

dish tinge, exactly as if they had been rubbed by the hair-dresser with the red rust of iron; and the bill, as is always the case with the young of the feathered race, is tender, soft, and compressible. On the other hand the *A. cœrulescens* comes down upon the Eastmain coast, also in perfectly distinct flocks, the young of a more diffused blue colour, as well as being of smaller size. The full-grown blue wavy is besides somewhat larger than the white, and has its flesh most decidedly of a much fairer hue. In the spring, James's Bay is frequently crossed by both species, as far north as Capes James and Henrietta Marie, and occasionally two or three of the blue may be observed in a large flock of the white on the Albany or west shore. White again are seen mixed up to a certain extent with the full flocks of blue on the Eastmain. This is not singular, their cry being almost the same and their habits similar, and they are, it must be allowed, closely allied species.

According to Indian report, a great breeding ground for the blue wavy is the country lying in the interior of the north-east point of Labrador, Cape Dudley Digges. Extensive swamps and impassable bogs prevail there; and the geese incubate on the more solid and the driest tufts dispersed over the morass, safe from the approach of man, or any other than a winged enemy. Neither fox nor wolverine can penetrate to them, nor pass over the deceitful quick bogs to disturb their quiet.

The *Anser Gambelii*, or white fronted goose, called by some the laughing goose, is seldom seen in the southern part of Hudson's Bay. At York Factory they are less rare, but at Churchill frequent enough. I am disposed to believe that this goose is more an inhabitant of Central and Western America during the winter months than of the eastern board. Proceeding northwards, therefore, in the end of April and early part of May, it comes upon the coast of Hudson's Bay towards York Factory, and is scarcely seen in James's Bay. I have not been able to ascertain whether any detachments are met with on the Atlantic coast of Labrador. Do they not feed on the productions of dry downs, and barren and rocky country, in preference to the swamp grasses and algæ? On the Lower Columbia, and in Oregon or the Willamette valley, they abound with other geese, sometimes in nearly equal proportions, and the snow goose still delighting to keep the sea coast, while the *A. Gambelii* and the grey geese take to the rivers and lakes of the interior. These are seldom frozen to the southward of latitude 45°, and very severe weather only