

as it is not well known to the people about Gaspé. While the inhabited trees are evidently being killed by the deposits of fresh guano that copiously whitewash their leaves, trunks, branches, and the surrounding ground, many of them still retain enough vitality to put forth a few sickly leaves, and but few of them have been dead long enough to be rotten and brittle, a condition which occurs very shortly after the death of trees of this species. Though this colony is composed of about sixty adults there are probably twice as many juvenile and non-breeding birds attached to it and I estimate the total population of this rookery at approximately 180 birds.

Nearly opposite Three-runs and across the bay is a considerably larger rookery on a part of the broken cliffs locally known as Gull bay. Here the nesting is directly upon the broken ledges which rise some 120 feet from the sea. The nests are scattered about the rock face at various altitudes. Some nests are quite close to the bottom, others are just below the crest. They are on open shelves, behind jutting spurs, and in fractures in the face. The number was difficult to estimate, but from the birds visible, I should judge there were about three times as many here as at Three-runs, making about 540 individuals in all.

There is at least one other cormorant rookery reported in the vicinity, located around the point of Cape Gaspé and near Cape Rosier, but we did not visit it.

Though it had been reported that the Percé rock birds frequented Gaspé harbour and the salmon river mouths emptying into it, we saw no supporting evidence of it. Though we made the trip by water between Percé and Gaspé three times at various hours of the afternoon and early evening when the birds were flying homewards, we saw no cormorants between Cape St. Peter and Percé rock and observed very few within Gaspé bay to seaward of the before mentioned nesting sites—Three-runs and Gull bay. Whether the cormorants that are said to nest near Cape Rosier visit the harbour waters and their tributaries we cannot say; we saw no evidence of it. There is a break in the hills through which such birds might come and go, but we had little opportunity to observe fly lines through it, and from the