

means "water-dripping bird." These Indians have a legend that this was at one time the largest Owl in the world, and that it had a very loud voice. It one day perched itself near a large waterfall and tried not only to imitate the sound of the fall but also to drown the roaring of the torrent in its own voice. At this the Great Spirit was offended and transformed it into a penguin, causing its voice to resemble slowly dripping water instead of the mighty roar of a cataract.

65. *Nyctala acadica*: Saw-whet Owl. Not very common. In winter Mr. Comeau once saw one of these little Owls fly out from within the carcass of a great northern hare that had been caught in a snare. The Owl had eaten away the abdomen and was at work within the thoracic cavity when frightened away.

66. *Circus cyaneus hudsonius*: Marsh Harrier. A tolerably common summer resident. Three individuals were seen as early as May 5, 1882.

67. *Astur atricapillus*: Goshawk. Not rare.

68. *Falco sacer obsolitus*: Labrador Gyrfalcon. Mr. Comeau has killed several of these rare Falcons in the vicinity of Godbout.

69. *Falco columbarius*: Pigeon Hawk. Not rare, and doubtless breeds.

70. *Falco sparverius*: Sparrow Hawk. Rare. One shot May 5, 1882.

71. *Archibuteo lagopus sancti-johannis*: Rough-legged Buzzard. Breeds, and is rather common. The southward migration commences about the last of September and continues into November. During this period large numbers of these Hawks are constantly passing over the part of the coast on the way to their winter quarters.

72. *Pandion haliaetus*: Fish Hawk. A few pairs of Fish Hawks breed in this vicinity every year. They were first seen May 2, 1882. They depart in November.

73. *Aquila chrysaetos*: Golden Eagle. Breeds, and is not particularly rare. Mr. Comeau has shot three, and knows of half a dozen that were caught in steel-traps.

74. *Haliaetus leucocephalus*: White-headed Eagle. Tolerably common; breeds. They arrive in March, and remain till December or January. Mr. Comeau found a nest, early in June, that contained three young about the size of Crows.

75. *Ectopistes migratorius*: Wild Pigeon. A rather rare and very irregular visitor.

76. *Zenaidura carolinensis*: Carolina Dove. Of this southern species Mr. Comeau has killed two at Godbout; the first, a male, he shot October 10, 1881, and the second, a female, June 6, 1882.

77. *Canace canadensis*: Spruce Grouse. A resident species, but rather rare.

78. *Bonasa umbella*: Ruffed Grouse. A resident, like the last, but not common. This appears to be the northern limit of the Grouse on the east coast, and I was unable to find any evidence of its presence lower down along the north shore of the gulf.

79. *Lagopus albus*: Willow Ptarmigan. Very abundant during the early part of some winters, but during other years it does not occur at all. They generally arrive about the first of December, and a few remain till the first of May. They are always most abundant in December, and Mr. Comeau once killed six hundred before Christmas! He has shot as many as eighty-two in a single morning.

80. *Squatrola helvetica*: Black-bellied Plover. Rather rare and irregular in occurrence. Mr. Comeau has shot it in May and September.

81. *Charadrius dominicus*: Golden Plover. Tolerably common in September, and sometimes seen in spring.

82. *Egidites vociferus*: Killdeer Plover. Mr. Comeau says that this species breeds and is not rare.

83. *Egidites semipalmatus*: Ring-neck. Occurs in spring.

84. *Streptopus interpres*: Turnstone. Tolerably common in September.

85. *Sleganopus wilsoni*: Wilson's Phalarope. Mr. Comeau tells me that this Phalarope occurs during the fall migration, but is not common.

86. *Phalaropus fulicarius*: Red Phalarope. Not rare in September.

87. *Gallinago wilsoni*: Snipe. A rather rare migrant. Earliest killed May 9, 1882.

88. *Microrhamphus griseus*: Red-Breasted Snipe. Occurs during the fall migration.

89. *Eremetes pusillus*: Semipalmated Sandpiper. Tolerably common. First seen during the latter part of May, and common in August and September.

90. *Actodromas minutilla*: Least Sandpiper. Rather common in spring and fall.

91. *Actodromas maculata*: Pectoral Sandpiper. Occurs in fall, but is not common.

92. *Actodromas sanctiparti*: White-rumped Sandpiper. Mr. Comeau shot one May 31, 1882.

93. *Calidris arenaria*: Sanderling. Occurs in the fall migration.

94. *Totanus melanoleucus*: Greater Tattler. Common spring and fall. Earliest shot May 9, 1882. Passes south in September.

95. *Totanus flavipes*: Yellow-shanks. Common during the migrations. Occurs with the preceding.

96. *Ithyaophila solitaria*: Solitary Tattler. Tolerably common, breeding about the fresh water lakes and streams.

97. *Tringoides macularius*: Spotted Sandpiper. A tolerably common summer resident.

98. *Numenius borealis*: Eskimo Curlew. Common in August and September.

99. *Numenius hudsonius*: Hudsonian Curlew. Rather rare. Mr. Comeau has shot it in August.

100. *Ardea herodias*: Great Blue Heron. Rather rare, and generally seen in September.

101. *Ardea egretta*: Great White Egret. Accidental straggler from the south. One seen June 9, 1882, on an island in Godbout River.

102. *Botaurus mugilans*: American Bittern. Rare. Mr. Comeau has shot several here, and tells me that they are common at Manacougan, thirty miles west of Godbout.

103. *Cygnus ar.—?* A swan was shot at Point du Monts by an Indian in 1870.

104. *Chen hyperboreus*: Snow Goose. Rare. Mr. Comeau has shot it in October.

105. *Bernicla brenta*: Brent Goose. Breeds, and is by no means rare. Arrives in April, remaining into November and sometimes December.

106. *Bernicla canadensis*: Canada Goose. A common migrant, arriving during the latter part of March and departing in November. They breed at Natashquan, Western Labrador.