

CORRECTION OF MAMMAL RECORD

With reference to "Records of mammals in the Lake Athabasca area, Saskatchewan" in the December, 1964 *Blue Jay*, the animal which I saw hunting mice in the old warehouse at Lorado was the Least Weasel, not the Ermine. I observed the latter species on numerous occasions at all seasons during my four year residence in the Lorado area.

During the early part of 1959, I observed a wolf moving at a swift trot across the ice on Beaverlodge Lake. This animal stopped frequently, and looked back. When it had reached a distance of about 300 yards from me, it lay down on the ice, head between paws, and faced me in this position for several minutes, before moving off and resuming its trot in the general direction of Eldorado mine. I was informed that several wolves appeared in the area at this time, apparently attracted by the offal from a chicken farm then in operation at the site of a dis-used mine.—*Thomas Heaslip, Co. Down, N. Ireland.*

HORNED TOAD RECORD

by J. David Chandler, Shaunavon

We found the small Horned Toad shown in the accompanying photograph on September 6, 1964, about seven miles southeast of Val Marie in extreme southwestern Saskatchewan, on a slight rise of shale topped with iron deposits, on the floor of the Frenchman River badlands (NW 26-2-13 w3). It was about one and three-quarters inches in length and was grey in colour. We were especially interested to note that it was in the process of shedding its skin.



Editor's Note: This reptile, officially known as the Eastern Short-horned Lizard (*Phrynosoma douglassi brevirostre*), but more commonly called the horned toad, occurs in Canada in extreme southwestern Saskatchewan and southeastern Alberta. Accounts of records in these localities may be found in the September, 1957, *Blue Jay* (15:119), and in the *Canadian Field-Naturalist* for October-December, 1963 (Lewin, V. The herpetofauna of southeastern Alberta. 77: 203-214). Lewin lists 21 specimens for Alberta, but there is far less information on the distribution of this lizard in Saskatchewan. The present record appears to be the latest fall observation, which, coupled with the fact that the animal was shedding its skin, is an interesting life history contribution.

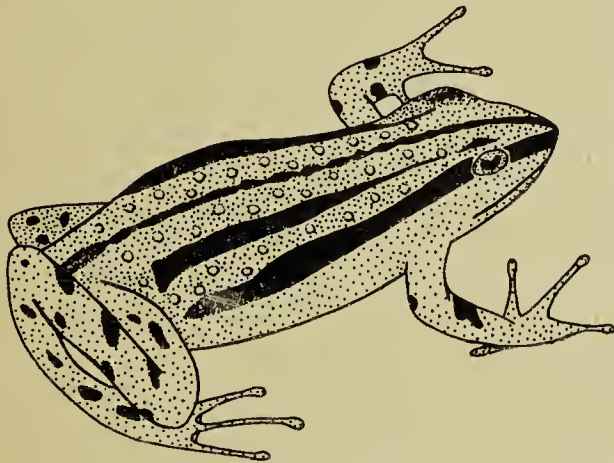
THE BOREAL CHORUS FROG IN NORTHERN SASKATCHEWAN

by W. Harvey Beck, Saskatchewan Museum of Natural History

The Boreal Chorus Frog (*Pseudacris triseriata maculata*) is a small, long-bodied, short-legged member of the tree frog group. Its general body color is brown or, occasionally, greenish, with three dark stripes running lengthwise down the back and a similar stripe on either side beginning at the nostril and passing back through the eye onto the flank. The stripes may break up into a series of spots. The toes end in very small discs, and the hind toes have small webs. The range of the Boreal Chorus Frog probably extends across Saskatchewan, except for the extreme northeastern corner of the province. The only basis for a known range is actual specimens, and few collections have been made in the northern part of the province. A specimen collected last summer is therefore a noteworthy addition to the known range in Saskatchewan.

On July 7, 1964, a female Boreal Chorus Frog was collected at Stony Rapids on the Fond du Lac River east of Lake Athabasca in a bog surrounded by scrub birch. It was captured by Ronald Hooper while he was in the area collecting insects for the Saskatchewan Museum of Natural

History. The specimen, which is now in the collection of the National Museum of Canada (NMC No. 8224), indicates a more eastern range in that part of the province than was previously known. This was the second extreme northern Saskatchewan record. The first specimen from the area (NMC No. 5087) was collected on June 25, 1960, about 100 miles to the west on the north side of Lake Athabasca and five miles south of Uranium City by R. W. Nero. The nearest record to Lake Athabasca in the south of the province is a tadpole (NMC No. 6243) collected at Flotten River at Highway 4 on July 6, 1962 by F. R. Cook and C. B. Powell of the National Museum. Undoubtedly the species is to be expected in the area between Flotten River and Lake Athabasca.



Drawing by W. H. Beck

Boreal Chorus Frog

Nero reported that in 1960 Boreal Chorus Frogs were first heard calling on May 17. The Stony Rapids specimen was full of eggs when it was collected on July 7, which seems to indicate a fairly long breeding season for the species in the northern part of the province as is the case in southern Saskatchewan.

BUTTERFLY DISCOVERIES OF 1964

by Ronald Hooper, Punnichy

Butterfly collecting in 1964 in Saskatchewan was rather poor owing to the extremely dry weather in the early part of the season. However, I managed to collect three species that I had not previously taken. Two of these were found during a very interesting trip into extreme northeastern

Saskatchewan for the Saskatchewan Museum of Natural History. On this trip I collected 26 species of butterflies and over 1200 insects in all, chiefly at Stony Rapids, Black Lake, and Charcoal Lake. The latter lake lies northeast of Wollaston Lake on the Cochrane River system. I visited Charcoal Lake through the courtesy of Gary Anweiler who was conducting an ornithological survey for Dr. R. Nero. The three species of butterflies that I collected for the first time are listed below. Identifications were made by C. F. Dos Passos, Mendham, New Jersey, a noted authority.

Palaeno Sulphur (*Colias palaeno chippewa*)—One female collected near Stony Rapids, July 10. One male collected by G. Anweiler at Black Lake, July 26. My brother, Donald Hooper, collected several specimens of this species at Lynn Lake, Manitoba, on July 12 and 20, 1956. The species is also reported for northern Alberta, so it is expected that it would occur across northern Saskatchewan.

Yukon Blue (*Plebeius optilete yukona*)—Fairly common in damp, grassy places (particularly along stream beds) at Stony Rapids and Black Lake, July 7 to 25. A fair number were collected. This species also is reported from northern Manitoba and Alberta and is therefore to be expected throughout northern Saskatchewan.

Eryphon or Western Pine Elfin (*Incisalia eryphon sheltonensis*)—I collected several fresh Pine Elfin in the Cypress Hills Park on June 1, 1964. I picked out the two that looked most like Eryphon and sent them for identification; they were confirmed as being *I. eryphon*. The others may be *I. eryphon* or *I. niphon* (the Eastern Pine Elfin). Pine Elfin that I collected in the same area in June, 1963, turned out to be *Incisalia niphon clarki*. The Eastern Pine Elfin has been taken in several localities in central Saskatchewan, but it is not on the Alberta check-list. The Western Pine Elfin is recorded in Alberta only from the Rockies and the Foothills. It is also reported from Miles City, Montana, and extreme southwestern North Dakota. According to Dos Passos, it is possible that *Incisalia niphon* and *I. eryphon* are different subspecies of the same species.