

ing hours looking through her powerful telescope from the piazza of her house on Cape Cannon.

Bonaventure Island, is three miles distant from Percé and is of still greater value and importance. It is about three miles long and a mile and a half broad. The outer side faces the sea in sheer cliffs of horizontal strata of red conglomerate and sandstone four and five hundred feet high. On the cliffs and niches and along the shelves, tier above tier nest a very large and notable collection of water birds. The most important of these in size and numbers are the Gannets which are most numerous towards the southern end. Mr. Taverner has estimated their numbers to be 8,000. Herring Gulls breed on the cliffs to the number of several hundreds if not thousands. A smaller number of Kittiwakes nest near the northern end of this outer side of the island on vertical cliffs that possess but few and small niches. Murres and Razor-billed Auks, perhaps 500 pairs of the former and 100 of the latter also lay their eggs on the cliffs. A small number of Puffins and a few Black Guillemots are also breeders there, while in the holes and crevices on top of the cliffs Leache's Petrels nest. No Cormorants breed here but visitors from Percé Rock may often be seen.

I visited Bonaventure Island three times, passing in a motor boat close under the cliffs and camping and spending two days on each of the first two occasions; the last time I spent only the day. It is possible to take up a position on the edge of the cliffs where one can sweep with a glass, tier on tier of nesting Gannets and be within thirty feet of the nearest. As they fly by they are almost within arm's reach. With an eight power prismatic binocular and a thirty power telescope I spent many hours watching these birds. With the expert aid of Willie Duval, descendant of Captain Peter John Duval the original owner of the island, I was able to climb a hundred feet or more up the cliffs from below and crawl along a ledge close to Puffins and Murres. Mr. Taverner¹ has vividly described such an adventure.

ANNOTATED LIST.

1. *Cavia immer*. Loon.
One flying by Bonaventure Island. Mr. Taverner reported a few.
2. *Fratrula arctica arctica*. Puffin.
Thirty or forty pairs of these birds breed in the deep clefts or holes in the cliffs of Bonaventure Island, mostly at the northern end of the eastern cliffs.
3. *Cephus grylle*. Black Guillemot.
Common and very tame all along the rock shores, breeding in holes and in the clefts be-

tween the strata of the rocks. Young were first seen in the water August 1st.

4. *Uria troile troile*. Murre.

About five hundred pairs breed at Bonaventure Island. I met with them at other places on the coast, but do not know whether they breed away from the island or not. Several times I saw Gannets that had alighted in the same niche in the cliffs drive the Murres out. Mr. Taverner reports seeing a number of ringvia.

5. *Alca torda*. Razor-billed Auk.

Perhaps a hundred pairs breed at Bonaventure Island. They were to be seen singly, sometimes among the Gannets and in companies of two or three often with Murres in clefts or ledges smaller than those frequented by the Gannets. Flocks of ten or fifteen Murres on the water generally included one or two Razor-billed Auks.

6. *Rissa tridactyla tridactyla*. Kittiwake.

About 400 breed on the northern face of Percé Rock near the arch and about as many on the cliffs of Bonaventure Island.

7. *Larus marinus*. Great Black-backed Gull.

A few seen in July. More common in August. No evidence of breeding.

8. *Larus argentatus*. Herring Gull.

Abundant. Breeds on the top of Percé Rock to the number of about 2,000, on the cliffs of Bonaventure Island and the Murailles at Percé, on the sea cliffs below Mt. St. Albans and on the Bon Ami cliffs near Grand Grève and doubtless on many other cliffs of the Peninsula.

Cod fishing is the chief industry of the coast and the fish are cleaned and split at tables on the beaches or on fishing stages. The heads and entrails are left where they fall and are soon sought by Herring Gulls, who gather when the fish are brought in, and do important work as scavengers. They are very tame and may often be seen fishing for scraps on empty boats riding at anchor. I have counted as many as 30 on one boat. Young are on the wing none but full grown adults are to be seen; no birds with black wings or tails were found in these flocks. The young appeared in the air the last week in July.

A cloud of Herring Gulls, was constantly flying about Percé Rock and their cries were always to be heard by day and frequently at night. The bugle-like courtship song frequently sounded and fighting among the adults on the cliffs was frequent.

(To be continued.)

⁽¹⁾ Ottawa Naturalist, XXXII, 21-26.