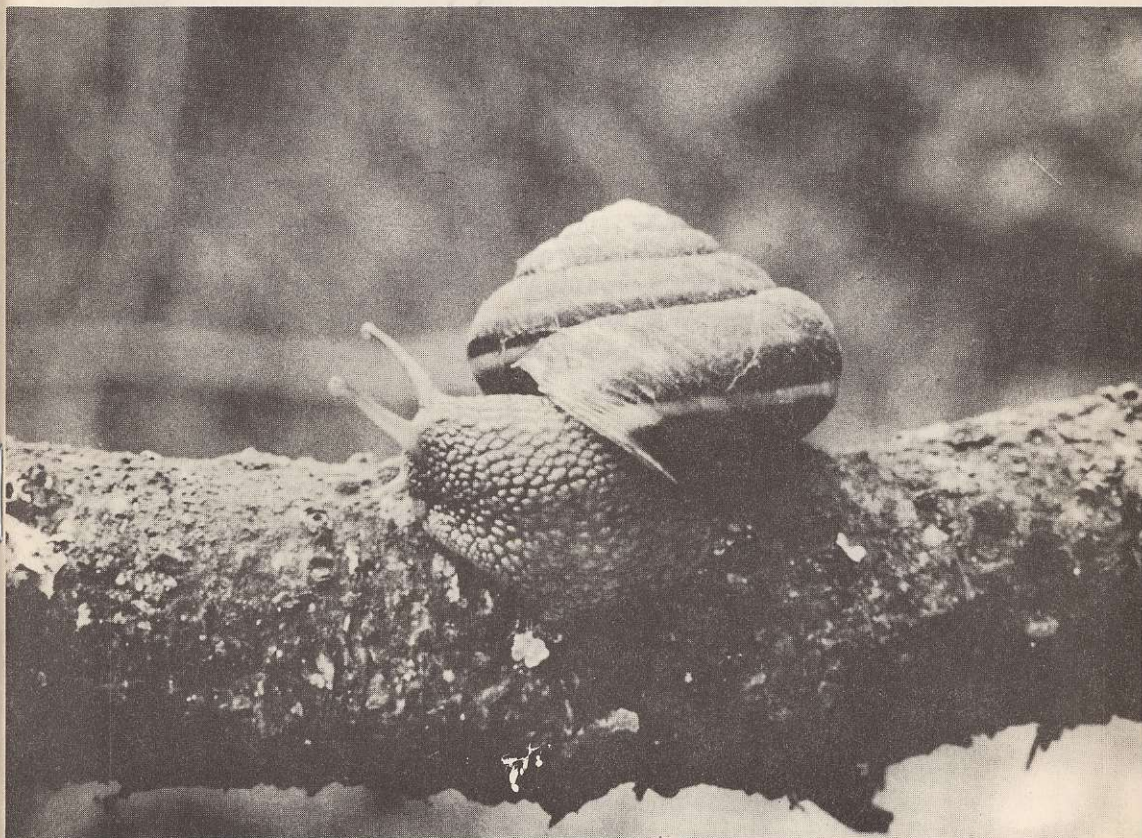


Sept., 1970  
Vol. 27, No. 1

# THE VICTORIA NATURALIST



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THE VICTORIA NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

Vol. 27: No. 1

September 1970

## BRITISH COLUMBIA 1871-1970

On July 20, 1871 this magnificent province of 366,000 square miles in extent, with its happy climate, immense resources and its Pacific outlook, was added to the new Dominion of Canada. Since the Oregon Treaty of 1846 and the purchase of Alaska by the United States from Russia in 1867, the colony had been caught between the jaws of the American nutcracker, and nowhere was the pull of American influence stronger. Many of the colonists dreamed of union with the States; others, of Victoria, were British enough to want to be left alone; most were probably half-hearted about the proposal of Confederation with Canada. Macdonald's pledge to start a Pacific Railway in two years and to finish it in ten, carried the day, and to quote the *Daily British Colonist* of Victoria for that date: *Today British Columbia and Canada joined hands and hearts across the Rocky Mountains, and John Bull the younger stands with one foot on the Atlantic and the other on the Pacific - with his back to the North Pole and his face looking southward - how far we will not venture to predict...*

