

tion of this species is becoming better known, and there are various reports that it was found to nest in different parts of Ontario, as well as in the other provinces of the Dominion, yet no ornithologist of Ontario comes forward to actually state that he had seen a nest or taken a set of the eggs of this species within the boundaries of this province; so it is here claimed that the above observations are the first actual record of the finding of the nest of Wilson's snipe in southern Ontario. This game bird is called Wilson's snipe because Alex. Wilson, the distinguished British-American ornithologist, was among the first to direct attention to the difference between it and its European congener. Regarding it he says: "This bird is well known to our sportsmen; and, if not the same, has a very near resemblance to the common snipe of Europe. It is usually known by the name of the English snipe to distinguish it from the woodcock and from several others of the same genus." Up to the past spring season of 1905, I had noted this bird only as a spring and autumn visitor, but it is probable that in the last few years when seen in small flocks I have confounded it with the woodcock.

WM. L. KELLS.

---

CHRYSANTHEMUM LEUCANTHEMUM, L.—The typical Ox-eye Daisy appears to be confined to the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, at least as represented in the herbarium of the Geological Survey, all our specimens from the interior, including several from Ottawa, being the var. *subpinnatifidum*, Fernald. The species should be looked for at Ottawa and is easily distinguished from the variety by its basal leaves alone. In *C. Leucanthemum* these are "spatulate-obovate, on slender elongate petioles, the blades crenate-dentate, the slightly broadened petiole-bases rarely fimbriate. In var. *sub-pinnatifidum* the basal leaves are "coarsely and irregularly toothed or lobed, often with the petioles fimbriate at base." The cauline leaves of the variety are much narrower than in the species.

J. M. M.