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REPORT OF THE ORNITHOLOGICAL AND OOLOGICAL  
BRANCH FOR 1887.

GENTLEMEN,—In presenting the Annual Report of the Ornithological and Oological Branch for the season of 1887, the undersigned beg leave to state that during the past season a considerable amount of work has been done but with very little result in the way of obtaining new specimens, only two having been procured. One a specimen of the Common Brant, *Branta bernicla*, which was shot by Mr. P. Thompson (of this city) last fall on a sand bar some 30 miles down the Ottawa River. This bird, Mr. Thompson informs us, he compared with the colored plate in Audubon's great work on Birds and found it to agree in every particular. The other was a fine female specimen of Swainson's Hawk, *Buteo Swainsoni*, shot by Mr. G. White flying over a swamp some three miles from the city. A pair of "Cacuwees" (*Harelda glacialis*) in the breeding or summer plumage was obtained last spring for a slight consideration by Mr. E. White from a person who had just shot them in the Rideau River. We might say, for the information of those who are unacquainted with the bird, that in the winter plumage the head and neck are white and the long narrowly lanceolated scapulars pearl gray; in the summer plumage these parts are black. As this species breeds in the north and is seldom found here except in the fall and early spring, it is very unusual to see the birds in the breeding plumage. On the 1st of November a small flock of White-wing Crossbills was observed feeding on some pine cones near the city.

On the 4th August several of the Common or Red Crossbills were noticed. As these are supposed to be winter birds it is rather surprising that they should be found here during the summer months, and the question naturally arises what are they doing here, and why do they leave the delightful climate of the North Pole?

Several specimens of the beautiful and rare "Cape May Warbler" have been obtained and also of the Mourning Warbler, which leads us to believe that they are not so rare here as had been supposed.

On the 27th August a specimen of the Common Tern was obtained on the Ottawa River, making the second found here within two years.

The following is a list showing the date on which the birds were first seen in the spring and the date when last observed in the fall.

JOHN MACOUN.

GEO. WHITE.

March 18th, 1888.

---

March	3—Crow, <i>Corvus americanus</i> .
"	3—Winter Duck, <i>Glaucionetta clangula americana</i> .
"	5—Horned Lark, <i>Otocoris alpestris</i> .
"	19—Mealey Red-Poll, <i>Acanthis hornemannii excilipes</i> .
"	20—Sharp-Shinned Hawk, <i>Accipiter velox</i> ,
"	21—Redbellied Nuthatch, <i>Sitta canadensis</i> .
"	21—Cedar Bird, <i>Ampelis cedrorum</i> .
April	2—Common Red-Poll, <i>Acanthis linaria</i> .
"	4—Blue Heron, <i>Ardea herodias</i> .
"	6—Song Sparrow, <i>Melospiza fasciata</i> .
"	6—Wilson's Snowbird, <i>Junco hyemalis</i> .
"	6—Pigeon Falcon, <i>Falco columbarius</i> .
"	7—Sparrow Falcon, <i>Falco sparverius</i> .
"	8—Robin, <i>Merula migratoria</i> .
"	9—Marsh Hawk, <i>Circus hudsonius</i> .
"	9—Purple Grackle, <i>Quiscalus quiscula aeneus</i> .
"	9—Pee-wee, <i>Sayornis phoebe</i> .
"	10—Baywing Bunting, <i>Pooecetes gramineus</i> .
"	10—Whitebreasted Martin, <i>Tachycineta bicolor</i> .
"	10—Bluebird, <i>Sialia sialis</i> .
"	11—Golden Crested Kinglet, <i>Regulus satrapa</i> .
"	11—Cowbird, <i>Molothrus ater</i> .
"	11—Broadwing Buzzard, <i>Buteo latissimus</i> .
"	11—Herring Gull, <i>Larus argentatus smithsonianus</i> .
"	14—Yellow-bellied Woodpecker, <i>Sphyrapicus varius</i> .
"	14—Purple Martin, <i>Progne subis</i> .
"	16—Hermit Thrush, <i>Turdus aonalaschke pallasi</i> .
"	16—Redwing Blackbird, <i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i> .
"	16—Meadow Lark, <i>Sturnella magna</i> .
"	16—Rusty Grackle, <i>Scolecophagus carolinus</i> .
"	18—Goldenwing Woodpecker, <i>Colaptes auratus</i> .
"	19—Swamp Sparrow, <i>Melospiza georgiana</i> .
"	19—Purple Finch, <i>Carpodacus purpureus</i> .
"	20—Downy Woodpecker, <i>Dryobates pubescens</i> .
"	20—Kingfisher, <i>Ceryle alcyon</i> .
"	20—Whitethroated Sparrow, <i>Zonotrichia albicollis</i> .
"	21—Hooded Merganser, <i>Lophodytes cucullatus</i> .

