

by Walter Sidebottom, was an example of this species, the only one I know of taken in the province, although the species should be found in most of the wooded regions. It was identified by Dr. L. Stejneger. The specimen is now in the American Museum, New York.

LEOPARD-FROG OR SPOTTED GREEN-FROG,

*Rana pipiens* Schreber.

This is the common frog of Manitoba. I found it abundant at Winnipeg, Lower Fort Garry, Selkirk, Shoal Lake, Lake Winnipegosis, Carberry, Brandon, Whitewater Lake and Boissevain; Preble reports it from Norway House (N. A. Fauna No. 22, p. 133.) It is, doubtless, found throughout the province.

It is readily distinguished by the conspicuous black spots outlined in white with which its green skin is decorated.

On June 16, 1888, near Toronto, I killed a common Gartersnake. It had in its stomach a frog which had in its stomach a potato beetle and a large water shell.

W. L. Hine related to me a curious incident:—"One day," says he, "when out collecting, I shot a goldfinch. I marked it down, and, though there was little cover, I could not find it. A large green frog was hopping away from the place, and I saw something sticking from its mouth. This, on closer view, proved to be the legs and wings of the goldfinch. I recovered the specimen, but it was spoiled. Many specimens of small birds mysteriously disappear when shot near frog ponds; and I doubt not that the above contains the explanation."

Like most of the frogs, it winters deep in the mud, though not necessarily under water.

WOOD-FROG,

*Rana cantabrigensis cantabrigensis* (Baird).

This small frog is much less abundant than the preceding. I found it at Winnipeg, Lower Fort Garry, Selkirk, Shoal Lake and Carberry. Preble found it at Norway House, Playground Lake, York Factory and Fort Churchill (N.A.F. 22, p. 133), and notes it as the common frog of the Mackenzie River Basin (N.A.F. No. 27, p. 501). He calls it *latiremis*.

It is easily distinguished by the absence of conspicuous spots, except the broad black bar along the cheek. It is found in the woods, often far from water; in the early spring it makes the ponds resound with its short, harsh, quacking notes.

In late July, 1918, at my country home, Greenwich, Connecticut, four deep post-holes were dug for a fence and left open some weeks. During the last of July, or perhaps the first week of August, the Wood-frogs were performing their usual overland

migration away from the water. About a score or more fell into each of the holes. During August I was away, but I returned in mid-September. The frogs were still hopping about in the holes, but hopelessly imprisoned. I now set them free; all seemed fat and lively; yet apparently all had been without food or water for six or seven weeks. With them were one or two Toads, also some beetles and a berry-bug.

NORTHERN OR MINK FROG,

*Rana septentrionalis* Baird.

Recorded by Kennicott as taken at Selkirk Settlement. So called because it smells like a mink.

BULL-FROG.(?)

*Rana catesbeiana* Shaw.

This has been reported to me from the Red River Valley, but I have not seen specimens, and enter it with a question.

In my Connecticut home I have seen great numbers of tadpoles of the Bullfrog, all winter long, in the ice, and washed up on the ice during January freshets. As they were strictly in tadpole stage, this illustrates the fact that they are two years in maturing.

The following interesting note on the age of Bullfrogs appears in the *Guide to Nature* for November, 1910, p. 277, quoted from *Brooklyn Museum News*:

"Our two Bullfrogs, *Rana catesbeiana*, after having been in captivity for eight years, died in August. Frequent mention of these frogs have been made in previous numbers of the *Museum News*, but as little seems to be known concerning the age of Bullfrogs, it may be worth while to record the following data: The frogs came to us from Elmhurst, L.I., in the summer of 1902, when fully grown. The male measured 12.6 inches and the female 14.4 inches total length. Three days before death the male weighed 15 ozs., and the female 25 ozs. Allowing two years for the tadpole stage and 3 years for the growth as frogs, our two captives must have been at least 13 years old, counting from the egg state. Under natural and favorable conditions, it seems possible that Bullfrogs live from 15 to 20 years."

SPRING PEEPER OR HYLA,

*Hyla crucifer* Wied.

According to Stejneger and Barbour, this well-known pond whistler ranges from New Brunswick to Manitoba; therefore, it is listed here, although I do not know of any specimens taken in the province.

NORTHERN SPRING PEEPER, PEEPER FROG, OR SWAMI WHISTLER, *Pseudacris triseriata* (Wied).

This tiny frog, an inch long from nose to stern when full grown, is abundant in all places of the