

vailing form is the variety *laterale* to which the Gaspé salamander is an approximate.

AMBLYSTOMA PUNCTATUM, (Linn.) Baird. Great Spotted Salamander.

Though no specimens were collected in Gaspé, the species described to me by some of the natives must be this one. It seems to be very rare.

NOTE.—The Green Snake and more than one variety of the Garter Snake are found in the region traversed but specimens were not collected. The notes of the Tree Toad were also heard, and judging from reports given me by local observers it must be quite common.

ORNITHOLOGICAL NOTES.

EDITED BY W. T. MACOUN.

Birds are getting scarce once more, now that the winter is approaching, and it will not be long before none but our permanent residents are left. An occasional robin and prairie horned lark may still be seen, however, which, with the juncos twittering in the hedgerows are among the few birds one observes at the Experimental Farm.

Few observers seem to take the field in autumn, a season of the year when there is much to interest a lover of birds. How, when and where the different species assemble prior to their departure; where they roost, what they feed upon, and finally when they depart are among the many interesting facts that could be learned by one who was really desirous of doing so.

CORRECTION.—Miss Harmer desires to make a correction. Later observations convinced her that the bird, which was recorded last spring by her as the White Rumped Shrike was really the Great Northern Shrike.

The following notes have been kindly furnished by Mr. L. Osborne Scott, Winnipeg, Man., and should prove interesting to readers of THE NATURALIST :

“On July 6th, 1899, I was out in the country about twenty-six miles north of Winnipeg, and being out for a walk about 5.30