- April 21—Goosander, *Merganser americanus*.  
 “ 21—Greater Yellow Legs, *Totanus melanoleucus*  
 “ 22—House Wren, *Troglodytes aedon*.  
 “ 23—Tree Sparrow, *Spizella monticola*.  
 “ 26—Wood Duck, *Aix sponsa*.  
 “ 26—Fox Sparrow, *Passerella iliaca*.  
 “ 28—Dusky Duck, *anas obscura*.  
 “ 28—Chipping Sparrow, *Spizella socialis*.  
 “ 30—Fish Hawk, *Pandion haliaetus carolinensis*.  
 May 1—Bittern, *Botaurus lentigi rosus*.  
 “ 2—Black and White Creeper, *Mniotilta varia*.  
 “ 2—Chimney Swift, *Chaturu pelagica*.  
 “ 2—Rough-legged Buzzard, *Archibuteo lagopus sancti-johannis*.  
 “ 3—Redstart, *Setophaga ruticilla*.  
 “ 3—Summer Warbler, *Dendroica aestiva*.  
 “ 3—Spotted Sandpiper, *Actitis macularia*.  
 “ 3—Barn Swallow, *Chelidon erythrogaster*  
 “ 3—Canada Goose, *Branta canadensis*.  
 “ 3—Ruby Crowned Kinglet, *Regulus calendula*.  
 “ 3—Golden Crowned Thrush, *Seiurus aurocapillus*.  
 “ 4—Yellowrump Warbler, *Dendroica coronata*.  
 “ 5—Great-Crested Flycatcher, *Myiarchus crinitus*.  
 “ 5—Least Flycatcher, *Empidonax minimus*.  
 “ 5—Red Headed Woodpecker, *Melanerpes erythrocephalus*.  
 “ 8—Blue Yellow-back Warbler, *Compsolhyppis americana*.  
 “ 8—Black-throated Green Warbler, *Dendroica virens*.  
 “ 8—Black-throated Blue Warbler, *Dendroica caerulescens*.  
 “ 8—Night Hawk, *Chordeiles virginianus*.  
 “ 9—King-bird, *Tyrannus tyrannus*.  
 “ 10—Cat-bird, *Galeoscoptes carolinensis*.  
 “ 11—Cape May Warbler, *Dendroica tigrina*.  
 “ 11—Blackburnian Warbler, *Dendroica blackburnia*.  
 “ 13—Goldfinch, *Spinus tristis*.  
 “ 13—Baltimore Oriole, *Icterus galbula*.  
 “ 15—Baybreasted Warbler, *Dendroica castanea*.  
 “ 16—Surf Duck, *Oidemia perspicillata*.  
 “ 16—Long-tailed Duck, *Clangula hyemalis*.  
 “ 16—Pied Grebe, *Podilymbus podiceps*.  
 “ 16—Least Sandpiper, *Tringa minutilla*.  
 “ 16—Chestnut Sided Warbler, *Dendroica pennsylvanica*.  
 “ 16—White-headed Sparrow, *Zonotrichia leucophrys*.  
 “ 17—Ruby Hummingbird, *Trochilus colubris*.  
 “ 17—Maryland Yellow-throat, *Geothlypis trichas*.  
 “ 18—Black and Yellow Warbler, *Dendroica maculosa*.  
 “ 18—Red-eyed Vireo, *Vireo olivaceus*.  
 “ 18—Sand Martin, *Clivicola riparia*.

