

marks all apply to full grown Spring birds. To the movements, habits, food, incubation, and size's of waterfowl (gulls excepted) I have paid much attention. For many nights, during the shooting season have I sat watching their motions from my "decoy" hut, made of twigs and grass, and some thousands at least of the different kinds must have been shot by me during my residence, as until lately I have been a keen and successful sportsman, Killing as many as 30 geese, besides ducks, gulls, plover, etc. and Sometimes a crane or Swan also in the same day. The white and red Crane are common at Fort Resolution.<sup>8</sup> Two species of Swans, the Trumpeter and American<sup>9</sup> are plentiful, ducks of all kinds, bittern, gulls, terns, Perlicans, eagles, hawks, owls, mice, shrews, small birds, fish, insects are very numerous, and eggs particularly gulls can be obtained in any quantity. Altogether it is the best place for a general collection of any in this District. It was here that in Spring 1858 I shot a specimen of the *Somateria v nigra*,<sup>10</sup> and which is I think the same that you mention in your letter to me as having been shot at Slave Lake. I forwarded it to a Mr. Murray of Edinbro', but have not as yet received an answer to the note which I sent accompanying it. I am sorry that I had

not been in correspondence with you as you would certainly have got the specimen. Mr. Murray I know nothing of, further than from a circular that was sent through the country, and his omission to acknowledge the receipt of this bird, will be certainly the best way to prevent me from taking the trouble of sending him any more—I scarcely think that I will be able to procure another, it is not a fresh water bird and from its leanness when killed had evidently been driven inland by stress of weather. From the Anderson River, when we get a post established there it may probably be procured, Through the medium of the Coast Esquimaux. A complete series of the aquatic birds of this District will be very interesting, and we must endeavour to procure a complete set, any duplicate of these that you do not happen to require. I would wish to be kept for one in case I should wish after leaving this country to form a collection, and I think I can promise you a general collection of specimens from . . . . .

<sup>8</sup> *Grus americana* and *Grus canadensis*. Whooping Crane and Sandhill Crane. By another equally allowable interpretation the Whooping Crane only may be meant.

<sup>9</sup> Trumpeter Swan and Whistling Swan.

<sup>10</sup> Pacific Eider.

## NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS

*a* SAY'S PHOEBE (*Sayornis saya saya*) AT GREAT BEAR LAKE.—The Say's Phoebe has previously been recorded as ranging northeastward to Great Slave Lake, Fort Simpson and Fort McPherson (Preble, *North American Fauna*, No. 27, p. 393, 1908, and Anderson, in Stefansson, *My Life with the Eskimo*, p. 480, New York, 1913) and the Mackenzie Delta (Porsild Mss.). When I was at Great Bear Lake in 1928 I saw several of these birds at the north end of McTavish Bay and took a specimen that is now in the National Museum of Canada.—A. E. PORSILD.

#39-653241, replaced it by #40-656567 and released the bird in good condition.

When not on the wing or incubating, Atlantic Murres spend much of their time roosting on rocks or clambering around ledges and through crevices, during which activities the birds rest or travel on the full length of the tarsi rather than on the toes as do most other species. The bands are consequently subjected to much abrasion through rubbing upon rough rocks and the band numbers and legends may become obliterated after a year or more of service. To maintain continuous records of individuals of this species it is therefore necessary to renew the bands every few years.—T. S. HENNESSY.

BANDING PROVIDES AGE RECORD FOR ATLANTIC MURRE.—In August, 1941, while on the Eastern Island of the St. Mary Islands Bird Sanctuary, Saguenay County, Quebec, I captured and released a banded Atlantic Murre (*Uria aalge*) which had attained the age of at least 11 years. So far as is known, this is the oldest age record available for a banded bird of this species in North America. The complete banding history for this bird is recorded hereunder.

Banded with #B616037 as an adult at least one year old on the Eastern Island by Dr. Harrison F. Lewis on June 30, 1931, and recaptured and released by him on the same island on July 6, 1934. On August 3, 1940, Dr. Lewis again caught this bird on the same island, removed the old band, replaced it by #39-653241 and released the bird. This Murre was recaptured by me on this same island on August 2, 1941, at which time I removed band

HYBRID FLICKER AT CHATHAM, ONTARIO.—A flicker was collected May 13, 1941, near Chatham, Ontario, the first one recorded from this locality to show hybridization with the western red shafted flicker. Eight tail feathers had red shafts and the red under-coloration. The two central tail feathers were typical yellow *luteus*. The two wings were identical: first primary, typical *luteus*; second, shaft orange; third and fourth, shafts red; fifth, basal two-thirds of shaft red shading through orange to yellow at the tip. Otherwise, the bird had the coloration of *luteus*. The measurements were: length, 300 mm.; wing, 158 mm.; tail, 103 mm. and tarsus, 30 mm.—A. A. WOOD.





Wood, A. A. 1942. "Hybrid Flicker at Chatham, Ontario." *The Canadian field-naturalist* 56(8-9), 122–122. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.340404>.

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