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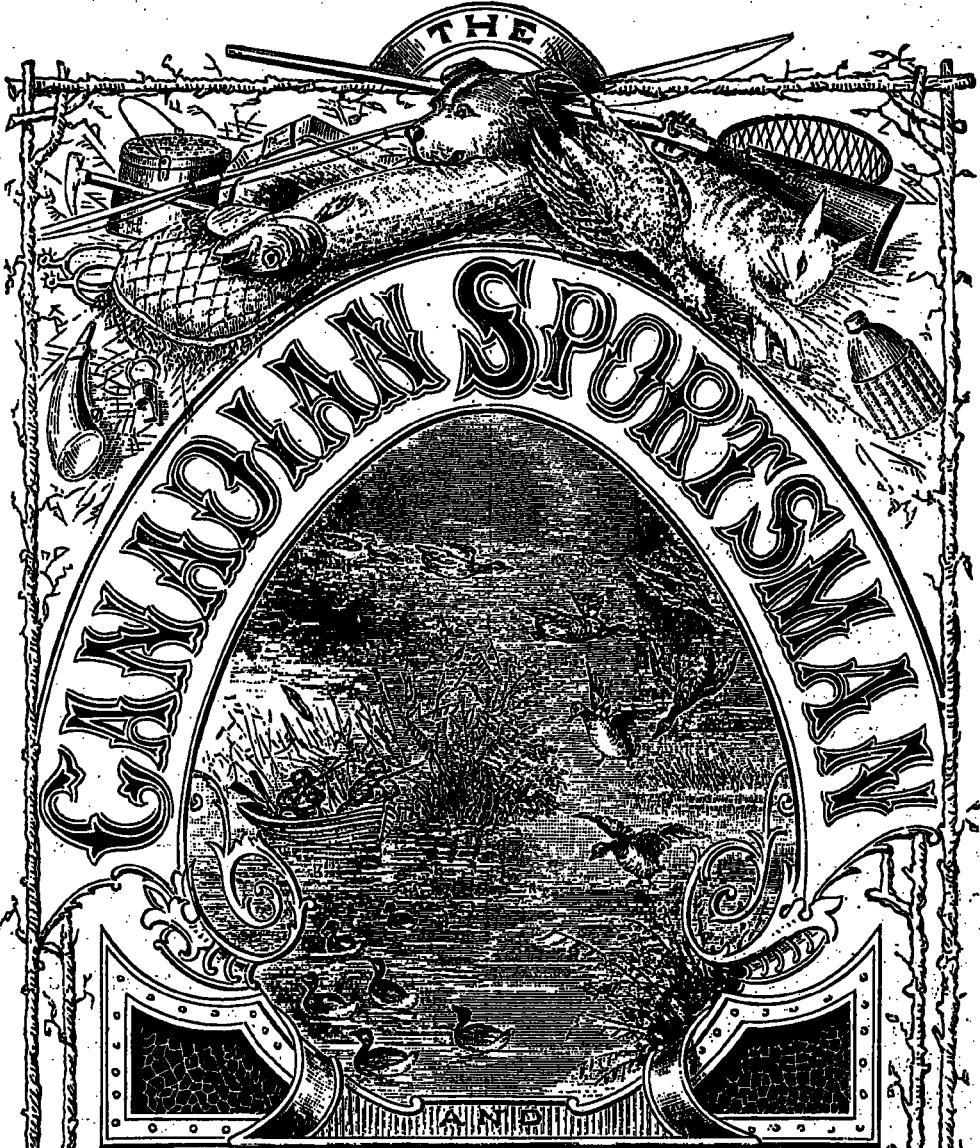
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THE



CHAMPLAIN SPORTSMAN



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No. 2.
1883.

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THE CANADIAN SPORTSMAN AND NATURALIST.

No. 2.

MONTREAL, FEBRUARY, 1883.

VOL. III.

