

abundant species. It here shows a tendency to produce melanistic individuals. Three adult melano specimens were collected and a female which was transported to the museum gave birth to two black individuals in a litter of thirty-eight. With the exception of white lower jaws and throats the adult melanos are coal black and might pass for Pilot Snakes (*Elaphe o. obsoleta*) or for Black Racer Snakes (*Coluber c. constrictor*) were it not for the divided anal plate of the former and the smooth scales of the latter species neither of which features are characteristic of *T. sirtalis*. The young individuals are black over all. The largest melano and normal specimens measure thirty and thirty-nine inches respectively.

6. RATTLESNAKE, *Crotalus horridus*.

The only example of this species in the Museum collection was taken near the end of Point Pelee on Sept. 29, 1918, by Capt. G. Wilkinson of the life saving station. In spite of the fact that for the past fourteen years the "Point," owing to its Carolinian fauna and to its being on one of the chief bird migration routes, has been the favorite observation and collecting ground of several of the Dominion's keenest naturalists, this is the only Rattler recorded in recent years.

The capture of a young individual might indicate that there were other members of the species there

present, but as this specimen is an adult measuring fifty-six inches in length and six and one-fourth inches in girth, the probabilities are that the Rattlers at Point Pelee, like those of many other localities in southern Ontario, have been exterminated.

7. MUSH TURTLE, *Kinosternon odoratum*.

Two individuals of this species were discovered by members of our party who stepped on them while wading in the marsh. The carapace of the larger specimen measures four and one-half inches in straight length.

8. SNAPPING TURTLE, *Chelydra serpentina*.

Several examples of this species were observed but owing to the small size of our containers no specimens were preserved.

9. SPOTTED TURTLE, *Clemmys guttata*.

The carapace of the largest of the six specimens collected measures four and three-fourths inches in straight length.

10. BLANDING'S TURTLE, *Emys blandingii*.

Two small individuals of this species were collected.

11. PAINTED TURTLE, *Chrysemys m. marginata*.

This species and *C. guttata* are about equally represented in the marshes.

As the foregoing is probably not a complete list of the Reptilia of Point Pelee, additional records would be of interest.

NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS.

CANADA—HOW AN ALGONQUIN COUNTRY RECEIVED AN IROQUOIS NAME.—In the edition of Champlain's Voyages, 1604-1618, reproduced by the American Historical Society, the editor in a foot-note writes of Hochelaga: "This place was probably inhabited by Iroquois." A similar assumption is made by a writer in the last Ontario Archæological Report. In neither case is there evidence of any kind cited to support this contention and the idea seems to be merely deduced from the fact that when Cartier visited Hochelaga in 1535, he found there a flourishing settlement, while when Prevert, one of Champlain's lieutenants, reached the same locality in 1603, no trace of village or settlement remained.

Recently, however, I came across some evidence which seems to give this contention a more solid footing.

I have in my possession a copy of Zeisberger's Indian Dictionary. It is a presentation copy given to the date Mr. Lindsay Russell, by Prof. E. N. Horsford, of Harvard, at whose expense and under whose supervision the work was printed in Boston in 1887. The information contained in this book

is taken from the manuscript of David Zeisberger, a Moravian missionary who worked amongst the Indians for sixty-eight years from 1740 to 1808. The manuscript is now in Harvard College.

This work is printed in four parallel columns, English, German, Onondaga and Delaware, the latter two representing the Iroquois and Algonquin linguistic stocks respectively.

On page 103 I find English and Onondaga as follows, viz:

English	Onondaga
To inhabit	Tienageri
Inhabitants in Canada	Tiochtiage hotinageri
and on page 185	

English	Onondaga
At the fork of two streams	Tiochuhogu

Now as Hochelaga was situated at the confluence of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa rivers, and as "In Canada" doubtless meant to the Iroquois of that day "In the country north of the St. Lawrence," to one knowing the different forms which an Indian word may take, owing to the language never having been a written one, it seems a fair inference that Hochelaga and Tioch-