It was twenty years later that it was decided at a meeting in March 1890 to form a Natural History Society. This society - the Natural History Society of British Columbia, operated until March 3, 1933, when it was legally dissolved possibly because of the widespread depression of those years. In March 1944 our present society was established, with Archdeacon Robert Connell as its first president, and in a foreword to the first issue of the magazine he expressed what is still the feeling of most members when he spoke of the observation of wildlife as providing release from the pressures of a mechanical world, and he concludes: *I am sure I speak for all our members when I say we look forward to many happy profitable hours both outdoors and indoors in our particular groups and in the larger forum of the society. Our success depends on the enthusiasm of each flowing into the common stream...*

As the Province of British Columbia prepares to celebrate the end of its first century, it is still largely untouched by the hands of man. Even though its forests yield nearly half of Canada's wood products, its fish comprise a third of the total Canadian catch, and its mineral and water power resources have produced vast wealth, future exploitation will go on at an ever increasing rate. Decisions concerning this future development are in the hands of the industrial and political leaders of the Province, and while in no sense does our society act as a lobby or pressure group, its members as individuals must watch these decisions and be kept informed. With citizens of similar mind, we can guarantee that future naturalists will also find delight in our beautiful countryside and varied shoreline.

*The editors*

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#### AUDUBON WILDLIFE FILMS - 1970-71

The season of the Audubon Wildlife Films is upon us. Enclosed with the magazine, you will find the descriptive folder.

There are one or two points I wish to bring to your attention. All lectures will be on Friday and Saturday at 8:00 p.m., with matinees on Saturday at 2:30 p.m. There is one exception - our lecture in March 1971. Please note that the first night will be on Thursday March 4th and not Friday. Therefore purchasers of first night Season Tickets will attend on the Thursday.

Owing to the rising costs, we have had to, with much regret, increase the Adult Season Tickets to \$4.00, and the Student Season Tickets to \$2.00. This cost is still much below other film shows presented in this city.

We decided to offer the season tickets for the Saturday matinees at a special price. Adult Season at \$3.50 and Student Season at \$1.50. We sincerely hope that this arrangement will help some of our members, as well as the general public.

Season Tickets available at the September meeting.

*Enid K. Lemon*

#### THE FAITHFUL SNAIL

One of the most beautiful and fascinating creatures that makes its home in the humid forests of the Pacific slope is the Faithful Snail (*Monadenia fidelis* Gray). Specimens range in colour from albinistic to melanistic depending where you find them. It has been my observation that specimens from Vancouver Island are generally darker than those from the mainland and may grow as large as 1½" in diameter. Often the Faithful Snail can be found living in association with Vancouver Haplotreme (*Haplotrema vancouverensis* Lea), Townsend's Snail (*Polygyra Townsendiana* Lea) and the Hairy-shelled Snail (*Polygyra columbiana pilosa* Henderson). It might be interesting to note that the Vancouver Haplotreme is a carnivorous species often preying upon such creatures as the Hairy-shelled Snail and certain millipedes. The Faithful Snail is largely vegetarian and on one occasion I observed them feeding on the leaves of Salal.

The Faithful Snail is best known for its habit of making a structure called an epiphragm. Epiphragms resemble blotting paper and are made of dried mucus. They are not permanent structures such as opercula but are a protection for the animal during periods of extreme cold and draught. The animal gets rid of the epiphragm by simply eating its way through it when more favourable weather is at hand.

Josiah Keep in his classic *West Coast Shells* (1935) says of the Faithful Snail: *The animal has a tinge of red in its complexion, and altogether I know of no more beautiful combination of form and colour than is seen some misty morning in summer when the snail is found extended on a cushion of fresh green moss beneath the foliage of an old forest tree.*

Al Grass

Mr. Grass is a nature photographer from Burnaby who has studied the non-marine mollusca of British Columbia for many years. He sent the article and photograph in the hope of stimulating interest in them.

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## ERRATA

My articles in March and May on feeding birds in the spring caused a surprising amount of controversy, especially as some errors that appeared in the second article appeared to contradict what I wrote in the first. But those who know me well will realize that my tongue was very firmly embedded in my cheek when I wrote the second article. To set the record clear perhaps I can sum up the majority of opinions that I have heard. People find that when spring comes most of the birds desert the feeding tables anyway, as if they know that human food is not good for their young. However if you still want to feed them in spring, stuff like grain and chick-scratch and sunflower seeds is probably welcomed by House and Purple Finches, but once winter is over, you should go easy on suet, fat and bread, which are not good for nestlings. And avoid desiccated coconut at all times.