- May 18—Bobolink, *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*.  
 “ 20—Canadian Fly-catching Warbler, *Sylvania canadensis*.  
 “ 24—Black-cap Warbler, *Sylvania pusilla*.  
 “ 24—Mourning Warbler, *Geothlypis philadelphia*.  
 “ 24—Black Poll Warbler, *Dendroica striata*.  
 “ 24—Scarlet Tanager, *Piranga erythromelas*.  
 “ 24—Blue Jay, *Cyanocitta cristata*.  
 “ 24—Rose-breasted Grosbeak, *Hubia ludoviciana*.  
 August 4—Red Crossbill, *Loxia curvirostra minor*.  
 “ 9—Ruby-throated Hummingbird, *Trochilus colubris*.  
 “ 10—Chestnut-sided Warbler, *Dendroica pensylvanica*.  
 “ 12—Swift, *Chaetura pelagica*.  
 “ 15—Wilson's Thrush, *Turdus fuscescens*.  
 “ 18—Solitary Sandpiper, *Totanus solitarius*.  
 “ 18—Least “ *Tringa minutilla*.  
 “ 18—Night Hawk, *Chordeiles virginianus*.  
 “ 21—Water Thrush, *Seiurus noveboracensis*.  
 “ 22—Fish Hawk, *Pandion haliaetus carolinensis*.  
 “ 22—Baltimore Oriole, *Icterus galbula*.  
 “ 23—Purple Martin, *Progne subis* (Linn).  
 “ 23—Sand Martin, *Clinicola riparia*.  
 “ 24—Brown Thrush, *Harporhynchus rufus*.  
 “ 24—Bonaparte's Gull, *Larus philadelphia*.  
 Septemb'r 1—Bobolink, *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*.  
 “ 1—Barn Swallow, *Hirundo erythrogaster*.  
 “ 2—Sparrow Hawk, *Falco sparverius*.  
 “ 2—Killdeer Plover, *Equialitis vocifera*.  
 “ 3—Wild Pigeon, *Ectopistes migratorius*.  
 “ 5—Red-headed Woodpecker, *Melanerpes erythrocephalus*.  
 “ 6—Meadow Lark, *Sturnella magna*.  
 “ 6—White-breasted Martin, *Tachycineta bicolor*.  
 “ 7—Savannah Sparrow, *Ammodramus sandwichensis savanna*.  
 “ 7—Bay Wing Bunting, *Pooecetes gramineus*.  
 “ 8—Yellow-bellied Flycatcher, *Empidonax flaviventris*.  
 “ 10—Blue Bird, *Sialia sialis*.  
 “ 10—Whip-poor-will, *Antrostomus vociferus*.  
 “ 11—Pewee, *Sayornis phoebe*.  
 “ 12—Indigo Bird, *Passerina cyanea*.  
 “ 12—Rose-breasted Grosbeak, *Hubia ludoviciana*.  
 “ 12—Scarlet Tanager, *Piranga erythromelas*.  
 “ 12—Cedar-bird, *Ampelis cedrorum*.  
 “ 13—Black-poll Warbler, *Dendroica striata*.  
 “ 14—Golden-crowned Thrush, *Seiurus aurocapillus*.  
 “ 17—Yellow bellied Woodpecker, *Sphyrapicus varius*.  
 “ 20—Broad-wing Hawk, *Buteo latissimus*.  
 “ 21—Black and White Creeper, *Mniotilta varia*.

- Sept'mb'r 21—Bittern, *Botaurus lentiginosus*.  
 " 21—Scoter Duck, *Oilemia americana*.  
 " 21—Semi-palmated Sandpiper, *Ereunetes pusillus*.  
 " 23—Pine Warbler, *Dendroica vigorsii*.  
 " 26—Red-eye Vireo, *Vireo olivaceus*.  
 " 27—Common Tern, *Sterna hirundo*.  
 " 27—Redstart, *Setophaga ruticilla*.  
 " 27—Olive-back Thrush, *Turdus ustulatus swainsonii*.  
 " 29—Catbird, *Galeoscoptes carolinensis*.  
 " 30—Black-throated Blue Warbler, *Dendroica caerulescens*.  
 " 30—Surf Duck, *Oidemia perspicillata*.  
 October 3—Spotted Sandpiper, *Actitis macularia*.  
 " 6—Sora Rail, *Porzana carolina*.  
 " 8—Common Buzzard, *Buteo swainsoni*.  
 " 8—Black-throated Green Warbler, *Dendroica virens*.  
 " 10—Chipping Sparrow, *Spizella socialis*.  
 " 11—Pectoral Sandpiper, *Tringa maculata*.  
 " 14—Ruby-crowned Kinglet, *Regulus calendula*.  
 " 15—Purple Finch, *Carpodacus purpureus*.  
 " 16—Kingfisher, *Ceryle alcyon*.  
 " 18—Great Northern Shrike, *Lanius borealis*.  
 " 20—Song Sparrow, *Melospiza fasciata*.  
 " 20—Yellow-rump Warbler, *Dendroica coronata*.  
 " 21—Blue Heron, *Ardea herodias*.  
 " 21—Night Heron, *Nycticorax nyctinus*.  
 " 21—Shoveller Duck, *Spatula clypeata*.  
 " 21—Titlark, *Anthus pennsylvanicus*.  
 " 22—Sanderling, *Calidris arenaria*.  
 " 22—Golden Plover, *Charadrius dominicus*.  
 " 22—Marsh Hawk, *Circus hudsonius*.  
 " 22—Red-tailed Hawk, *Buteo borealis*.  
 " 23—Acadian Owl, *Nyctula acadica*.  
 " 23—Fox Sparrow, *Passerella iliaca*.  
 " 23—Sharp-shinned Hawk, *Accipiter velox*.  
 " 27—White-throated Sparrow, *Zonotrichia albicollis*.  
 " 31—Common Red-Poll, *Acanthis linaria*.  
 Novemb'r 1—Hermit Thrush, *Turdus aonulaschkae pallasii*.  
 " 1—Whitewing Crossbill, *Loxia leucoptera*.  
 " 1—Cowbird, *Molothrus ater*.  
 " 2—Goldenwing Woodpecker, *Colaptes auratus*.  
 " 3—Greater Yellow-legs, *Totanus melanoleucus*.  
 " 3—Wood Duck, *Aix sponsa*.  
 " 3—Rusty Grackle, *Scolecophagus carolinus*.  
 " 4—White-headed Sparrow, *Zonotrichia leucophrys*.  
 " 5—Red-breasted Nuthatch, *Sitta canadensis*.  
 " 7—Goldfinch, *Spinus tristis*.



