

A none too rare migrant, probably commoner than suspected. It occurs on the river in April and May and again from September to November. A number are brought every autumn into the market by rivermen. On November 25th, 1908, two were caught in nets on the river and kept alive on the market for several days.

3. *Colymbus auritus*, Horned Grebe. A moderately common summer resident. Breeds on Kettle Island, in cat-tail sloughs, and similar bays in the river and on lakes. Earliest date of arrival April 10th; latest date, October 27th.

4. *Podilymbus podiceps*, Pied-billed Grebe; Dipper. A common summer resident. Earliest date of arrival, April 6th (1909); latest, November 7th. Breeds in similar places as the preceding species. By virtue of its diving ability it is able to keep out of sight much longer than its abundance warrants.

GAVIIDE—LOONS.

5. *Gavia imber*, Loon. A moderately common summer resident, which arrives as soon as the ice begins to open up in the rivers, about April 20th, but sometimes before, as in 1908 one was seen on March 25th. They are usually gone by the middle of November, when their favorite resorts, the lakes to the north of us, are freezing over, but in 1905 one was seen as late as December 18th. By May 24th they usually have their set of two eggs laid. This bird is a great ornament to our lakes and its shooting for sport or pastime should in every way be discouraged.

6. *Gavia stellata*, Red-throated Loon. A very rare accidental visitor. The last and only date for Ottawa is November 12th, 1885, when a young female was shot by Mr. T. R. Coursolles.

ALCIDÆ—AUKS, MURRES AND PUFFINS.

7. *Fratercula arctica*, Puffin. This queer-looking marine bird is also a rare accidental visitor. The only one recorded from here was shot in October, 1881.

8. *Uria lomvia*, Brunnich's Murre. The record of this bird, a northern marine species, is a strange and interesting one. It was first noticed in this vicinity November, 1887, near Papineauville (G. White), but in December, 6-12, 1897, it came to Ottawa in numbers for the first time. Since then the bird comes almost every year, and about the same time. In 1907, they began to arrive on November 25th, but in 1908 the first ones, 400-500, were seen on December 19th. The bulk of these flights seems to be heading towards the Great Lakes via the Rideau River, and lakes; the remainder presumably towards James Bay. Probably none of these birds ever get back to their native sea coast; they are picked up dead and dying in the country traversed by them. They die of starvation. Why they should