The second erratum concerns the record of the Rock Wren on p.116 of the May issue. The November 1, 1969 Sooke record was correctly given. The mention of the only record previous to that was inadvertently given as 1969, thus giving a false idea of the frequency of occurrence of the species. This should have been given as 1959, so that these two records, placed ten years apart, are our only known records of the species.

J.B. Tatum

Our apologies to J.B.T. The first misunderstanding arose from some too hasty editing. The second was a straight typing error on our part.

Ed.

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From the *Daily Colonist* May 1, 1970

## HIGHWAY SHIFTED TO SAVE EAGLE

Washington: The route of interstate highway 75 near Bradenton, Fla., is being shifted 300 feet to avoid disturbing the nest of a bald eagle, the national symbol of America that is nearing extinction.

Transportation secretary John Volpe reported the decision to save the nest of the "symbolic bird" to Republican James Haley, (D-Fla.). Volpe indicated it would not increase construction costs. Highway officials believe motorists will be able to see the nest when the route is opened to traffic linking Tampa with Miami.

## WONDERS ALONG THE WATERFRONT

Victoria is blessed with a beautiful waterfront which has a fascination for residents and visitors alike and which is as varied as the tides and as interesting as it is varied.

The best time to examine the beach is in the spring of the year when the lowest tides are in the morning, but a visit at any time when the tide is low is rewarding.

Our first step towards seeing something of this interesting phase of nature led us to a beach along Dallas Road near the foot of Menzies where the shore is pebbly with one or two rock formations running into the water.

The tide this morning was 1.9 feet, which is the lowest point of the medium low tide zone. When we came to the line of debris left by the receding tide we found the seaweeds too chewed up to make identification possible for a beginner, though pieces of stipe up to two feet long undoubtedly belonged to the bull kelp (*Nereocystis luetkeana*), large beds of which grew in the deep waters a little way off shore. In the midst of the debris we found the carapace of a small shore crab about  $1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ " which was beautifully coloured from a pale yellow to a rich brown. We also found the shell of a dunce-cap limpet (*Acnaea mitra*), whose normal habitat is just above the extreme low tide mark, and by its thick and rough shell we assumed that it had lived where the surf was fairly heavy.

The first of the living animals we saw were a number of acorn barnacles (*Chthamalus dalli*), which were attached to stones high up on the intertidal zone. From here right down to the low tide mark the rocks were covered with barnacles of all shapes and sizes.

On the bare spots of the rocks in the mid-tidal zone we saw a number of limpets with brown and white markings which were probably the shield limpet (*Acmaea cassis*). When out of their watery element, these animals are so firmly attached to the rocks that they cannot be moved unless the shell is broken or a knife blade inserted under the edge. Strangely enough they have to move around to secure their food, which consists of young seaweeds which are constantly developing from spores that settle on the rocks. This they do when the tide comes in, but before the tide recedes they must be back on their original spot because their shells are formed to coincide with the irregularities of the rock surface.

In a small crevice in the rock we found some sea anemone (*Bunodactis elegantissima*), which were closed

because they were out of the water, and were covered with sand, gravel and bits of shell. In a rock pool we saw others which were not so camouflaged, and being partly open, showed beautiful shades of green. We were surprised to learn that they are voracious feeders and can digest the most varied diet.

There were some small algae hanging limp on the rock, and one, a delicate green with silky leaves, we were able to identify as string lettuce (*Ulva linza*). Another was Lyall's seaweed (*Prionitis lyallii*), which when submerged seems very active owing to the movement of the numerous projections along the blade which wave with the slightest movement of the water.

There were numerous tufts of a fine dark algae which when in the water looked like dark brown powder puffs. This was probably a species of ceranium, a genus in which the species are hard for the layman to identify.

We found some sea cabbage (*Hedophyllum sessile*), which is a mass of wide blades arranged in such dense clusters that the general effect is similar to that of a heart of a cabbage. After a difficult search, we found a piece of the curious looking plant, seersucker seaweed (*Coataria castata*).

