

He then spoke of the birds which had been observed, which were these: A sharp-shinned hawk, a northern flicker, a herring gull, numerous examples of the American crow, several American robins, and presumably a pair of song-sparrows, the observation of which was not favourable enough for definite determination. Judging from the size of the sharp-shinned hawk, Dr. Williams considered it to be a female, and that it evidently was hunting for small birds. It flew past the party several times and, according to him, its speckled brown breast, short wings and comparatively long tail were sufficiently well noted to identify the species. He remarked also on the perching habits of the flicker (an unusual thing among woodpeckers), and the example seen alighted on a dead branch near the top of a tree and afforded an opportunity to several members of the Club to observe it carefully through field-glasses. Other names applied to the northern flicker, given by Dr. Williams, are: The golden-winged woodpecker, the high-holder and the yellow-hammer; and besides the birds, he also spoke about the geological features of the park.

Mr. Carter spoke about certain of the trees in the park, viz.: White pine, hemlock spruce, balsam fir and white cedar. He described the leaves of the trees, remarking that those of the white pine are long and needle-shaped, five in number, and spring from a common centre; those of the white spruce are short, stiff, needle-like, four-sided, pointing in all directions; while the leaves of hemlock spruce are flat, lighter in colour beneath, and pointing in two directions only. The leaves of this latter are quite soft and are often used by campers and hunters to make camp beds. Unlike the white pine and the white spruce, the cones of the hemlock spruce are persistent. The leaves of the white cedar are in four rows on the two-edged bracklets and so closely packed and overlapping each other as to resemble shingling. The cones are persistent, with the scales pointless and seeds broadly winged all round.

Mr. Sladen, followed by Mr. Gibson, spoke of the insects observed during the afternoon, the former chiefly of a specimen of solitary bee, and the latter of two species of butterflies, the Mourning Cloak and the Large Tortoise-shell, both of which hibernate beneath logs, flat stones, or other objects which afford shelter during the winter months. Specimens of the Hedgehog Caterpillar were collected and the life habits of this arctian, or woolly-bear, described. Interest was also shown in the young tent caterpillars, which were about to hatch from the egg-clusters on the trees.

A. H.