- Novem'r 10—Junco, *Junco hyemalis*.  
 " 12—Pigeon Falcon, *Falco columbarius*.  
 " 12—Golden-crown Kinglet, *Regulus satrapa*.  
 " 12—Purple Grackle, *Quiscalus quiscula æneus*.  
 " 17—Tree Sparrow, *Spizella monticola*.  
 " 17—Pine Finch, *Spinus pinus*.  
 " 17—Blue Jay, *Cyanocitta cristata*.  
 " 17—White-bellied Nuthatch, *Sitta carolinensis*.  
 " 25—Robin, *Merula migratoria*.

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REPORT OF THE ORNITHOLOGICAL BRANCH FOR  
 SPRING OF 1888.

In making up the Report of the proceedings and researches of this branch during the past spring, the leaders have decided to adopt the example set by the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D.C., that is, to make a report of the spring work in time to be published in the July number of the OTTAWA NATURALIST, and to make a separate report for the work done in the fall. The leaders are able to report the capture of several specimens of the "*Hydrochelidon nigra surinamensis*," a species that has not yet been reported in this vicinity. Among the rarer birds captured are several "White Wing Crossbills," a species which is becoming rather scarce near the city; also a fine specimen of the "Tennessee warbler." On the 21st of March a Bald Eagle was seen flying low over the Rifle Range, the white head and tail giving it a very conspicuous appearance in the bright sun light.

Ottawa, June 30th 1888.

JOHN MACOUN.  
 GEO. WHITE.

- 
- January 28—Pine Siskin, *Spinus pinus*.  
 February 7—Goshawk, *Accipiter atricapillus*.  
 " 18—Pine Gosbeak, *Pinicola enucleator*.  
 " 18—White-wing Crossbill, *Loxia leucoptera*.  
 " 21—Sharp-shinned Hawk, *Accipiter velox*.  
 " 22—Crow, *Corvus americanus*.  
 " 22—Horned Lark, *Otocoris alpestris*.  
 March 6—Common Red-poll, *Acanthis linaria*.  
 " 8—Hoary Red-poll, *Acanthis hornemannii exilipes*.  
 " 10—Purple Finch, *Carpodacus purpureus*.  
 " 11—Red Crossbill, *Loxia curvirostra minor*.

March	21—Bald Eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> .
"	28—Junco, <i>Junco hyemalis</i> .
April	4—Robin, <i>Merula migratoria</i> .
"	5—Bronzed Grackle, <i>Quiscalus quiscula aeneus</i> .
"	5—Song Sparrow, <i>Melospiza fasciata</i> .
"	5—Bluebird, <i>Sialia sialis</i> .
"	8—Golden-eye Duck, <i>Glauconetta clangula americana</i> .
"	10—Kingfisher, <i>Ceryle alcyon</i> .
"	10—Tree Sparrow, <i>Spizella monticola</i> .
"	10—Fish Hawk, <i>Pandion haliaetus carolinensis</i> .
"	10—Vesper Sparrow, <i>Pooecetes gramineus</i> .
"	10—Golden-crowned Kinglet, <i>Regulus satrapa</i> .
"	11—Redwing Blackbird, <i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i> .
"	11—Cowbird, <i>Molothrus atr.</i>
"	12—Wood Duck, <i>Aix sponsa</i> .
"	12—Pewee Flycatcher, <i>Tayornis phoebe</i> .
"	13—Rusty Grackle, <i>Scolecophagus corollinus</i> .
"	13—White-breasted Martin, <i>Tachycineta bicolor</i> .
"	14—Pigeon Falcon, <i>Falco columbarius</i> .
"	14—Chipping Sparrow, <i>Spizella socialis</i> .
"	16—Sparrow Hawk, <i>Falco sparverius</i> .
"	16—Meadow Lark, <i>Sturnella magna</i> .
"	18—Goldenwing Woodpecker, <i>Colaptes auratus</i> .
"	18—Yellowbellied Woodpecker, <i>Sphyrapicus varius</i> .
"	20—Herring Gull, <i>Larus argentatus smithsonianus</i> .
"	21—Purple Martin, <i>Progne subis</i> .
"	21—Cliff Swallow, <i>Petrochelidon lunifrons</i> .
"	25—Hermit Thrush, <i>Turdus aonalaschkae pallassii</i> .
"	26—Ruby-crowned Kinglet, <i>Regulus calendula</i> .
"	26—American Bittern, <i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i> .
"	27—White-throated Sparrow, <i>Zonotrichia albicollis</i> .
"	28—Chimney Swift, <i>Chatura pelagica</i> .
"	28—Broadwing Buzzard, <i>Buteo lutissimus</i> .
"	29—Blue Heron, <i>Ardea herodias</i> .
May	1—Bluebill Duck, <i>Aythya marila nearctica</i> .
"	1—Spotted Sandpiper, <i>Actitis macularia</i> .
"	1—Barn Swallow, <i>Chelidon erythrogaster</i> .
"	1—Bank Swallow, <i>Clivicola riparia</i> .
"	1—Yellow Palm Warbler, <i>Dendroica palmarum hypochrysea</i> .
"	2—Pintail Duck, <i>Dafila acutu</i> .
"	2—Black Duck, <i>Anas obscura</i> .
"	2—Mallard Duck, <i>Anas boschas</i> .
"	3—Summer Warbler, <i>Dendroica aestiva</i> .
"	3—Fox Sparrow, <i>Passerella iliaca</i> .
"	4—Lesser Yellow-leg Plover, <i>Totanus flavipes</i> .
"	4—Goosander, <i>Meryanser americanus</i> .

