

L. hæmastica, male, 2.75 inches. Female, 3.625 inches.

The males of both species always have shorter bills than the females. As regards plumage the Hudsonian showed considerable variation, several of those seen on April 29th being almost as far advanced as the fine dark bird of May 22nd, while others were heavily tipped with grey. The breasts of the males varied in color from a yellowish brown to a dark brick red. All the females were very much greyer. It is to be hoped that the numbers of this fine wader are increasing under the protection afforded by the Migratory Birds Convention Act.—C. HARROLD.

CARDINAL AT HAMILTON, ONT.—On April 29th,

1923, the Cardinal Grosbeak (*Cardinalis c. cardinalis*) was seen in Hamilton. I observed it for ten minutes. The bright cardinal red with black splash about bill and throat and the prominent crest were the chief means of identification. The bird has been seen by a few people and its appearance here is most unusual.—RUBY R. MILLS.

YELLOW-BILLED CUCKOO AT CAPE ROUGE, QUE.—On July 24th, 1922, I collected a Yellow-billed Cuckoo on the Experimental Farm at Cap Rouge, Quebec. Mr. Taverner, to whom the bird was sent, writes me that this marks a considerable extension of range for that species, as the nearest Canadian record he has for it is Montreal where it is only accidental.—GUS LANGELIER.

BOOK REVIEW

CANADIAN FISHERIES EXPEDITION 1914-15.

(Investigations in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Atlantic Waters of Canada, under the direction of Dr. Johan Hjort, Department of Naval Service, Ottawa, 1919). About 500 pp; many tables, plates, charts and illustrations.

It speaks volumes for Canada's contributions to scientific research that in spite of and during the Great War the Dominion Government carried on marine investigations in three different fields, and that the scientific results gained have now been largely published. I am referring to the Canadian Arctic Expedition, working in arctic Alaska and western Canada; the work at the two Biological Stations at St. Andrews, N.B., and Nanaimo, B.C.; and the Cruises of Government ships in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and off the coasts of Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, in 1915. Reviews of the publication resulting from the two first named undertakings will be found in *The Canadian Field-Naturalist* for November, 1922, and April, 1923.

The volume containing the scientific and economic results of the Canadian Fisheries Expedition, 1914-15, has three Canadians and six Scandinavians as authors. Of the first-mentioned, the Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries, Prof. E. E. Prince, writes the preface, giving an account of the events leading up to the expedition (cruises), and a summary of the principal scientific results obtained, as detailed in the memoirs following.

Of the Norwegians, Dr. Hjort himself contributes an introduction, telling how he got the idea of the investigations during his work in Norwegian waters (so many of the important food-fishes occur on both sides of the Atlantic) and particularly during the cruise of the *Michael Sars*, financed and headed by the famous Scotch (Canadian-born) oceanographer, the late Sir John Murray. It was

then observed (see *Depths of the Ocean*, London 1912) that off the Atlantic coasts of Canada and Newfoundland are found natural conditions of the sea, as to depths, salinities, temperatures, and the corresponding characters of plant and animal life, of great importance for understanding of the food-fishes of northern seas. It is this area, where the cold Labrador current meets the warmer water of the Gulf-stream and Sargasso-sea, which has as deciding an influence upon the fishes frequenting the Canadian shores as have the waters between Iceland, Scotland and Norway on the fishes on the other side of the Atlantic. It was then only natural that Dr. Hjort, who had been so successful in fishery-investigations in the waters of northern Europe, should have been asked to investigate similarly Canadian waters, and that he should enlist Norwegian scientists to assist Canadians in the labour of working up the results. It is quite natural that our knowledge of the fishes and conditions found off the Canadian coast is very limited, as only little scientific work has been done here, compared with what has been done in northern Europe.

As for the program for the expedition, it was of course exceedingly important to find out the exact position and extent of the spawning-grounds of the fishes; the occurrence of their eggs and pelagic larvæ (fry); the eventual, geographical "races" of each of the important food-fishes; the depths, salinity and temperatures, etc., at different places; and the distribution of the many pelagic invertebrates which serve as food for the fishes; all of which factors determine the occurrence and migrations of each species of fish.

The field-work in 1914 was limited to a trip by Dr. Hjort along the coast of Nova Scotia, mainly for the purpose of gathering information and samples of the herring. Dr. Hjort's preliminary



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