Cast up on the rock was a piece of bead coral (*Carallina chilensis*), a member of the group of sea plants which can form a covering of lime over their tissues very much as the little coral animals do. Further along the shore, we found patches of eel grass (*Zostera marina*), which, although it grows under water is not a seaweed but a flowering plant and a member of the pond weed family. In the midst of the patches we found a couple of small isopods or pillbugs, a crustacean found on rocky shores. At the water's edge were some rocks draped with wing kelp (*Alaria valida*), which with its long blades waving back and forth with the pulse of the sea reminded us of a large green octopus. This seaweed was formerly eaten in Scotland and Ireland by people living on the coast.

After a fascinating few hours we left the shore with the firm resolve to return again.

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## ROUGH WINGED SWALLOWS

Most people are familiar with the Robin, but few can describe it in detail. In the same way we can come near to recognizing a Roughwinged swallow. But at first you have to work at it. The best time is before the air is full of immature swallows (of various species).

I have never seen a flock of Roughwings. If you see just two brown looking swallows on a wire, take a good look - they may be Roughwings. If there is an abandoned woodpecker hole, Roughwings may use it. A disused drill hole (for blasting) in a shale cliff was used here one year. The Roughwing probably has difficulty in using a Bank swallow burrow because of the danger of damaging its wing and tail feathers, but where there is a colony of Banks, there is often a pair of Roughwings (possibly the latter enlarges a Bank's burrow where the digging is easy).

The Roughwing can often be distinguished from the Bank by its different flight habits. Perhaps due to a larger wing spread, it does more gliding, and also it often does its insect catching nearer the ground or water than does the Bank swallow.

When nesting is about finished, if you see some Roughwings on a perch, take a good look; it is nearly impossible to tell the young from their parents except by their behaviour. I once watched a Roughwing family having flight and feeding lessons. One parent and two young were on a perch, while the others were flying over an adjacent meadow. It appears that the parents each in turn taught two fledglings the art of living.

Adrian Paul  
Kleena Kleene, B.C.

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## NEW MEMBERS FROM MAY 1, 1970

|                           |                         |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| Mrs. Helen Gilmour        | 1870 Ventura Way        |
| Mrs. Marg E. Jones        | 2033 Carrick Street     |
| Miss Doris Kirkpatrick    | 301-1150 Hilda Street   |
| Mr. and Mrs. A.J. Lashmar | 2855 Gorge View Drive   |
| Miss Margaret Pickford    | 9-1300 May Street       |
| Mr. Keith Taylor          | 2230 Cadboro Bay Road   |
| Mr. and Mrs. G. Walter    | 922 Claremont Avenue    |
| Miss Janey M. Agnew       | 201-1319 Newport Avenue |
| Mrs. Dorothy McCann       | 203-566 Simcoe Street   |
| Mrs. Loraine Cotton       | 1268 Montrose Street    |

Review: *Exploring Manning Park*  
by Robert Cyca and Andrew Harcombe

This beautifully illustrated guide book fills a great gap in our vacation literature. Due to the location of Manning Park on a major East-West highway, it is host to many visitors. Unfortunately most whiz through the park unaware of "...the wonders which lie behind the first mountain range, or in the next valley". This small but very comprehensive guide should induce more people to stop, look and explore the park's natural wonders. As the authors so clearly point out, Manning Park has something to offer everyone, be they young or old, canoeist, fisherman, naturalist, photographer, hiker or mountaineer. Even the armchair traveller will be entranced, and with the aid of the enclosed map, may find himself planning a real trip to Manning Park.

The book itself is well written and every aspect of the park and its facilities is clearly presented. This includes everything from picnicking to a brief historical survey to such valuable tips as the suggestion that campers shake out tent and sleeping bags, to dislodge the sand cricket which may share "...your warmth on cold nights". Trail descriptions are easily understood and all items of interest are pointed out. Conservation is an important consideration and throughout the reader is reminded of his role in the maintenance of the park as a natural wonderland.

On reading and looking through this guide, my only criticism lies with the binding. It should be much, much more sturdy to stand up to vigorous and continuous use. This is a guide that will be "packed along".

(\$2.95 at Victoria Book Stores)

*Dianne Bersea*

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LEAST FLYCATCHER  
(Journal of an Observer)

June 17 - 8:30 p.m. least flycatcher singing "che-bek", thirty or more times a minute.  
Location - 50 yards from top east side of Mount Tolmie in brushy section.  
Plumage - typical, a gray empidonax without a distinct white throat - brownish lower mandible - not flesh colored - eyering - wingbars about 4-5" long.