May	5—Buffle-headed Duck, <i>Charitonetta albeola</i> .
"	7—House Wren, <i>Troglodytes ædon</i> .
"	7—Black and White Creeper, <i>Mniotilta varia</i> .
"	7—Black-throated Green Warbler, <i>Dendroica virens</i> .
"	7—Wilson's Snipe, <i>Gallinago delicata</i> .
"	7—Solitary Sandpiper, <i>Totanus solitarius</i> .
"	7—Tyrant Flycatcher, <i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i> .
"	10—Least Sandpiper, <i>Tringa minutilla</i> .
"	10—Goldfinch, <i>Spinus tristis</i> .
"	10—White-headed Sparrow, <i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i> .
"	10—Baltimore Oriole, <i>Icterus galbula</i> .
"	10—Great Northern Diver, <i>Urinator imber</i> .
"	10—Rose-breasted Grosbeak, <i>Habia ludoviciana</i> .
"	11—Black-billed Cuckoo, <i>Coccyzus erythrophthalmus</i> .
"	11—Catbird, <i>Galeoscoptes carolinensis</i> .
"	11—Wood Thrush, <i>Turdus mustelinus</i> .
"	11—Golden-crowned Thrush, <i>Seiurus aurocapillus</i> .
"	11—Wilson's Thrush, <i>Turdus fuscescens</i> .
"	11—Redeyed Vireo, <i>Vireo olivaceus</i> .
"	11—Black and Yellow Warbler, <i>Dendroica maculosa</i> .
"	11—Wilson's Warbler, <i>Sylvania pusilla</i> .
"	12—Brotherly-love Vireo, <i>Vireo philadelphicus</i> .
"	13—Chestnut-sided Warbler, <i>Dendroica pennsylvanica</i> .
"	13—Solitary Vireo, <i>Vireo solitarius</i> .
"	14—Redstart, <i>Setophaga ruticilla</i> .
"	14—Blackburnian Warbler, <i>Dendroica blackburniae</i> .
"	15—Cape May Warbler, <i>Dendroica tigrina</i> .
"	15—Black-poll Warbler, <i>Dendroica striata</i> .
"	15—Black-throated Blue Warbler, <i>Dendroica caerulescens</i> .
"	15—Great Crested Flycatcher, <i>Myiarchus crinitus</i> .
"	15—Canadian Warbler, <i>Sylvania canadensis</i> .
"	15—Maryland Yellow-throat, <i>Geothlypis trichas</i> .
"	16—Tennessee Warbler, <i>Helminthophila peregrina</i> .
"	16—Least Flycatcher, <i>Empidonax minimus</i> .
"	18—Night Hawk, <i>Chordeiles virginianus</i> .
"	18—Whip-poor-will, <i>Antrostomus vociferus</i> .
"	19—Bebolink, <i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i> .
"	20—Marsh Hawk, <i>Circus hudsonius</i> .
"	27—Ruby-throated Hummingbird, <i>Trochilus colubris</i> .
"	28—Black Tern, <i>Hydrochelidon nigra surinamensis</i> .

