

tortuous. Their direction varied from horizontal or slightly upward to vertically downward.

I was not able in any case to demonstrate a special shelf on which the animal rested, although the end of the burrow or of one of the side branches might be enlarged into a chamber.

Sometimes the crayfish was easily caught without digging out the entire burrow. If the entrance were opened out, and the open hand placed in it in the muddy water, the crayfish usually came up into my hand in a few minutes.

The irregularity in the burrows is doubtless due to the burrows having been constructed in different seasons and at times of different water levels. Separate burrows would frequently become connected into one, thus giving more than one opening. The variation shown in the direction of the burrow would be caused by local differences in the nature of the bank, the presence of stones and other hard materials.

Burrows in the bed of a small stream running into the Credit River near Port Credit, were found to contain the large species, *C. bartonii robustus*. In this case also, there was no regularity in the mode of construction. The majority of the openings were in the middle of the bed of the stream and under water. This species does not ordinarily burrow, but is to be found underneath large stones. The scarcity of stones and the small size of the stream (drying up at times?) doubtless forced the crayfish to burrow.

BIRD NOTES.

OCCURRENCE OF THE RING-NECKED PHEASANT IN THE VICINITY OF MONTREAL.

At Dumouchel's taxidermy shop, on October 10, I saw a male Ring-necked Pheasant in the flesh, which had been shot at Ormstown, on October 8, by Mr. Dionne. Another bird seen at the same time, concerning which I could obtain no data, was probably shot in the vicinity of Montreal. The necks of both birds were distinctly ringed with white. These are the first records I know of for this locality.

BIRDS AFFECTED BY ARTIFICIAL LIGHT.

St. Lambert has recently acquired a new system of street lighting which makes the streets much brighter than formerly. About 9 p.m. on November 2, I heard a commotion in a maple tree and discovered two European Sparrows amongst the foliage. I watched them for several minutes, moving about and chirping quite naturally in the brilliant glare of a neighboring lamp, with no apparent intention to retire. It is well illustrated, in the 'gay white ways' of cities, how man has been induced to turn night into day, but this is the first instance I have noticed amongst day-feeding birds. Perhaps it is natural that the adaptive 'sparrow' should be the first to adopt this bad habit.

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