer visitor. Have heard them in song up to the last week in July.

117. WHITE-CROWNED SPARROW, *Zonotrichia leucophrys*. Always present in spring and fall migrations.

118. WHITE-THROATED SPARROW, *Zonotrichia albicollis*. Abundant in spring and fall. Have never observed it during the breeding season.

119. TREE SPARROW, *Spizella monticola*. Common winter resident; remaining until the second week in April

120. CHIPPING SPARROW, *Spizella passerina*. Very common; breeds.

121. FIELD SPARROW, *Spizella pusilla*. Very few here. Common four miles south-west.

122. SLATE-COLORED JUNCO, *Junco hyemalis*. Abundant in spring and fall; a very few remaining to breed. Always quite a number present through the winter.

123. SONG SPARROW, *Melospiza melodia*. Very abundant summer resident. A few spend the winter.

124. LINCOLN'S SPARROW, *Melospiza lincolni*. Saw three Oct. 3, 1917. Took one specimen. They did not skulk through the grass, as I had expected, but stayed in the low dog-wood bushes which margined the pond.

125. SWAMP SPARROW, *Melospiza georgiana*. Breeds sparingly here each season.

126. FOX SPARROW, *Passerella iliaca*. Five to ten seen each migration.

127. TOWHEE, *Pipilo erythrophthalmus*. Common. A few wintered here the season of 1917-18.

128. CARDINAL, *Cardinalis cardinalis*. One taken May 3, 1918. The first to be observed. Another heard July 8, 1918.

129. ROSE-BREASTED GROSBEAK, *Zamelodia ludoviciana*. Common; breeds.

130. INDIGO BUNTING, *Passerina cyanea*. A pair breeds in nearly every large raspberry patch.

131. SCARLET TANAGER, *Piranga erythromelas*. Common. Took a beautiful male June 3, 1918, half way between summer and winter plumage, yet it was full—no pin-feathers. The underparts were color of the female with heavy, clear-cut blotches of scarlet. Crown, nape and back, variegated with scarlet and green, darker than crown of female.

132. PURPLE MARTIN, *Progne subis*. Only one seen—June 1, 1918.

133. CLIFF SWALLOW, *Petrochelidon lunifrons*. Occasionally a colony attempts to build under the eaves of a barn, but are usually driven out by House Sparrows.

134. BARN SWALLOW, *Hirundo erythrogaster*. Common; breeds.

135. TREE SWALLOW, *Iridoprocne bicolor*. Regular migrant; few nesting.

136. BANK SWALLOW, *Riparia riparia*. A few breed in most of the gravel-pits. Larger colonies in the sand-banks along the creek.

137. ROUGH-WINGED SWALLOW, *Stelgidopteryx serripennis*. Becoming commoner. Several pair nest each season. Eggs are laid early in the second week in June. All nests I examined contained six eggs.

138. CEDAR WAXWING, *Bombycilla cedrorum*. Resident, but very uncertain in winter, sometimes not noted until spring.

139. NORTHERN SHRIKE, *Lanius borealis*. Usually one each fall or winter.

140. MIGRANT SHRIKE, *Lanius ludovicianus*. A pair or two always nested, but none seen near since 1918.

141. RED-EYED VIREO, *Vireosylva olivacea*. Common summer resident. Last spring (June 8, 1918) I noticed a Red-eye excited over something, then saw a chipmunk climbing the sapling the bird was in. When he was about eight feet up, the vireo darted down knocking him to the ground. The other bird was on the nest at the end of one of the branches. The nest contained four cowbird's eggs and one of their own, so little was gained in keeping the chipmunk away.

142. PHILADELPHIA VIREO, *Vireosylva philadelphia*. Appears sparingly early in the last week of May.

143. WARBLING VIREO, *Vireosylva gilva*. Three or four pair breed in the village every summer.

144. YELLOW-THROATED VIREO, *Lanivireo flavifrons*. A regular summer resident.

145. BLUE-HEADED VIREO, *Lanivireo solitarius*. Usually from one to six seen each spring and fall.

146. BLACK AND WHITE WARBLER, *Mniotilta varia*. Common migrant. Very seldom seen during nesting season.

147. GOLDEN-WINGED WARBLER, *Vermivora chrysoptera*. A pair regularly breeds near here, May 18, 1919, saw five.

148. NASHVILLE WARBLER, *Vermivora rubricapilla*. Never abundant. A few seen each spring.

149. ORANGE-CROWNED WARBLER, *Vermivora celata*. Only one positively identified, a male, May 9, 1918.

150. TENNESSEE WARBLER, *Vermivora peregrina*. Fairly well represented from May 15 to 25. Always a few in fall.

151. PARULA WARBLER, *Compsothlypis americana*. Have only observed it in spring.

152. CAPE MAY WARBLER, *Dendroica tigrina*. Arrives about May 6. Usually see from two to six each spring; one or two in the fall.

153. YELLOW WARBLER, *Dendroica aestiva*. Very common summer resident.

154. BLACK-THROATED BLUE WARBLER, *Dendroica caerulescens*. Common migrant spring and fall.

155. MYRTLE WARBLER, *Dendroica coronata*. Abundant migrant.

156. MAGNOLIA WARBLER, *Dendroica magnolia*. Common, spring and fall.

157. CERULEAN WARBLER, *Dendroica cerulea*. Arrives about May 13. Breeds in a number of nearby woods.

158. CHESTNUT-SIDED WARBLER, *Dendroica pensylvanica*. Very common during migration, but only a few remaining to breed. Found two pair building June 13, 1918.

159. BAY-BREASTED WARBLER, *Dendroica castanea*. Always quite a number in spring, the females arriving nearly a week later than the males. Have never taken it in autumn.