WILLIAM COUPER, Editor.

Subscribers, please notice that the pages of "The Canadian Sportsman and Naturalist" are to be consecutive until the end of the third volume, when we will supply an index.

PROPOSED CONVENTION OF CANADIAN SPORTSMEN.

In Vol. II., No. 9, of this journal, in concluding our remarks on the Forestry Congress we stated that the next good move should be a Congress of American and Canadian sportsmen to provide correct means for the protection of Fish and Game of both countries. There are several interesting subjects which may be discussed at meetings of true sportsmen—such as the effect of forest fires causing the decrease of animals; fish and game protection in an American and Canadian view; harmonizing the game laws of the Provinces; correct nomenclature of the game animals and other kindred subjects. American sportsmen have a greater interest according to numbers and position in taking part in a Congress of this nature than we have; besides, there is something congenial in a meeting of true sportsmen; all have the same objects in view. We at least protect the bulk of woodcock and snipe bred in the north, more for the benefit of our neighboring sportsmen than our own. We do the same with geese and ducks, classed as game occurring on the waters of both countries.

At the suggestion of several of the leading sportsmen of each Province, a Committee consisting of Mr. F. J. Boswell, Major H. R. Smith and Mr. W. A. Allan has been formed for the purpose of holding, if possible, a representative convention of the sportsmen of the Dominion to consider the present anomalous condition of the game laws, and, if thought advisable, to take immediate action with a view of doing away with market shooting by foreigners, and the export of game, and for the discussion of other matters of interest to lovers of sport. At a meeting of the Central Committee (held at Ottawa) it was resolved:

"That the Secretary be instructed to issue a circular requesting some leading sportsman to

call a meeting of the sportsmen in each county in the Dominion for the purpose of electing a delegate to attend a general convention, to be held in the city of Ottawa, on Easter Monday, the 26th of March."

The objects of the above named sportsmen are exactly what our remarks referred to in the issue of the "C. S. and N." last September, but we fear that the time stated for calling a convention of the sportsmen of the Dominion is too limited, even to secure a thoroughly representative meeting from the counties in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec; but even should these two Provinces be well represented, a good beginning will be made, offering some encouragement in the first attempt to bring the lovers of the rod and gun together to discuss these matters.

We are in favour of American sportsmen taking part in this convention, nationality having nothing to do with sporting matters, as far as we can see. There is quite a difference between a man shooting for the purpose of supplying a foreign market and a gentleman visiting Canada for legitimate sport and recreation. These and many other points will no doubt be discussed at the convention, the result of the labors of which will be looked forward to with interest by all sportsmen.

MONTREAL MICROSCOPICAL SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of this society was held at the Natural History Society's Rooms, on Monday evening, 12th instant, Mr. Wm. Muir in the chair.

There was a good attendance, and a number of microscopes were on the table. Mr. G. J. Bowles was elected a member of the society.

The subject for the evening, "Insect weapons," was opened by a paper from Mr. Edward Murphy, who dealt more particularly with the proboscis of the mosquito. Mr. Murphy illustrated his remarks with drawings on the blackboard, showing the parts as seen by him under the microscope. He was followed by Mr. Wm. Muir, on the same subject, after which a discussion arose as to whether this insect had poisonous glands or not. Dr. Geo. Wilkins, in the absence of Dr. Osler, exhibited an apparatus for counting the corpuscles in blood, and gave an illustration under the microscope with blood drawn from a member present.

MONTREAL BRANCH, ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF CANADA.