- June 18 - 9 a.m. heard second singing male, both singing one to three notes every five minutes.  
Noon - found female bird calling typical empidonax "whit" note and start of nest-material brought every fifteen minutes, gives whit note upon entering nest tree; male answers back. Male sings once every fifteen minutes. Female chased one of the male birds off territory. Got Eastern Kingbird and black-headed grosbeak here.
- June 19 - Noon - male only one around singing one note every twenty minutes. Female brings nesting material every fifteen minutes. Nest near end of construction. Male still answering the female's call.
- June 20 - 9:00 a.m. nest construction finished, mainly dry grasses with paper and cellophane pieces added. Lining of grasses, hair and feathers. Nest seven feet off the ground in crotch of small Gary Oak. Male singing from air three or four times until noon then stops singing. Female adds bit of lining every twenty minutes.
- June 21 - Noon - no birds. No change in nest.
- June 22 - Noon - no birds. Broken egg in nest, all white, I removed it.
- June 23 - Noon - no birds. One good all white egg and one cowbird's egg. I removed the cowbird egg. I believe the first egg was broken by cowbirds.
- June 24 - Up-island birding.
- June 25 - Noon - egg on ground, cowbirds in nest. Female brooding this egg. Removed cowbird's egg and replaced broken flycatcher's egg.
- June 26 - Noon - no birds.
- June 27 - 10:00 a.m. no birds, removed nest and broken egg to send to Ottawa.

*Keith Taylor*

Keith Taylor moved to Victoria from Toronto recently, and his enthusiasm and keen eye makes him a valuable new member of the society.

*Ed.*

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## SPRING CONVOCATION - 1970

Convocation at the University of Victoria was held outside at the Centennial Stadium on May 30. It was a colourful ceremony during which Judge Haig-Brown was installed as Chancellor, and degrees and medals were awarded to the graduands of the University. Present were His Honour Lieutenant-Governor Nicholson, Chancellor Haig-Brown, President Partridge, the Deans, Faculty, parents, and, most important of all, the graduating students.

After the formal installation of the Chancellor, the Chancellor delivered an Address of Welcome, some passages of which are reproduced below.

"Your Honour, Mr. President, Honorable Ministers, Reverend Sirs, Distinguished Guests, Members of the Graduating class, Ladies and Gentlemen:

May I express my deep sense of gratitude to the Members of Convocation for the confidence they have expressed in electing me to this high office. I am well aware of the distinction of my predecessors and the great and good services they have given...; the quality of their performance is abundantly clear in this gathering here today, in the steady development of the campus and the rapid growth of the University, not merely in numbers but in prestige. They have left little for me to do except look after the Skylarks.

This I shall do to the best of my wit, cunning and power. (Loud and prolonged applause; rich burst of Skylark song directly overhead). Perhaps they can become a symbol of the University as important as the apes of Gibraltar or the Ravens of the Tower of London, though with a significance less weighted with gloom. To me they are already a symbol of the virtues of communication that Doctor Wilson stressed to such excellent effect throughout his term of office...

Perhaps the larks may serve us as still another symbol - of a concern, proper in a University or anywhere else in the affairs of men, for the aesthetic and non-material, for matters of the spirit and emotions, as well as of the mind. There is a sign of beauty in them and a sign of humour and frivolity in their cause that carries an important message for us; no work of man was ever well conceived or well achieved in unalleviated solemnity...

J.B. Tatum  
University Liaison

## MUTE SWANS IN VICTORIA

No records are available as to when and where mute swans in Beacon Hill Park first came from; but in all probability they were imported about 1889 after Victorians approved a bylaw to raise \$25,000.00 for the development of Beacon Hill Park. Chief development involved the creation of Goodacre Lake from a swampy area which existed where the lake is now situated. From this importation stock was given to Vancouver, Seattle, Tacoma and other parks on the West Coast.

