

174. PIPIT, *Anthus rubescens*. Occurs both spring and fall but very irregular; always in flocks.

175. CATBIRD, *Dumetella carolinensis*. Very common summer resident. W. R. Campbell records one as wintering season of 1918-19.

176. BROWN THRASHER, *Toxostoma rufum*. Common. Eggs laid about May 10.

177. CAROLINA WREN, *Thryothorus ludovicianus*. A male came in spring of 1916; was in full song until August.

178. HOUSE WREN, *Troglodytes aedon*. Very common; breeds nearly as often in old stumps in clearings as about farm-buildings.

179. WINTER WREN, *Nannus hiemalis*. Have only found it as a migrant in spring and fall; is fairly common.

180. SHORT-BILLED MARSH WREN, *Cistothorus stellaris*. Have observed it but twice locally; took a specimen Sept. 2, 1916; saw another June 5, 1917.

181. BROWN CREEPER, *Certhia familiaris*. Usually resident. Absent winter of 1918-19. There is usually one to be seen in a mixed flock of chickadees, nuthatches and downy-woodpeckers.

182. WHITE-BREASTED NUTHATCH, *Sitta carolinensis*. Common resident.

183. RED-BREASTED NUTHATCH, *Sitta canadensis*. Quite common in spring and fall of some years; during others nearly absent.

184. CHICKADEE, *Penthestes atricapillus*. Common resident; nesting early in May.

185. GOLDEN-CROWNED KINGLET, *Regulus satrapa*. Ordinarily fairly common all winter and

spring, but the last two winters (1917-18, 1918-19) entirely absent. Only one individual seen each spring.

186. RUBY-CROWNED KINGLET, *Regulus calendula*. Regular migrant.

187. BLUE-GRAY GNATCATCHER, *Poliopila caerulea*. Rare; only two noted.

188. WOOD THRUSH, *Hylocichla mustelina*. Fairly common summer resident, breeding in most of the woods.

189. VEERY, *Hylocichla fuscescens*. Not as common as the woodthrush in the breeding season, but common during migration.

190. GRAY-CHEEKED THRUSH, *Hylocichla aliciae*. Rare migrant. Took a specimen May 13, 1918; saw one May 14, 1919.

191. OLIVE-BACKED THRUSH, *Hylocichla ustulata*. Common spring and autumn migrant.

192. HERMIT THRUSH, *Hylocichla guttata*. Appears in numbers both spring and fall.

193. ROBIN, *Planesticus migratorius*. Very abundant, occasional birds staying through the winter. The spring of 1915, two albinos hatched from a nest at Lobo (five miles east). One was practically white, the other had a dark head. The white one became quite tame, as food was put out for it daily. It returned the next spring, but soon disappeared, probably taken by a cat.

194. BLUEBIRD, *Sialia sialis*. Very commonly distributed. Oct. 12, 1914, I took an albino from a large flock. It is pure white with a little dusky shade on wings and tail, crown, nape and back showing very pale blue.*

THREE NEW PELECYPODS FROM THE COLORADOAN OF THE PEACE AND SMOKY VALLEYS, ALBERTA*

By F. H. McLEARN.

The revised stratigraphy of the Cretaceous of northern Alberta is treated in recent reports of the Geological Survey of Canada.¹ To them the reader is referred for detailed lithological and structural

descriptions, thicknesses, areal distribution, correlation, correlation table, faunal lists, and description of new species. A statement of the principal facts concerning the Coloradoan of the Peace and Smoky Valleys is given below and is followed by the description of three new species of pelecypods. Thanks are due to Dr. T. W. Stanton for aid in the study of the fossils.

FORMATIONS. The Colorado group of the Peace and Smoky valleys includes, in ascending order, the St. John and Dunvegan formations and the lower shale and Bad Heart sandstone members of the Smoky River formation (the age of the lower 100 feet of the upper shale member may be either Coloradoan or Montanan). The St. John consists

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