The ninety-fourth meeting of the society was held at the residence of the President, Mr. H. H. Lyman, on Tuesday evening, 13th instant. The President read an interesting and valuable paper on the genus *Callimorpha*, illustrating his remarks by a large collection of the species, and by drawings of the types in the British Museum, made by Mr. Butler, of that institution. We venture to say that the confusion heretofore existing with regard to this variable genus is likely to be got rid of through Mr. Lyman's careful and thorough work, with the assistance of Mr. Cautfield. Mr. G. J. Bowles read a "Preliminary List of the Geometridæ of the Province of Quebec," opening up interesting questions as to the limits of the northern and temperate insect fauna of Canada. A third paper was read, entitled "Notes on some diurnal Lepidoptera occurring in Canada," by Mr. Cautfield, giving Canada as the habitat of a number of species of butterflies not stated in W. H. Edwards's catalogue as being found in this country.

THE TOMMY COD.

In "L'Opinion Publique" of the 18th January last, is an article on the Tommy Cod, *Morrhua pruinosa*, Mitchell, by the eminent French-Canadian litterateur, M. Benjamin Sulte. He gives an interesting account of the fishery carried on annually in the vicinity of Three Rivers, and supplies data which disprove the common idea that it is the young of the cod. But little is known of the history of this little fish, although it has been an important article of food in Lower Canada "from time immemorial," so that new information with regard to it is interesting, both to the naturalist and the public.

Mr. Sulte states that the Tommy cod ranges from Newfoundland to Three Rivers, but it is much more widely distributed, being found on the coast of New York, and no doubt on that of New England, if not farther east. DeKay tells us that it ascends the Hudson as far as Albany, where it is abundant at intervals of a few years. On the Long Island coast it is sometimes so plentiful that it can be shovelled on to the shore from the shallow water. It goes up the Hudson, as it does the St. Lawrence, at the beginning of winter, and is there called the Tom Cod or Frost-fish. It is one of these fishes, apparently, which inhabit waters of no great depth, and, except during the an-

ual migration, remains in salt water the whole year. All through the summer it may be caught on the shores of the lower St. Lawrence. The writer has often fished for them, from July to September, from the wharf at Riviere du Loup, and the rocks between there and Cacouna. They come up in great numbers with the rising tide, and like the ordinary cod, are voracious feeders, taking almost anything in the shape of bait. In December, however, they ascend to fresh water, reaching Quebec and Three Rivers about Christmas, the fishery lasting until about the 10th January. At Quebec they turn into the estuary of the River St. Charles with every tide, and the ice is dotted over with a village of *cabanes*, set up to shelter the fishers, who gather a large harvest while the migration lasts. Multitudes, however, go past Quebec, continuing their progress along the North Shore until they reach Three Rivers, but pay a heavy tribute to the *habitans* on the way. At Three Rivers they go up the St. Maurice river in shoals, as far as the rapids of the Forges, after which all trace of them is lost. We are not aware whether they have been taken above lake St. Peter.

Strange to say, on passing out of tide water they swim near the surface, contrary to their usual habit of swimming near the bottom. This peculiarity gives the *habitans* an opportunity of taking them in great numbers. Large frames six feet high and two or three feet square, filled in with wickerwork, and open on one side some distance from the bottom, are plunged in through holes cut in the ice. The opening in the frame is placed towards the advancing shoals, and the trap is soon withdrawn, filled with the writhing tommy cods. In this way they are secured by the sleighload. On the St. Maurice, cabins are built, in which the fisherman eats and sleeps, wading war on the "petits morues" until they cease to pass. None are caught on their return. They seem to scatter and seek the deeper parts of the river, and the fishery is over, in fresh water at least, until the following December.

It has been stated above, that doubts have been entertained as to whether this fish is a distinct species from the Cod. Even experienced naturalists have had these doubts. But the facts above given seem to make the matter a certainty. The annual migration into fresh water (although contrary to the general habit of the cod family, as far as known) must be for the purpose of spawning. The fish, when

taken in winter, are full of eggs, and ready to propagate, and instinct drives them up into fresh water for that purpose. On the St. Lawrence, they ascend the tributary rivers on the North Shore with this end in view, but in some of them, at least, they cannot penetrate very far. They can go only a few miles up the St. Charles at Quebec, and in the St. Maurice there are falls about fifteen miles up which would bar their progress. Some of the other rivers between Three Rivers and Quebec may be more accessible to them. The conditions under which the spawn is deposited are, however, unknown.