In the 1930's the number of swans seriously declined and Dr. Cecil French, a veterinarian who made animal medicines here under the name of "French Remedies" undertook to obtain about twenty swans as a gift from Her Majesty's Swannery, Cookham-on-Thames, England, and from the Vintners and Dyers trade group which had ancient rights on the Thames in respect to the swans. They were imported free of cost via the Panama Canal on English freight ships. After becoming acclimatized in Beacon Hill Park most of them were taken to Elk Lake. Here they had a hard time surviving, for it was felt that they could forage successfully the year round without supplementary feeding. Some died from starvation. Others were poisoned by farmers who objected to them wandering on their land. For some years their numbers declined until a regular feeding program was instituted in winter. Young birds were then regularly pinioned to prevent their escape.

Gradually numbers increased and they began to spread to other waters. Today they are to be found in the Sooke-Rocky Point area, Prospect Lake, Portage Inlet, Elk Lake, Cowichan Bay, Quamichan Lake and South Pender Island. The total number exceeded sixty before the 1970 breeding season. There is no doubt that they are well established here and will spread to other coastal places.

W.H. Warren

July 3, 1970

## BOTANY TRIP

August of a dry summer presents poor pickings for the flower lover, but the botany group found it quite different when they visited Terese Todd's lovely property on Pike Lake. That Highland area is solid rock with pockets of soil laid down between the hummocks. Water is caught and held, to escape largely by evaporation, so when rains occur the patches of land become swamp with lots of moisture for plants and grass. Having wet feet which dry out only gradually the flowers bloom and the foliage stays green through the heat of midsummer, although stone-crop and moss on rounded rocky knolls are browned to a crisp.

As we took our way past the farmer's massive woodpile, neatly stacked for winter burning, Rhode Island Reds clucked excitedly at us from the chicken house. Just beyond, we paused to note a rich clump of weeds nourished by the runoff from the barn. There was the mallow with its white flowers, well named in Latin - *malva neglecta* - tall spiky hedge mustard, its pods clinging tightly to the stems; knotgrass with its deep pink flower racemes; jointed foxtail grass and creeping spike rush, completely round and hollow.

Following a trail through the woods we would come now and again to small meadows of dried swampland. The deep black soil, churned up by cattle hooves, was covered with many plants, mostly yellow in color. There was Cats' Ears, vivid and common as dandelions, *Bartsia's* lemon trumpets peering out from pale green leaves, clumps of Bird's Foot Trefoil with deep-toned yellow flowers alongside seed pods shaped like a broken wagon wheel, or when fewer in number, like the spreading toes of a bird's foot. Here and there was the golden, red-specked, monkey face of the common *mimulus* and hidden in the grass the tiny yellow petals of the Bog St. John's Wort.

Although the meadow was a splash of yellow color there could also be seen the delicate blue of the two *veronicas* - water forget-me-not and brooklime, the white of lacy water parsley and the ivory spiral twist of Hooded Ladies' Tresses. A member of the orchid family, this lovely bloom resembles a braided strand of hair. One botanist has described the flowers as a "veritable circular stairway for the bees, up which they love to climb, sipping sweetness at every step". Rushes of many varieties abounded - the Jointed Rush with its reddish seed clusters, the Common Rush, the Dagger-leaf and the striking Bur-reed whose male and female flowers grow on the same stem.

One of the most insignificant looking plants and yet most interesting was *Satureja douglasii*, a slender trailing vine with small white flowers. It is highly aromatic and the Coast Indians would rub its crushed leaves on their bodies when hunting to hide the human odor. They also steeped and drank it for medicinal purposes. Spanish Californians, recognizing its virtues, called it *Yerba Buena* - the good herb - while to Hudson's Bay Company voyagers it was their "Oregon tea".

Though stony, the Highland district has much forest cover and Western Cedar, Balsam, Hemlock and the giant Douglas Fir crowd each other for living space. At one spot on the trail a shaggy old yew, its blue-tipped needles flecked with yellow spots of age seemed to stand ready to give way to a nearby virile seedling. Salal, Pacific huckleberries, snowberry bushes, Ocean Spray and Hardhack made a carpet beneath the tree's branches.

Pike Lake itself is a reservoir in a larger and deeper hollow among the rocks. Trees crowd down to its edge where white waterlilies bloom. After lunch on the lawn beneath arbutus and pine the botany group took to boats and as a climax to the day enjoyed a leisurely trip around the shoreline in rowboat and motorboat.

Elsie G. Turnbull

## THE USES OF BOTANY

There should be no monotony  
In studying your botony;  
It helps to train and spur the brain -  
Unless you haven't got any.

