we got them with dust shot. This is the first time since 1921 that we saw this species.

NORTHERN RAVEN (*Corvus corax principalis*).—A fledgling collected by the writer at Grosse Ile de Kamouraska, Quebec, on May 24, 1939. The bird seemed to be over three weeks old, which shows the species to be a very early breeder. The first egg was probably laid during the first week of April, when it was still winter down there, as the light-house keeper, with whom I stayed, crossed on the ice on April 13. The specimen was alone in the nest when collected.—GUSTAVE LANGELIER.

VIRGINIA DEER IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—According to the old adage "One swallow does not make a summer," and some might say "one bone does not make a whole deer," nevertheless, I believe that an astragalus found about 14 inches deep in an Indian shell-heap on Robinson Island, Rustico Bay, Prince Edward Island, may be taken as presumptive evidence of the presence of Virginia Deer, (*Odocoileus virginianus*), in the Island in prehistoric times. The astragalus presents the same appearance as bones of other mammals found in the shell-heap and it shows no signs of cutting or other artificial modification, and therefore there was no reason for carrying it from the New Brunswick or Nova Scotia mainland. None of the early visitors to the Island mention the presence of the deer, and even in Nova Scotia, as I mentioned in my article "Archaeology as an aid to Zoology" (*Canadian Field-Naturalist*, vol. XXXIII, 1919, p. 65), the first printed record of its appearance was in 1888, when it was introduced by whites; in New Brunswick it was not seen until 1818.—W. J. WINTEMBERG.

OCCURRENCE OF THE SHOVELLER ON ANTICOSTI ISLAND, QUEBEC.—On October 11, 1938, while hunting Black Ducks on the west end of Anticosti Island, Quebec, I shot a Shoveller (*Spatula clypeata*), which came in with a flight of Blacks. It was in perfect condition, although its crop was empty.

I understand that this duck has not been recorded previously from Anticosti. None of the residents of the island were familiar with it and the specimen recorded above is the only one I have seen on Anticosti.—H. E. GRAHAM, *Resident Manager of Anticosti Island.*

HUNGARIAN PARTRIDGE IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—In the October, 1931, issue of *The Canadian Field-Naturalist* (Vol. XLV, No. 7, p. 180) an item, for which I was responsible, appeared, in which details were given with respect to the introduction of the European Gray Partridge into Prince Edward Island and in which I stated that this occurred in April, 1930.

It has recently come to my attention that in making this statement I was in error, for I have been informed by Mr. J. D. Jenkins of Charlottetown, the man who imported them, that they were liberated on October 27, 1927.

At this date, twelve years later, it seems worthy to note that this species has become firmly established over the major portion of the Island and for the past two years a short open season has been permitted, with the result that fair bags have been secured by local sportsmen.—R. W. TUFTS.

TWIN EMBRYOS IN A BROWN THRASHER EGG.—On July 5th, 1939, Leonard Denny Watson found an egg of the Brown Thrasher (*Toxostoma rufum*) on the ground close to a nest of the same species, which contained two partly fledged young, about three feet up in a bush. The egg was broken at one end and dented. Watson broke away part of the shell and found that it contained two embryos. He brought the egg to the writer and the embryos were still encased in the lower portion of the shell. The embryos had reached the point of hatching, but had apparently been unable to break their way out of the egg. Both embryos were perfectly formed and one was only slightly smaller than the other. When found, the embryos were quite fresh and, although the shell was broken at one end, ants had not yet attacked. This suggests that the egg had very recently been ejected from the nest.

Although double-yolked eggs are of frequent occurrence in domestic fowl, this evidence of twin embryos in the eggs of a wild species of bird is unique in the writer's experience.—B. W. CARTWRIGHT.

RING-NECKED PHEASANT PARASITIZES RUFFED GROUSE NEST.—On May 8, 1939, Mr. W. H. B. Hoare, of Britannia Heights, Ontario, informed me that his daughter Sheila had found a grouse nest with three large bluish eggs in it, besides the usual quota of grouse eggs. While the

description was mystifying, there was evidently something out of the ordinary, and on May 13 I visited the nest. It was a Ruffed Grouse (*Bonasa umbellus*) nest, with eleven normal grouse eggs, one "runt" (dwarf) grouse egg, and three normal Ring-necked Pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus*) eggs, which were the "blue" eggs in question. The nest had been deserted since its discovery.