Mr. Sulte says that the Tommy Cod has been an article of food in Canada ever since the French colonists arrived, and no doubt it was relished by the Indians long before that time. No diminution in the supply has been noticed. To-day the quantities used, principally by the French-Canadian population, are very great, and as Jack Frost comes to help, and preserves the fish in the best manner possible, none of this valuable food supply is wasted.

H. K. C.

BIRDS OF WESTERN ONTARIO.

SIR,—Since the appearance of your January number I have been requested to explain two points in the list of Birds of Western Ontario, and have pleasure in doing so: 1st.—As regards the common Tern, it appears in the Hamilton list as *Sterna Wilsoni*, and in the London list as *Sterna fluviatilis*, both names were taken from the Smithsonian catalogue, but were taken at different dates, and the name had been changed in the interval. To be strictly correct in following the Smithsonian nomenclature, we should drop the *Wilsoni* and adopt the *fluviatilis* as being the most recent, and let us hope that there will soon be an end of these frequent changes in specific names which are so perplexing to the student. 2nd.—As regards the large Rails, the specimen referred to in the Hamilton list was brought me by a local sportsman who said it was the only one of the kind he had ever seen here, but he had often shot them at Baptiste Creek; that they bred there; this was to all appearance the Clapper Rail, as the measurement as also the bleached-worn appearance of the plumage agreed with the descriptions given of that species, and the entry was made for the list in accordance with these facts. Whether I was strictly correct or not in the identification will probably not be known, as the specimen referred to was lost, and neither of the

large rails has been found here since that time; the one which breeds at Baptiste Creek and the St. Clair marshes is the king rail, *Rallus elegans*.

I have to record the capture within the past ten days of a second specimen of the Barn Owl, *Strix flammea*; this was a female shot at a farm-house near Dundas, about four miles from where the other was obtained. It is quite possible that this pair may have left their home in the south in company, bent on a voyage of discovery; if so, they have met the fate which frequently befalls adventurers in new countries, viz.: been skinned by the natives.

Pine grosbeaks have been very abundant round the city since the middle of January; they are nearly all in the grey plumage, being either females or immature males. The appearance of these birds in such numbers may be taken as an indication of the severity of the winter in the north as I have not heard of their being here at all for many years past.

Your truly, T. McLEWRAITH.

Cairnbrae, Hamilton, O., 14th Feb., 1883.

CROW BLACKBIRDS.

Your correspondent in the January No. of the "C. S. & N.," Mr. Ernest D. Wintle, probably refers to but one species of grackle in his remarks under the above caption. The Boat-tailed Grackle is a Southern species, not yet recorded as found in Canada, I believe. The Purple Grackles are abundant in Canada, and the "boat-like" spreading of the tail may be commonly observed during the love season of these birds, when the males thus display themselves, both on the wing and strutting upon the ground. I have often watched these grackles in the city of Three Rivers, P. Q., where they breed abundantly, and being unmolested there, are very tame, feeding upon the streets and in gardens. The males are larger and of handsomer plumage than the females, and the contrast is quite noticeable.

The Rusty Grackle, a smaller species is also found in Canada, but Mr. Wintle's remarks will not apply to this bird.

The Boat-tailed Grackle exceeds in size the Purple Grackle, especially in length, and would never be confounded with any of our smaller North American Grackles. In my catalogue of the "Birds of Maine" I have recorded a single occurrence of the Boat-tailed Grackle in this State, and I do not know of any other record of the species occurring so far north.

Portland, Maine. EVERETT SMITH.

In answer to Mr. Wintle's query in the January No., I have been misled by the same bird, *Quiscalus purpureus*, but seeing one approaching with his tail spread one day when I was shooting, I took him in the act, and of course he proved to be merely an ordinary crow blackbird. Q. major inhabits the South Atlantic and Gulf States, never ascending to New England, and is strictly maritime.