It teaches you - does botany,  
To know the plants and spot any  
And learn just why they live and die,  
In case you plant or pot any.

You learn from reading botany  
Of wooly plants and cottony  
That grow on earth, and what they're worth,  
And why some spots have not any.

Your time, if you'll allot any,  
Will teach you how and what any  
Old plant or tree can do or be,  
And that's the use of botany.

Anon.

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## THE EDITOR'S MAIL BOX ...

Dear Mr. Editor:

In your May 1970 issue you suggested an "Editor's Mailbox" in which comments, suggestions, etc., could be put. May I therefore be one of the first to contribute to it and ask: "What does the circled design in the top right section of the cover represent?"

Some have suggested that this is the club badge.

If it is the club badge then the figures must represent:

- (1) The skeleton of a fish - a deceased "marine group"
- (2) The odd shapes in the top right must be rock chips and would indicate a broken-off "Rock Hound group"
- (3) A leafless flower - a parasitic plant - an insult to our popular botany group.
- (4) A blank...not even a feather to show we have a very active "Bird" group.

If this is our Club badge isn't it about time this disgrace was wiped out and a decent design built around for example a dogwood flower and a skylark?

Wishing you success, etc...

J.M. (Barnie) Barnett

We know that Barnie does not expect an immediate reply, since this is not an "Ann Landers" column. However, we do want to thank him as a valued contributor to the magazine for setting an example to others by his letter, which is short, to-the-point, and humorous (or sarcastic, depending on your viewpoint). Someone put a considerable amount of work into producing the design which has been used for three years. Possibly four years is enough. *Ed.*

## NEW MEMBERS (from page 7)

|                                  |                           |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Dr. and Mrs. W.A. Falk           | 1950 Waterloo Road        |
| Mr. Bruce Runyan                 | 2240 Greenlands Road      |
| Miss A. Aylard                   | 502-1420 Beach Drive      |
| Mr. W.A. Williamson              | 1241 Faithful Street      |
| Mrs. S. Pickles                  | 780 Newport Avenue        |
| Miss B. Holmes                   | 22-520 Cook Street        |
| Mrs. K. Porter                   | 1938 Trans-Canada Highway |
| Mr. and Mrs. Norman O. Hutchings | 1537 Hampshire Road       |
| Mr. and Mrs. W.J. Abbott         | 2361 Queenswood Drive     |
| Mrs. R. Alton                    | Fulford Harbour, B.C.     |

## BIRDS FOR THE RECORD

by G.N. and G. Hooper, 2411 Alpine Crescent (477-1152)

|   |          |   |
|---|----------|---|
| Townsend's solitaire (1) - Alpine Crescent -                          | Apr.19 - | Gordon and Gwennie Hooper               |
| White-throated sparrow (1) - Witty's Lagoon -                         | Apr.25 - | A.R. and Eleanore Davidson              |
| Long-billed dowitcher (2) - Hastings/Granville -                      | Apr.26 - | (13) - Panama Flats -                   |
| Lesser yellowlegs (1) -   | Apr.26 - | (Rarely seen in spring) Keith Taylor    |
| Solitary sandpiper (2) - Hastings/Granville -                         | May 7 -  |   |
| Glaucous gull (1, nearly adult) - Esquimalt L. -                      | May 9 -  | Ralph Fryer                             |
| Cinnamon teal (2) - Panama Flats -                                    | May 10 - |   |
| (1) - Hastings Street -   | May 10 - | Ron Satterfield                         |
| Sora (2) - Ascot Drive -  | May 17 - | Rod Muirhead and Jeremy Tatum           |
| Hutton's vireo (2) - Phillips Rd./Sooke Rd. -                         | May 24 - |   |
| White-fronted goose (1) - Panama Flats -                              | May 27 - | Keith Taylor                            |
| Black-legged kittiwake (1 imm.) - Clover Pt. -                        | May 28 - | Keith Taylor                            |
| (9) - Clover Pt. -  | Jun.11 - | Mrs. E. Sherman (Florida)               |
| (2) - Clover Pt. -  | Jul. 6 - | Jeremy Tatum                            |
| Western grebe (11) - Pat Bay -  | May 30 - | Jeremy Tatum                            |
| (Late record)   |          | Allan Schutz                            |
| Bullock's oriole (1) - Cadboro Bay -                                  | Jun. 1 - |   |
| Least flycatcher (1) - Mt. Tolmie -                                   | Jun.17 - |   |
| (Later 2 males and 1 female of which one pair nested, unsuccessfully) |          | FIRST RECORD FOR THIS AREA Keith Taylor |
| Common nighthawk (40) - Shawnigan Lake -                              | Jul.15 - | (Unusually high number) Jeremy Tatum    |
| Red-necked grebe (1) - Mt. Douglas Beach -                            | Jul.22 - | (Early record) Jeremy Tatum             |
| Whimbrel (1) - Oak Bay -  | Jul.27 - | A.R. and Eleanore Davidson              |
| Green heron (1) - Loon Bay -  | Aug. 1 - | Ivy Jarvie                              |
| Black brant (1) - Gordon Head -                                       | Aug. 1 - | Jeremy Tatum                            |