160. BLACK-POLL WARBLER, *Dendroica striata*. Regular, spring and fall, but in no great numbers.

161. BLACKBURNIAN WARBLER, *Dendroica fusca*. Very abundant migrant. Spring stay is about May 12-29.

162. BLACK-THROATED GREEN WARBLER, *Dendroica virens*. Very regular in spring and fall.

163. PALM WARBLER, *Dendroica palmarum*. Most common in fall. All specimens I have examined were *D. p. palmarum*.

164. PRAIRIE WARBLER, *Dendroica discolor*. On the evening of May 20, 1919, C. H. Zavitz, of Coldstream told me of seeing a warbler in an orchard which he took to be the Prairie. I was on the ground at sunrise the next morning and secured a male, the only record for here.

165. OVENBIRD, *Seiurus aurocapillus*. Common; breeds in most of the woods.

166. WATER-THRUSH, *Seiurus noveboracensis*. Always a few each spring; have never heard them in June. May 8, 1917, I took a water-thrush which agrees perfectly in measurements and color with *S. n. notabilis*. My other skins fit *noveboracensis* fairly well.

167. CONNECTICUT WARBLER, *Oporornis agilis*. Usually see two or three each spring in the woods or mixed swamps.

168. MOURNING WARBLER, *Oporornis philadelphia*. Always several each spring, but usually only a pair stay to breed.

169. MARYLAND YELLOW-THROAT, *Geothlypis trichas*. Several pair breed.

170. YELLOW-BREASTED CHAT, *Icteria virens*. One taken here on May 14, 1918, by Hoyes Lloyd. The only record.

171. WILSON'S WARBLER, *Wilsonia pusilla*. Occurs sparingly as a migrant.

172. CANADA WARBLER, *Wilsonia canadensis*. Common migrant.

173. REDSTART, *Setophaga ruticilla*. Common during migration; quite a number breed.

174. PIPIT, *Anthus rubescens*. Occurs both spring and fall but very irregular; always in flocks.

175. CATBIRD, *Dumetella carolinensis*. Very common summer resident. W. R. Campbell records one as wintering season of 1918-19.

176. BROWN THRASHER, *Toxostoma rufum*. Common. Eggs laid about May 10.

177. CAROLINA WREN, *Thryothorus ludovicianus*. A male came in spring of 1916; was in full song until August.

178. HOUSE WREN, *Troglodytes aedon*. Very common; breeds nearly as often in old stumps in clearings as about farm-buildings.

179. WINTER WREN, *Nannus hiemalis*. Have only found it as a migrant in spring and fall; is fairly common.

180. SHORT-BILLED MARSH WREN, *Cistothorus stellaris*. Have observed it but twice locally; took a specimen Sept. 2, 1916; saw another June 5, 1917.

181. BROWN CREEPER, *Certhia familiaris*. Usually resident. Absent winter of 1918-19. There is usually one to be seen in a mixed flock of chickadees, nuthatches and downy-woodpeckers.

182. WHITE-BREASTED NUTHATCH, *Sitta carolinensis*. Common resident.

183. RED-BREASTED NUTHATCH, *Sitta canadensis*. Quite common in spring and fall of some years; during others nearly absent.

184. CHICKADEE, *Penthestes atricapillus*. Common resident; nesting early in May.

185. GOLDEN-CROWNED KINGLET, *Regulus satrapa*. Ordinarily fairly common all winter and

spring, but the last two winters (1917-18, 1918-19) entirely absent. Only one individual seen each spring.

186. RUBY-CROWNED KINGLET, *Regulus calendula*. Regular migrant.

187. BLUE-GRAY GNATCATCHER, *Poliopila caerulea*. Rare; only two noted.

188. WOOD THRUSH, *Hylocichla mustelina*. Fairly common summer resident, breeding in most of the woods.

189. VEERY, *Hylocichla fuscescens*. Not as common as the woodthrush in the breeding season, but common during migration.

190. GRAY-CHEEKED THRUSH, *Hylocichla aliciae*. Rare migrant. Took a specimen May 13, 1918; saw one May 14, 1919.

191. OLIVE-BACKED THRUSH, *Hylocichla ustulata*. Common spring and autumn migrant.

192. HERMIT THRUSH, *Hylocichla guttata*. Appears in numbers both spring and fall.

193. ROBIN, *Planesticus migratorius*. Very abundant, occasional birds staying through the winter. The spring of 1915, two albinos hatched from a nest at Lobo (five miles east). One was practically white, the other had a dark head. The white one became quite tame, as food was put out for it daily. It returned the next spring, but soon disappeared, probably taken by a cat.

194. BLUEBIRD, *Sialia sialis*. Very commonly distributed. Oct. 12, 1914, I took an albino from a large flock. It is pure white with a little dusky shade on wings and tail, crown, nape and back showing very pale blue.

THREE NEW PELECYPODS FROM THE COLORADOAN OF THE PEACE AND SMOKY VALLEYS, ALBERTA*

By F. H. McLEARN.

The revised stratigraphy of the Cretaceous of northern Alberta is treated in recent reports of the Geological Survey of Canada.¹ To them the reader is referred for detailed lithological and structural

descriptions, thicknesses, areal distribution, correlation, correlation table, faunal lists, and description of new species. A statement of the principal facts concerning the Coloradoan of the Peace and Smoky Valleys is given below and is followed by the description of three new species of pelecypods. Thanks are due to Dr. T. W. Stanton for aid in the study of the fossils.

FORMATIONS. The Colorado group of the Peace and Smoky valleys includes, in ascending order, the St. John and Dunvegan formations and the lower shale and Bad Heart sandstone members of the Smoky River formation (the age of the lower 100 feet of the upper shale member may be either Coloradoan or Montanan). The St. John consists

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