



<http://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/>

**The Canadian field-naturalist.**

Ottawa, Ottawa Field-Naturalists' Club.

<http://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/bibliography/39970>

**v.68 (1954):** <http://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/89325>

Page(s): Page 135

Contributed by: Harvard University, MCZ, Ernst Mayr Library

Sponsored by: Harvard University, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Ernst Mayr Library

Generated 6 January 2012 10:15 AM

<http://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/pdf3/009185500089325>

This page intentionally left blank.

come established in the Ottawa River, where it is not yet known.

The shoreline marsh where this plant grows consists principally of *Sparganium*, *Iris*, *Scirpus*, *Typha*, *Lythrum*, and *G. grandis*. (*Lythrum salicaria* is also a recently introduced species but spreads by seeds and forms almost continuous stands along the banks in contrast to the spotty growth of *G. maxima*). *G. maxima* develops almost pure stands and crowds out these plants. On the outside, the stands are usually fringed by *Pontederia*, *Sagittaria* and *Zizania*, and then by submerged waterweeds.

It has not been discovered how the original introduction occurred. The area has been intensively farmed in the vicinity of the upper patches, and perhaps a sod was carried in and planted there.

The clogging of waterways by *G. maxima* causes much concern in Britain<sup>5</sup>. There the

stems spread out into the water and form floating mats. In estuaries where there are daily fluctuations in the water level the masses break off and spread readily. The situation is similar in the Mississippi River except that the plants are more erect and there is less fluctuation in water level.

Cattle have grazed the stands at all accessible points. Consequently, it may prove here to be more valuable as a forage grass than in other parts of Ontario. Whether or not it is a desirable addition to the river flora is not now known. An increase in the size and numbers of stands over the next few years will determine this. Consequently, it seems important to record at this time the known extent of *G. maxima* in the Mississippi River.

5) Lambert, J. M. (1946). A note on the physiognomy of *Glyceria maxima* reedswamps in Norfolk. Trans. Norfolk & Norwich Nat. Soc. 16:246-259.

## NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS

**Purple Sandpiper in Manitoba.** — Mr. L. T. S. Norris-Elye (Can. Field-Nat., 64(2):94) reported a sight record of a Purple Sandpiper, *Erolia maritima* (Brünnich), at the southern end of Lake Winnipeg.

Recently, while going over some of this museum's study skins, the writer found a skin labelled and catalogued as Pectoral Sandpiper. However, the collector's label (C. G. Harrold) is marked "Purple Sandpiper, Winnipeg, Manitoba." (no date) — this identification has been confirmed by Mr. Kenneth Racey of Vancouver as a female Purple Sandpiper.

It would seem then, that though the date is unfortunately lacking, a specimen of the Purple Sandpiper for Manitoba does exist.

R. W. SUTTON,  
Manitoba Museum,  
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

### A LARK BUNTING IN KOOTENAY NATIONAL PARK, BRITISH COLUMBIA. —

While driving from Banff, Alberta, to Radium Hot Springs, B.C., with Mr. W. Winston Mair and Mr. R. Webb on May 26, 1953, a male

Lark Bunting *Calamospiza melanocorys* Stejneger was observed on the side of the highway near Dollyvarden Creek. The bird was associated with a group of Oregon Juncos *Junco oreganus* (Townsend) in a small clearing in the lodgepole pine forest on the Kootenay River flats. The bunting was collected and the specimen deposited in the National Museum of Canada, Ottawa. This appears to be the fourth record for the Province according to Munro and Cowan (1947) and the first for the Park according to Munro and Cowan (1944).

### LITERATURE CITED

- Munro, J. A. and I. McT. Cowan  
1944. Preliminary report on the birds and mammals of Kootenay National Park, British Columbia. Can. Field-Nat., 58 (2): 34-51.
- Munro, J. A. and I. McT. Cowan  
1947. A review of the bird fauna of British Columbia. B.C. Prov. Mus. Special Publ. No. 2, pg. 217.

A. W. F. BANFIELD,  
Canadian Wildlife Service,  
Ottawa, Ontario.