Unable at the time to remove all the eggs, I felt that a record should be made by collection and took two normal grouse eggs, the "runt" egg, and one pheasant egg. On May 16 the site was revisited for the purpose of completing the collection, but the nest was found destroyed, with only one piece of egg shell left. The eggs collected are in the Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology, Toronto. They were fresh and unincubated.

Two distinct and probably unrelated records are established, namely, of a "runt" egg in a Ruffed Grouse nest, and, far more important, an instance of nest parasitism of the Ruffed Grouse by the Ring-necked Pheasant. Bennett[1] has described similar parasitism of Mallard, Shoveller, Blue-winged Teal, King Rail, Virginia Rail and European Partridge. This particular Ruffed Grouse nest was unusual among many seen by me in the small amount of tree cover around it, while at the same time the ground cover was unusually thick.—C. H. D. CLARKE.

[1]Bennett, Logan J., 1936—The Ring-necked Pheasant as a nesting parasite of other game birds. *Iowa State Journal of Science, Vol. 10, pp. 373-375.*

A LARGE FLOCK OF EIDERS NEAR MONTMAGNY, QUEBEC.—On November 12, 1938, I saw about 175 Eiders in one flock on the St. Lawrence River (South Channel) near the mouth of Rivière du Sud, within a mile of the town of Montmagny. As we approached them in a motorboat, they all arose at once and flew away to the westward. Most of them were in brown plumage, indicating that they were females or young males, but there were some 15 or 20 adult drakes scattered through the flock. Presumably the Eiders in this flock were Southern Eiders (*Somateria mollissima dresseri*).

Probably Southern Eiders seldom range in numbers much farther up the St. Lawrence River than the vicinity of Montmagny. The local boatman, with whom I was travelling when this flock was seen, did not recognize them when his attention was called to them.

The upper limit of salt water in the St. Lawrence estuary, although, of course, it changes continually, must be not very far from Montmagny and the mouth of Rivière du Sud.—HARRISON F. LEWIS.

NEWFOUNDLAND CARIBOU LIBERATED IN NOVA SCOTIA.—On April 10, 1939, nine female Caribou (*Rangifer terraenovae*) five of which were with calf, arrived in Halifax from Newfoundland. These animals were imported for liberation in the Liscombe Game Sanctuary which is in Guysboro County. The five with calf were immediately taken there and the others are being held in Halifax pending the arrival of three males which will complete the order.

Only a few generations ago the Eastern Woodland Caribou (*Rangifer caribou*) were native to the Province and were found here in goodly numbers but, presumably because of excessive shooting, they were either exterminated or driven out. This attempt to establish the Newfoundland species in former Caribou range is being made by the Province and the ultimate success of the venture is the hope of all who have an interest in our wild life resources.

—R. W. TUFTS.

THE BURROW OF AN ARCTIC SPIDER, *Lycosa asivak* Emerton.—During the past summer (1939) the writer, as a member of the Eastern Arctic Patrol, enjoyed the privilege of stopping over at Lake Harbour in southern Baffin Island for three weeks. In this vicinity, several burrows of a large wolf spider were noticed in the tundra on August 9. Specimens of the burrower have been identified by my colleague, Mr. T. B. Kurata, with *Lycosa asivak* Emerton, a species which was originally discovered by Frits Johansen in the western Arctic (Rept. Can. Arctic Exped. 1913-1918, Vol. III, Part H, 1919).

Altogether, I excavated and examined six or seven burrows which, in spite of disagreement in detail, presented certain features in common: diameter of burrow, 5/8 to 3/4 of an inch; shape in cross-section, circular or somewhat elliptical; some sort of silken covering to the entrance; a vertical shaft 1½ to 3 inches long, lined with silk; a horizontal underground shaft 1½ to 2½ inches long, with no visible silk lining; at the blind end of this shaft a female with her egg sac was to be found. Variations were noticed as follows: the covering to the entrance in its simplest form was a loose cobweb, in other