

returned to the capture site at once. Ten bears, however, made their returns to original capture locations within one month of release.

Bear Number 228, a female with cubs, was originally captured on 7 July 1971 at Champion Lake Park (Figure 1). She and one cub were moved; the second cub was destroyed. From a release location 38 km away at Clearwater Creek, this adult and her cub returned to Champion Lake Park. They were recaptured on 15 July 1971 and released 88 km away at Fletcher Creek. On 3 June 1972 this female was recaptured for the third time in the park and released 99 km away at Retallack. On 11 June 1972 she was back at the park for a fourth time. This time she was released across Kootenay Lake at Crawford Creek, 88 km away. On 15 June 1972 she was shot at Arrow Creek and it is possible that she was in the process of returning once more.

Bear number 19 returned to the original capture location (a slaughter pit) following two different releases. The first return was a trip of approximately 22 air-km, the second, more than 56 km, was accomplished in 7 days (See Figure 2).

Bear number 478 illustrates that the return to

original capture location is not necessarily simply a return to the nearest source of garbage. This bear was released within 8 km of the garbage dump at Nelson, but was recaptured at its original capture site more than 32 km from Nelson (See Figure 3).

The data indicate that dump use is not dependent on simple random movement. If we consider bear mobility and the extensive capability of bears to return home, open garbage dumps pose a serious game management problem.

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Paspalum ciliatifolium, a Grass New to Canada from Southwestern Ontario

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Crins, W. J., P. D. Pratt, and D. F. Brunton. 1977. *Paspalum ciliatifolium*, a grass new to Canada from southwestern Ontario. Canadian Field-Naturalist 91(4): 422-424

The grass, *Paspalum ciliatifolium* Michx., is reported as a new addition to the flora of Ontario and Canada. The original discovery was made in Essex County in 1975, with two additional stations being found in Kent County in 1976. The ecology and taxonomy of the species are discussed and it is suggested that *P. ciliatifolium* will likely be found elsewhere in southwestern Ontario.

Key Words: *Paspalum ciliatifolium*, new to Canada, Ontario, distribution, grass.

On 31 August 1975, the authors discovered a large station of the grass, *Paspalum ciliatifolium* Michx., at Windsor, Essex County, Ontario. Subsequently, on 18 September 1976, in adjacent Kent County, P.M. Catling, A. A. Reznicek, R. Brown, and S. M. McKay located two additional stations of the species (see Figure 1). The genus *Paspalum* is not listed by Soper (1949) nor by Boivin (1967), and examinations of various herbaria (including CAN, DAO, OAC, and TRT) have turned up no records. As we could find no

evidence of its previous occurrence in the country, we conclude that the Essex County station constitutes the first record of any member of the genus, not only within Ontario, but from anywhere in Canada.

Taxonomy

The species here referred to as *P. ciliatifolium* Michx. has been the subject of differing taxonomic interpretation. In view of the fact that the material has been identified at the varietal level, a brief discussion

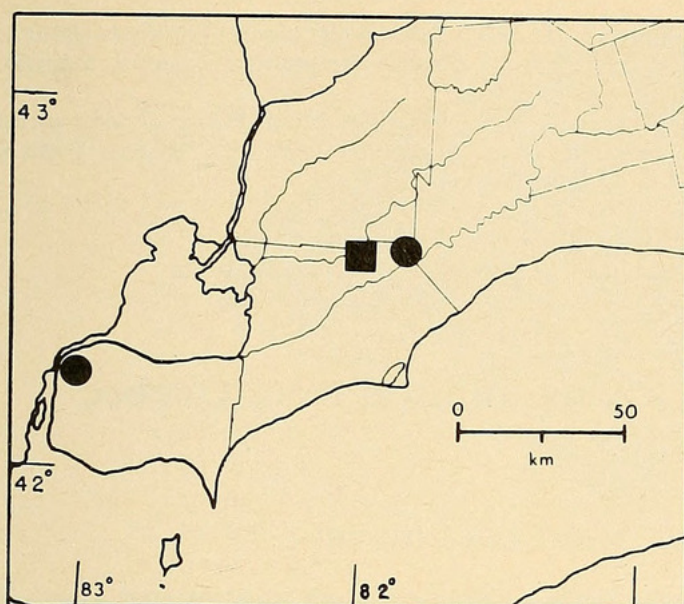


FIGURE 1. Distribution of *Paspalum ciliatifolium* var. *muhlenbergii* (●) and *Paspalum ciliatifolium* var. *stramineum* (■) in Ontario.

of these taxa is appropriate. Several early works dealing with the genus *Paspalum* have considered *P. ciliatifolium* to consist of three separate species (Nash 1912; Rydberg 1932; Hitchcock and Chase 1950). Gleason (1952), however, recognizes a single species, *P. ciliatifolium*, composed of three varieties corresponding to the three species of earlier authors. It is Gleason's interpretation that we are following. Voss (1972) indicates the presence of two varieties of *P. ciliatifolium* in Michigan, *P. ciliatifolium* var. *muhlenbergii* (Nash) Fern. and *P. ciliatifolium* var. *stramineum* (Nash) Fern. Both of these varieties have been found in the Ontario collections described here.