#### EXCURSION NO. 1 TO KIRK'S FERRY

What might have proved to be the most successful excursion ever held under the auspices of the OTTAWA FIELD NATURALISTS' CLUB since

it was organized, proved to be rather disappointing; it was held on June 2nd. This excursion was to have been held on 19th of May but was postponed on account of the weather. No less than one hundred and thirty-one members and friends of the Club left the city in six vans, and went via Hull and Chelsea to Kirk's ferry, one of the prettiest and most enchanting spots on the Gatineau River. The weather bulletin gave as probabilities for the day, higher temperature with bright and clear weather for the Lakes and Lower St. Lawrence districts. But this report was entirely out and the day was characterized by a series of showers finally culminating in a steady downpour. The excursionists determined despite the weather to make the best of it. The country traversed was really enchanting and on all sides the sights were charming, as the tender green foliage of the forest and of the farm crops covered the ground everywhere with a verdure of the purest hue. The different terraces were ascended in order and when the last plateau was reached there followed the picturesque scenery peculiar to the Laurentide hills, the line of demarcation between the two being very sharply defined and marking clearly the boundary of cultivated land. Many beautiful flowering plants were observed and collected on the way and a number of geological specimens was obtained from a small opening or mine for phosphate of lime on the west side of the road, about ten miles from the city.

The vans reached Kirk's ferry about 12.30 p.m. and from that time until the return, rain fell steadily, much to the disappointment of all. This did not deter the Naturalists however from enjoying the mid-day meal and the various parties sought shelter in different quarters of the woods near the river bank and falls, whilst others remained in the vans, where perfect covering could be found. It was impracticable to organize the accustomed working parties of botanists, geologists, and entomologists, etc., and accordingly not much scientific work was done. One or two new species of plants and several insects said by the Entomologists to be of value were collected. The party reached the city again at 7 o'clock in remarkably good spirits, the tedium of the drive home having been relieved, as was attested by the frequent peals of merry laughter, by good stories and stirring songs.

## EXCURSION No. 2 TO AYLNER.

The second general excursion of the Club was held on Saturday June 23rd, and Aylmer was the place visited. Nearly fifty members and others attended. The afternoon was spent in examining the botanical, entomological and geological wealth of the district lying north-east of the steamboat wharf. Immediately upon arriving at the pine grove near Mr. Richard Haycock's residence, the President announced that Messrs Fletcher and McLaughlin would be leaders in entomology, Mr. Ami in geology, and that he himself would guide the botanical section in the absence of some of the leaders. After nearly two hours' search the party reassembled at the rendezvous and addresses were then made by the leaders in the different sections of the club's work.

Mr. James Fletcher addressed the members present, and spoke more particularly regarding the *Ichnneurons* describing carefully and systematically the various organs peculiar to these insects and mentioning the function which each had to perform. Mr. Fletcher also called the attention of his hearers to a large specimen of a grub which proved very destructive to pine trees especially when they were cut and left over one season in the bush. The depredations caused by a number of insects and the remedies to be applied were next given.

Mr. Henry M. Ami was then called upon to address the audience on behalf of geology. Taking a specimen of the calcareo-arenaceous shales of the *Chazy* formation which was before him, he sketched in a few words the history of the origin, mode of deposition and structure of such a specimen and referred to the remote period in geological history when it was formed. It was a portion of the *Chazy* formation of which three distinct series occurred in the vicinity and had been observed during the day, each of which yielded organic remains. *Cyrtodontu breviuscula*, Billings; *Leperditia Canadensis*, Jones; *Pleurotomaria paupera*, Billings and *Orthis platys*, Billings were found in the uppermost or limestone series in an exposure on the North side of the Aylmer road east of the town.

In the middle series of the *Chazy* which consists chiefly of purplish coloured chocolate brown arenaceous shales often purely argillaceous, there were observed a large number of fossil shells most of which were

referable to the genus *Lingula*, a class of shells containing a large percentage of phosphate of lime in their composition, *Lingula Huronensis*, B. a new species of *Lingula* and *Rhynchonella plena*, Hall, were found in these shales along the railroad track, about 250 yards north of Mr. R. Haycock's residence. Along the lake shore, the lower series is met with and specimens of a *Scolitus* resembling *S. Canadensis* was found close to Mr. Haycock's boat-house in a stratum some two inches in thickness. The relations of the Ontario and Quebec shores were also discussed and reference was made to the formations crossed over along the route taken.

Mr. R. B. Whyte then spoke on behalf of Botany and drew the attention of the audience especially to the order *Rosaceæ*; the Rose family. There were several representatives of this most interesting and useful order that were met with during the day and these were briefly described and the most salient characteristics delineated. Reference was also made to several rare forms observed during the afternoon amongst which may be ranked foremost *Lilium Philadelphicum* which was found only in bud as the season was still very backward. Numerous specimens of this beautiful lily had been collected on a previous occasion, and at the same time of the year in full flower.

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#### MONTREAL NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY'S EXCURSION TO MONTEBELLO.

The annual excursion of the above Society was held on 16th June. In answer to an invitation, Mr. and Miss Whiteaves and Mr. Ami attended the meeting. The Hon. J. L. Papineau, with his characteristic courtesy, threw open his beautiful grounds and museum, and gave the excursionists a hearty welcome.