W. E. SAUNDERS.

We have only one species of Crow Blackbird in Canada (*Quiscalus purpureus*). The peculiar spreading of the tail sometimes noticed in the males of this species has led to their being confounded with the Boat-tailed Grackle (*Quiscalus major*), which is a larger and more southern species. The Bronzed Grackle first described by Ridgway as a subspecies (*Quiscalus purpureus aeneus* Ry), also occurs here, being associated with *purpureus* throughout the whole range of the latter. The difference between the two birds appears to be only a matter of color, and as the Bronzed is not confined to any particular locality, many ornithologists do not recognize it as a geographical variety.

Montreal.

W. W. DUNLOP.

FROM BULL. NUTT. ORN. CLUB. Vol. VII, No. 4.
Oct., 1882.

LIST OF BIRDS ASCERTAINED TO OCCUR WITHIN TEN MILES FROM POINT DE MONTS, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, CANADA; BASED CHIEFLY UPON THE NOTES OF NAPOLEON A. COMEAU.

BY C. HART MERRIAM, M. D.

Point de Monts is the southward termination of a high rocky promontory that separates the river from the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on the north shore. It is in latitude 49° 19' north. The country is well wooded, the forests consisting chiefly of spruce (both white and black) and balsam. Scattered about are a few birches, poplars, cedars, and tamarcks; and on a sandy terrace near the Godbout River is a quantity of the northern scrub pine (*Pinus banksiana*) that here attains a height of thirty and sometimes forty feet. The region is so far north that not only are the oaks and hickories absent, but even the hardy beech and maple do not grow here.

I visited this section of the coast in July, 1881, and again in July, 1882; and with the observations made at these times I have in-

corporated the notes kindly placed at my disposal by Mr. Napoleon A. Comeau, guardian of Godbout.

The nomenclature followed is that of the second edition of Dr. Coues's Check List of North American Birds.

1. *Turdus migratorius*; Robin. A common summer resident. Arrives about the first of May, and remains till late in November. Seen Dec. 22, 1879.

2. *Turdus unalascanus*; Hermit Thrush. Tolerably common; breeds.

3. *Turdus ustulatus swainsoni*; Olive-backed Thrush. Not uncommon; breeds.

4. *Sialia sialis*; Blue-bird. Extremely rare. During a residence of many years at Godbout, Mr. Comeau has seen but one pair of these birds; they nested in a stump near his house in July, 1880.

5. *Regulus calendula*; Ruby-crowned Kinglet. A male was shot June 4, 1882.

6. *Parus atricapillus*; Black-capped Chickadee. A common resident.

7. *Parus hudsonicus*; Hudsonian Chickadee. A common resident, like the last.

8. *Sitta canadensis*; Red-bellied Nuthatch. Tolerably common in winter, but not observed in summer.

9. *Eremophila alpestris*; Horned Lark. First seen April 21, 1882, after which they were common for about three weeks and then disappeared. I found a young one, dead, at Godbout in July, 1881.

10. *Anthus ludovicianus*; Titlark. Tolerably common summer resident, and doubtless breeds. I have seen flocks of them in July feeding on the beach at low water. First seen May 7, 1882.

11. *Helminthophila peregrina*; Tennessee Warbler. A tolerably common summer resident. First shot June 6, 1882.

12. *Dendroica iradina*; Summer Warbler. Not very common. First seen June 6, 1882.

13. *Dendroica virens*; Black-throated Green Warbler. A tolerably common summer resident.

14. *Dendroica coronata*; Yellow-rumped Warbler. A rather common summer resident. First seen May 29, 1882.

15. *Dendroica Blackburni*; Blackburn's Warbler. Rather rare. Shot June 9, 1882.