Species Range

In the broad sense, *P. ciliatifolium* is a widely distributed species of the United States (Hitchcock and Chase 1950; Gleason 1952). The American range is described by Gleason (1952) as extending from New Hampshire and Massachusetts, west to Michigan, Minnesota, Kansas, and Arizona, and south to the Gulf of Mexico. *Paspalum ciliatifolium* var. *muhlenbergii* is found throughout much of this range, but *P. ciliatifolium* var. *stramineum* tends to occur in the western part of the range, being considered a species of the prairies and plains (Rydberg 1932).

The first Canadian station, in Essex County, was revisited on 16 August 1976, when voucher specimens were collected (deposited in OAC, TRT). Specimens of the Kent County stations have been deposited in TRT. Collection data for the Ontario stations are as follows:

P. ciliatifolium var. *muhlenbergii*

Essex Co.: East end of Rickard Street ca. 320 m west

power line, west of Malden Road, Windsor (in Ojibway Prairie Provincial Nature Reserve); open, dry, clay soil beside overgrown roadbed, forming dominant ground cover. W. J. Crins, P. D. Pratt, H. L. Dickson, J. Goltz, and R. J. Pittaway 761. 16 August 1976 (OAC, TRT).

Kent Co.: Zone Township, ca. 1.6 km east of Bothwell, 42°39'N, 81°51'W; open, sandy soil along roadside with *Festuca rubra*. P. M. Catling, A. A. Reznicek, R. Brown, and S. M. McKay. 18 September 1976 (TRT).

P. ciliatifolium var. *stramineum*

Kent Co.: ca. 3.2 km north of Thamesville Station, west side of County Road 26 (to Florence), 42°37'N, 82°0.5'W; dry, sandy soil in open meadow. P. M. Catling, A. A. Reznicek, S. M. McKay, and R. Brown. 18 September 1976 (TRT).

Habitat

At the Essex County site, the species forms a dense ground cover over disturbed clay soil beside a little-used road. It was found in open areas as well as under the partial shade of Pin Oak (*Quercus palustris* Muench.) on an old, unused track nearby. In 1975 and again in 1976, the species was observed in other sites within the Ojibway Prairie Provincial Nature Reserve (known also as the "Windsor Prairie").

The three Ontario stations appear to be quite similar. All are on dry, disturbed, relatively open sites. These areas have long been known for their relict prairie flora (see Rogers 1966), so *P. ciliatifolium* is a consistent addition to the flora of the area. In view of the relatively large extent of this type of habitat in southwestern Ontario, we expect that *P. ciliatifolium* will be found in other localities in that part of the province.

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Additional Record of the Southern Flying Squirrel from Quebec

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Oxley, D. J. and J. M. Gall. 1978. Additional record of the Southern Flying Squirrel from Quebec. Canadian Field-Naturalist 91(4): 424.

During a study of small mammal movements at Pine Hill, Argenteuil County (45°44'N, 74°29'W), Quebec, four Southern Flying Squirrels, *Glaucomys volans*, were captured in Sherman traps on a 0.9-ha sample plot between 19 and 26 October 1976. The trap-site was a well drained, mature beech-maple (*Acer-Fagus*) forest, which supports the highest populations of *G. volans* in Canada (Banfield 1974). Previous records from Quebec include one specimen collected south of the Ottawa River at Hudson, Vaudreuil County, and four specimens from Gatineau County northwest of Hull (Youngman and Gill 1968).

Three of the squirrels were marked and set free. The

fourth was retained as a specimen in the Vanier College Museum of Natural Science (VCMNS - 301). External measurements in millimetres were 224, 91, 29, 20; weight was 55 g and the testes were abdominal.

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Occurrence of the Green Sunfish (*Lepomis cyanellus*) in the Grand River System

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Kott, Edward and Gregory B. Humphreys. 1977. Occurrence of the Green Sunfish (*Lepomis cyanellus*) in the Grand River system. Canadian Field-Naturalist 91(4): 424-426.

The Green Sunfish (*Lepomis cyanellus*), a species of restricted distribution in Ontario, is reported from the Nith River of the Grand River drainage basin. This species has previously been recorded only from the Thames River drainage system of southwestern Ontario, and in some lakes in Quetico Park in northwestern Ontario. The possibility of species transfer from the Thames system to the Grand system is discussed.

The Green Sunfish (*Lepomis cyanellus*) has a restricted distribution in Ontario. It has previously been found only in several lakes of Quetico Park in northwestern Ontario and in the Thames-Avon River system of southwestern Ontario (Scott and Crossman

1973; Crossman 1976). The present note records the occurrence of this species from a second drainage basin in southwestern Ontario.

During a seining program in the Nith River, a tributary of the Grand River, several specimens of *L.*



Crins, William J., Pratt, Paul D, and Brunton, Daniel F. 1977. "Paspalum ciliafolium, a grass new to Canada from southwestern Ontario." *The Canadian field-naturalist* 91(4), 422–424. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.345469>.

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