

with grass and a few feathers. The wood fragments ranged from less than a centimeter in diameter and 4-5 centimetres in length to 5 centimetres in diameter and 1 metre in length. Most of the fossil wood was probably gathered directly from the slope on which the nest was built. The abandoned nests were also constructed of fossil wood.

All of the wood fragments examined from the nests were hardly or not at all petrified. The specific gravity of the wood when dry is only slightly heavier than dried wood from an extant tree.

This wood comes from the remains of a Late Tertiary (Late Miocene or Early Pliocene) i.e. not less than 6 million year old coniferous forest which is preserved within the gravels of the Beaufort Formation.

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Another Red Bat, *Lasiurus borealis*,
Taken aboard Ship off the Coast of
Nova Scotia

Abstract. A specimen of a red bat, *Lasiurus borealis*, taken aboard ship, some 90 miles south of Yarmouth, appears to constitute the third known such record off the coast of Nova Scotia. All three bats appear to have been involved in autumn migrations.

“Apparently only two Nova Scotia records are known, both of which were taken on ships at sea” (Peterson, 1966, p. 78). The first, reported by Norton (1930), was based on a specimen taken about August 17, 1929, near the eastern end of George’s Bank, about 130 miles south by west from Cape Sable (42°N, 66°W). The second was reported by Brown (1953) and was based on a specimen taken about October 7, 1952, approximately 150 miles south-southeast of Liverpool (42° 42’ N, 62°58’ W).

About the middle of October, 1969 a red bat was discovered early one morning by Mr. Roy Dagley aboard a ship operating out of Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, at approximately 90 miles south of Yarmouth (42°30’ N, 66°10’ W). He preserved the specimen and took it to Mr. Cyril Selig of Boreal Biological Laboratories Ltd., Marine Division, at Vogler’s Cove, Nova Scotia, who in turn presented it to the author for the collections of the Royal Ontario Museum. The specimen is an adult female, R.O.M. 57256.

Earlier accounts suggest that the bats taken aboard ship may have been blown off course during their migration by strong winds. Of the three specimens taken off Nova Scotia, one was taken in August and the other two in October. Findley and Jones (1964) found that fall migrations in the hoary bat, *Lasiurus cinereus*, begin in August. It would appear that the red bat follows a similar pattern and that the above three were involved in autumn migrations.

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The Brook Stickleback,
Culaea inconstans (Kirtland);
New to Nova Scotia

Abstract. One specimen of the Brook Stickleback, *Culaea inconstans* (Kirtland), was found in a collection of fresh water fish from Cumberland County,



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