

produced their stamens in catkins, and depended on the wind to transmit the pollen to the pistillate flowers; while later on when the leaves become an obstruction, insects are the chief pollenizing agents. An interesting series of seedlings of the white cedar showed clearly the transition which this tree undergoes, from its earliest lance-shaped, spruce-like leaves to the scaly covered foliage with which most people are alone familiar. The curious, inconspicuous flowers of the cedar, terminating its branchlets, were also pointed out.

Mr. Criddle spoke briefly of the birds and insects observed. These were all comparatively common species but of interest on account of their indicating the advancement of the season in comparison with other years. Among birds, crows, sapsuckers, juncos, American goldfinches, a phoebe, song sparrow, and numerous purple finches were observed in the order named. Mention was made of the somewhat destructive habits of the yellow-bellied sapsucker which punctures the tree in search of sap, and eats the inner bark, in some cases the injury being sufficient to kill the tree. These birds, however, compensate for the injury they do, by destroying many noxious insects. Two butterflies—*Vanessa antiopa* and *V. milberti*—both hibernating species, were recognized. A few beetles were dislodged from beneath stones; these included a specimen of *Cicindela sexguttata*, which had undoubtedly reached maturity last fall and hibernated.

The president spoke of the habits of the red squirrel, which he observed in a pine tree. He also referred to several of the birds and insects mentioned by Mr. Criddle, and to the larvæ of several species of aquatic insects, including larvæ of caddice flies in their tubes or cases, made of little sticks and stones closely held together with silk.

The writer exhibited a number of well preserved fossils from the Black River and Trenton limestones of Governor's Bay and spoke briefly of the geological features of the park, referring specially to the granite boulders scattered over the surface of the ground.

W. J. W.

#### NOTES.

SHORT-EARED OWL.—Note on the flight of *Asio accipitrinus*, observed at the Eastern Sandbar, Toronto, September and October, 1909. During the period of migration the remains of forty-seven small birds were found on the beach. Enough feathers remained of the following to make identification possible:

Sora Rail, 1; Yellow-bellied Woodpecker, 3; Hermit Thrush, 1; Slate-colored Junco, 1; Tree Sparrow, 1; White-