

6. A grebe with young seen once; presumably Pied-billed Grebe *Podilymbus podiceps*, but male was not observed, so could not be sure of identification.

7. I have noted in above list cases where nests have been found; judging from the dates when birds themselves were observed, it is most likely that all the birds in the list nest in the Park.

NOTES ON THE FEEDING HABITS OF TWO SALAMANDERS IN CAPTIVITY.

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While attending an excursion of the Ottawa Field-Naturalists' Club to Cache Bay, on the Ottawa River, about two miles above Hull, P.Q., on May 13 last, the writer was fortunate enough to capture two salamanders, *Amblystoma punctatum* (the spotted salamander), and *Amblystoma Jeffersonianum*, as well as a newt, *Diemictylus viridescens*. The habits of the salamanders have since been observed. They were all placed together in a box, with a screen netting on the top, and with damp earth, moss, and rotten wood in one corner. Under this they crept and have since remained, (with the exception of the newt) apparently much at home.

The newt refused to eat from the first and died in July, but the salamanders readily ate earth and other worms, crickets, house flies, and other soft insects. They refused however to eat small grasshoppers, spiders, and insects with hard wing covers, such as the Lady Birds and other small beetles. Dead worms left in the box were not eaten, but on one occasion a small strip of fresh pork, moved to imitate the action of a live worm, proved sufficiently attractive to one of them. Like many of the lower forms of vertebrates, salamanders can live without food for several weeks with apparently no discomfort; then they make up for lost time by gorging themselves. This was proven on one occasion when, after being without food for about five weeks, each ate three angle worms before they were satisfied. They began by catching a worm near one end and then by a succession of quick snaps taking a fresh hold, each time about one-fourth of an inch ahead, they gradually swallowed it. These movements were very rapid but the interval between bites varied and sometimes they waited as long as half a minute before continuing. On one occasion the two salamanders took hold of opposite ends of a very large angle worm and began to devour it, each being apparently ignorant of the other's action until