The meeting was largely attended and very successful in every way. Good collections were made in all branches. The following is a list of the prize winners:—

##### NAMED COLLECTIONS.

##### *In Botany.*

First Prize.....	Miss Baylis, with 67 Species.
Second " .....	Mrs. E. Day, " 61 "

*In Geology.*

First Prize.....	Miss Blanche Evans, B.A.
Second " .....	Miss A. Van Horne.

*In Entomology.*

First Prize.....	Mr. A. F. Winn, with 37 Species.
Second " .....	Mr. J. F. Hausen, " 32 "

## UNNAMED COLLECTIONS.

First Prize.....	Mr. E. F. Baynes, with 41 Species.
Second " .....	Mr. W. C. Adams, " 40 "
Honorable Mention.	Mr. E. C. Trenholme, " 34 "

In the above competitions Messrs. Whiteaves and Ami, of our Club, were requested to act as judges in entomology and botany respectively.

## OTTAWA FIELD-NATURALISTS' CLUB.

## SUB-EXCURSION No. 5, June 9th, 1888.

The geological section on this occasion visited the lower measures of the Utica formation as they are exposed along the right bank of the Rideau River, where the " Siphonotreta band " crops out at the head of the rapids, opposite the Rifle Range.

Several interesting finds were made :—Three specimens of the Canadian variety of *Siphonotreta Scotica*, a new *Leperditia (Prinetia)*, *Platystrophia bifurcata* var *lynx*, Eichw, besides a fine example of *Conularia Trentonensis*, now in the museum of the Geological Survey, and specimens of *Zygospira Headi*, Billings.

On the same date the Botanical Branch paid a visit to woods lying to the south of the railway track at Hull. Large collections of spring flowers were secured, and a most enjoyable afternoon was spent, but no species of special rarity were discovered.

**(FLORA OTTAWAENSIS.—Continued from page 32.)**

readily distinguished from the preceding not only by the shape of the raceme, but by the slender pedicels. May—3.

**MENISPERMACEÆ.—Moonseed Family:**

**MENISPERMUM**, L. Moonseed.

81. *M. CANADENSE*, L. (Canada Moonseed.)

River banks and along streams, generally in woods or thickets.

July—2. (B).

**BERBERIDACEÆ.—Barberry Family.**

**BERBERIS**, L. Barberry.

82. *B. VULGARIS*, L. (Common Barberry.)

Introduced from Europe. Occasionally found in woods, as at New Edinburgh, where the seeds were probably dropped by birds.

**CAULOPHYLLUM**, Michx. Blue Cohosh.

86. *C. THALICTROIDES*, Michx. (Papoose Root.)

Rich woods. An interesting plant with the parts of the flowers in sixes and of the same colour as the purplish foliage. These are followed by large dry berries with a beautiful blue bloom upon them. May—1. (B).

All our plants are of a dull purple, not yellowish green, as they are stated to be west of Lake Erie.

**NYMPHÆACEÆ.—Water-lily Family.**

**BRASENIA**, Schreber.

91. *B. PELTATA*, Pursh, (Water-shield).

In lakes and rocky pools.

Rideau River at Black Rapids and McLaurin's Bay, Fast Templeton (J. F.), Lake Windeago, (*Dr. H. B. Small.*)

**NYMPHÆA**, Tourn. Water-lily.

93. *N. TUBEROSA*, Paine, (Tuber-bearing Water-lily.)

Rivers and Lakes. This is the common white water lily of this locality. The flowers are less double and have much less scent than the next. July.



94. *N. ODORATA*, Ait. (Sweet-scented Water-lily.)

Slow streams and lakes. Rideau River. Meech's Lake.

Flowers generally smaller than in No. 93. Rare. July (B).

NUPHAR, Smith. Yellow Pond-lily.

95. *N. ADVENA*, Ait. (Common Yellow Pond-lily.)

Streams and lakes. Ju.—1. (B).

97. *N. ADVENA* + *KALMIANA*, Caspary.

*N. rubrodiscum*, Morong.

This is a very beautiful hybrid between *N. advena* and *N. Kalmiana*. It is intermediate in size and appearance between *advena* and *Kalmiana*. The floating leaves are purple beneath with slender petioles. The submerged membranaceous leaves very freely produced and like those of *N. Kalmiana*. The flowers expand 1½ inches, have 6 sepals and a bright velvety crimson—10-15 rayed stigmatic disk. The perfect fruit, which is seldom produced, bears a closer resemblance to that of *N. Kalmiana* than to that of *N. advena*, being almost globose with a constriction beneath the stigma.

Leamy's Lake and Gilmour's Piling-grounds. July—1.

