

per cent., seeds and fragments of *Echinochloa crusgalli*, 75 per cent.

FOX SPARROW, *Passerella iliaca*; 1. April 22, 1908, seeds of *Phleum pratense*, and 2 or 3 of a small *Rumex*; 2. April 24, 1908, a hash of beetles and true bugs in about equal proportions, 50 per cent., small larvæ, probably lepidopterous, but too badly crushed for positive identification, 40 per cent., bits of seeds of *Lithospermum*, 10 per cent.; 3. April 24, 1908, remains of beetles all broken up, in which can be distinguished a weevil and an *Aphodius*, 66 per cent., trace of a bug, remains of spiders, 10 per cent.; 2 small millipeds, 6 per cent., one beetle larva, probably an Elaterid, 3 per cent., seeds and fragments of *Lithospermum*, *Panicum*, and *Polygonum*, 15 per cent.

CEDAR BIRD, *Ampelis cedrorum*; June 11, 1907, full of cherry blossoms; 2. Full of *Eulecanium fletcheri*, a parasite on the white cedar (named after Dr. Fletcher).

BOHEMIAN WAXWING, *A. garrulus*; 1. March 1, 1909, pulp, skin and one seed of apple; 2. Same date, pulp and skin of apple.

NOTES.

THE BLACK RAIL IN ONTARIO.—In a review of Macoun's "Catalogue of Canadian Birds" by "W. E. S." who is, I presume, W. E. Saunders, the statement is made with regard to the Black Rail that "the three records given are none of them thoroughly reliable; one was a bird seen in flight; another refers to the taking of a number of specimens in the Dundas Marsh, which have since proved to be the Virginia Rail; and the third depends upon the ability of a gentleman the honesty of whose intention is not open to question, but who may have fallen into the same error as did Mr. Nash regarding the Virginia Rail."

As I am responsible for the record of the Black Rails taken by me in the Dundas Marsh on the 18th of August, 1874, I should be glad if W. E. S. will let us know when and by whom it was proved that my specimens were Virginia Rails, and upon what evidence he has based his statement.

C. W. NASH.

A FEW WINTER BIRD NOTES.—Mr. Eifrig's note on the abundance of Redpolls in the spring of 1909, which appeared in the September number of THE OTTAWA NATURALIST, reminded me that these same birds were exceedingly numerous in this