is a fea-bird; perhaps the alca monochroa of Kamtschatka, mentioned by Steller.

The birds that frequent the waters and the shores, are not more numerous than the others: the quebrantahueffos, gulls and shags are seen off the coast. The shag is our cormorant or water-crow. There are here two or three forts of wild ducks, one black, with a white head, which slys in slocks; and the other white, with a red bill; also a brownish duck, with a black or deep-blue head and neck. They have also grouse, snipes and plover: add to these, the great lumme, or diver, found in our northern countries.

Fish are more plentiful than birds, tho' not so various. The principal forts, sound in numbers, are herrings about seven inches long; the anchovy, or sardine; a white, or silver-coloured bream; andanother of a gold, brown colour, with many narrow, longitudinal, blue stripes. Other fish are scarce, as a small, brown kind of sculpin, such as is sound on the coast of Norway: frost-fish; a large one, something like the bull head, with a rough skin, without scales; and a small, brownish cod, spotted with white. There are also considerable quantities of the chimara, or little sea-wolf, which is also a-kin to the elephant-sish; some sew sharks, star-sish, crabs, and a large cuttle-sish.