98. *N. KALMIANA*, Ait. (Least Yellow Pond-lily.)

*N. luteum*, var *pumilum*. Gray's Manual, 57.

Streams and lakes. Leamy's Lake, Gilmour's Piling-grounds (J.F.), Green's Creek. (*B. Billings*.) July—1. (B).

A charming little species. Quite distinct, I believe, from the European *N. luteum*, var *pumilum*.

### SARRACENIACEÆ.—Pitcher-Plants

SARRACENIA, Tourn.

99. *S. PURPUREA*, L. (Side-saddle Flower.)

Peat bogs. Lake Flora, Hull, and Mer Bleue, abundant. A few plants in the Race-course Swamp, Bank Street Road. One of our most interesting Canadian plants. Ju.—2.

Used in Lower Canada as a remedy for small-pox.

———— var *HETEROPHYLLA*, Torrey.

This, I think, is merely an albino form of *S. purpurea*. I have

found three plants at Lake Flora, Hull. The leaves are pale green without red veins and the flowers yellowish white  
 Ju.—2.

### PAPAVERACEÆ.—Poppy Family.

PAPAVÉR, L. Poppy.

100. *P. somniferum*, L. Opium Poppy.

An escape from cultivation occasionally found in wheat-fields and upon rubbish heaps. July—2.

101. *P. Rhœas*, L.

Introduced with seed wheat at Billings Bridge. Occasionally found by roadsides, but nowhere permanently introduced. July.

SANGUINARIA, L. Blood-root.

104. *S. CANADENSIS*, L. (Blood-root.)

Roads and clearings. One of our earliest and most beautiful spring flowers. Largely used by the Indians both as a dye-plant and medicinally. April—4.

CHELIDONIUM, L. Celandine.

105. *C. majus*, L. Celandine.

Introduced. Occasionally found by waysides as at Stewarton and New Edinburgh. June.

### FUMARIACEÆ.—Fumitory Family.

ADLUMIA, Raf. Climbing Fumitory.

106. *A. CIRRHOSA*, Raf. (Cypress Vine.)

Rocky woods. Common. A most beautiful creeper with delicate foliage and a profusion of pink pendent blossoms, flowering all the summer. Sometimes creeping over bushes 10 or 12 feet high. Ju.—2.

DICENTRA, Bork.

107. *D. CUCULLARIA*, DC. (Dutchman's Breeches.)

Rich woods. May—1. (B.)

108. *D. CANADENSIS*, DC. (Squirrel Corn, "Wood Hyacinth.")

Rich woods. May—2. (B.)

CORYDALIS, Vent.

110. *C. GLAUCA*, Pursh. (Pale Corydalis.)

Hill sides and amongst rocks. May—2. Flowering all the summer. (B.)

111. *C. AUREA*, Willd. (Golden Coryda'is.)  
Hill sides and rocky woods. May—2. (B.)

### CRUCIFERÆ.—Mustard Family.

#### NASTURTIUM, R. Br. Cress.

114. *N. officinale*, R. Br. (Water-cress.)  
Springs and brooks. Billings Bridge, Chelsea, New Edinburgh &c.  
June. (B.)
115. *N. PALUSTRE*, DC. (Marsh-cress.)  
Low ground. A smooth species with pods more than twice as  
long as broad. Ju.—2. (B.)  
———— var. *HISPIDUM*, Fisch. & Mey.  
Low ground. A rougher plant than the above with round pods.  
Ju.—2.

#### 116. *N. AMPHIBIUM*, R. Br.

Low ground. A coarser and larger plant than the above, the  
stem generally decumbent and rooting at the base, Biennial or  
perennial with pods shaped like those of *N. palustre*. Ju.—2

#### 119. *N. LACUSTRE*, Gray. (River-cress.)

Margins of rivers. Malloch's Bay, Ottawa, and abundant in the  
Nation river at Casselman. An interesting plant with the  
submerged leaves much lacinated. The flowers and fruit are  
not very freely produced; but when mature the leaves fall off,  
throw out roots and become new plants. Ju.—2.

#### 120. *N. Armoracia*, Fries. (Horse Radish.)

An escape from cultivation. Occasionally found on waste places  
in the suburbs of the city.

#### DENTARIA, L. Tooth-wort.

#### 121. *D. DIPHYLLA*, Michx. (Crinkle-root.)

Rich woods. May—2. (B.)

#### 122. *D. LACINIATA*, Muhl. (Cut-leaved Tooth-wort.)

Rich woods. A very local species, so far only found at Beech-  
wood, near the S.W. corner of the cemetery. May—1. (B.)

#### CARDAMINE, L. Bitter Cress.

#### 124. *C. RHOMBOIDEA*, DC.

River bank, Hull, P.Q. May—2. The plant I have referred  
here is an erect species with almost sessile leaves up the stem.

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