## PROGRAM FOR SEPTEMBER 1970

Executive Meeting: 8:00 p.m. at home of Mrs. S. Prior  
 Tuesday September 1 1903 Shotbolt Road

General Meeting: 8:00 p.m. Newcombe Auditorium,  
 Tuesday September 8 Provincial Museum (South entrance)  
 Dr. Derek Ellis will speak on  
 "Marine Ecology Today"

Bird Field Trip: Meet at Mayfair Shopping Centre  
 Saturday September 19 9:30 a.m. or Island View Beach  
 10:00 a.m. Bring Lunch.  
 Leader: A.C. Schutz 386-0541

Junior Group: Meet every Saturday 1:30 p.m. at  
 Mayfair Shopping Centre for field  
 trip.  
 Leader: Freeman King 479-2966

Note: The fall meeting of the Federation of British Col-  
 umbia Naturalists will be held in Prince George,  
 October 10, 11, 12, 1970. For further details see  
 Federation Newsletter.

Note: Since Douglas and Hillside is no longer available  
 to us, in future we will meet at Mayfair Shopping  
 Centre Parking Lot, Tolmie Street (North) side,  
 opposite Mayfair Lanes.

## 1969 Annual Bird Report

This has now been published, and may be obtained at  
 meetings or from J.B. Tatum (address on back cover).  
 Price 25 cents to members, 50 cents to non-members.

## Society Dues

The Treasurer reports that as of August 18, 46% of  
 the Membership has not yet paid current dues. Prompt pay-  
 ment by those members would make his job much easier.

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# VICTORIA NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

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## Honorary Life Members

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Corresponding Secretary: Mrs. H. F. Dickson, 2084 Neil Street - - - 592-1862

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A. H. Couser, #403, 435 Michigan Street - - 384-0832

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Botany (Winter) Mrs. J. M. Woollett, 624 Harbinger Avenue - - - - 384-4836

Entomology: Dr. R. A. Ring, 1467 Jamaica Road - - - - - 477-4883

Ornithology: A. C. Schutz, 2060 McNeill Avenue - - - - - 386-0541

Marine Biology: Freeman F. King, 541 McKenzie Avenue - - - - 479-2966

David Stirling, 3500 Salsbury Way - - - - - 385-4223

Junior Naturalists: Freeman F. King, 541 McKenzie Avenue - - - - 479-2966

Mrs. E. C. Osborne, 1536 Vining Street - - - - - 385-8164

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Ornithology Records: Dr. Jeremy Tatum, #416, 3187 Shelbourne Street 592-1332

Federation of B.C. Naturalists: Kerry Joy, Millstream Lake Rd., R.R. 6 478-5093

University Liaison: Dr. Jeremy Tatum, #416, 3187 Shelbourne Street 592-1332

Membership: Mrs. Eleanore Davidson, 2144 Brighton Avenue - - - 384-9595

Publicity: Freeman F. King, 541 McKenzie Avenue - - - - - 479-2966

Librarian: A. R. Davidson, 2144 Brighton Avenue - - - - - 384-9595

### "The Victoria Naturalist"

Editor: Roy D. Wainwright, 3250 Exeter Road - - - - - 592-1310

Assistant Editor: A. R. Davidson, 2144 Brighton Avenue - - - - - 384-9595

Annual Dues, including subscription: Single \$3; Family \$5; Juniors \$2.

Junior Membership is restricted to those not under 9½ years and not over 18 years.

Dues and changes of address should be sent to the Treasurer.