16. *Dendroica striata*; Black-poll Warbler. Rare. Mr. Comeau shot a male, June 7, 1882.

17. *Dendroica maculosa*; Black-and-Yellow Warbler. The commonest Warbler, breeding abundantly. Earliest seen May 29, 1882.

18. *Sialia arctica*; Water Thrush. Rather rare. Shot June 6, 1882. Others seen.

19. *Genthyopsis trichas*; Maryland Yellow-throat. Not common. Saw two in the clearing about Mr. Allan Gilmour's camp on the Godbout.

20. *Myiodytes pusillus*; Black-capped Yellow Warbler. Rather rare. Shot June 9, 1882. Others seen.

21. *Myiodytes canadensis*; Canadian Flycatching Warbler. A tolerably common summer resident.

22. *Setophaga ruticilla*; Redstart. Tolerably common. First seen June 9, 1882.

23. *Hirundo erythrogaster horreorum*; Barn Swallow. Rare, and not known to breed. Mr. Comeau shot one May 20, 1882.

24. *Fridoprocne bicolor*; White-bellied Swallow. Common; breeds plentifully. First seen May 12, 1882.

25. *Petrochelidon lunifrons*; Cliff Swallow. A small colony nested in the deserted Hudson's Bay Trading Post at Godbout this year.

26. *Ampelis cedrorum*; Cedar-bird. A tolerably common summer resident.

27. *Lanius borealis*; Great Northern Shrike. Occurs, but is not known to breed.

28. *Pipilo maculatus*; Pine Grosbeak. A tolerably common resident. In autumn it feeds extensively upon the berries of the mountain ash. I have already published a note on the breeding of this species at Godbout.*

29. *Carduelis purpureus*; Purple Finch. Not very common. First seen April 26, 1882.

30. *Toxia leucoptera*; White-winged Crossbill. Tolerably common, but somewhat irregular in appearance. I found this species to be very abundant here in July, 1881, while in July, 1882, I did not see any.

31. *Agelaius linaria*; Red-poll. Very abundant in winter, large flocks being seen nearly every day. They all seem to move in one direction, following the shore westward.

32. *Chrysomitris pinus*; Pine Linnet. Generally common, but somewhat irregular.

33. *Astragalinus tristis*; American Goldfinch. Rather rare. I saw a small flock in July, 1882.

34. *Plectrophanes nivalis*; Snow Bunting. Very common in flocks in winter. Seen as late as the middle of May.

35. *Centropus laponicus*; Lapland Longspur. Large flocks of this species appear on this part of the coast during the latter part of April, remaining till about the middle of May. They are then very abundant, occurring both alone and in flocks with the preceding.

36. *Passerculus sandwichensis savanna*; Savanna Sparrow. Tolerably common, breeding on the thinly grassed sandfields about the mouth of the Godbout. Mr. Comeau shot one as early as April 21, 1882.

37. *Melospiza fasciata*; Song Sparrow. A rather common summer resident in suitable places, arriving early in May. Particularly numerous in the clearing about Mr. Allan Gilmour's camp on the Godbout.

38. *Junco hiemalis*; Black Snowbird. Very common. First seen May 16, 1882.

39. *Zonotrichia albicollis*; White-throated Sparrow. The commonest Sparrow, breeding everywhere. First seen May 14, 1882. This bird is the "Nightingale" of the Canadians.

40. *Zonotrichia leucophrys*; White-crowned Sparrow. Breeds, but is not common.

41. *Agelaius phoeniceus*; Red-shouldered Blackbird. Very rare. The only one ever seen here was a female, and was shot by Mr. Comeau May 22, 1882.

42. *Xanthocephalus leucrocephalus*; Yellow-headed Blackbird. An accidental straggler from the west. Mr. Comeau shot a male of this species in his door yard, at Godbout, early in September, 1878.†

43. *Quiscalus purpureus*; Crow Blackbird. Rare. Sometimes seen in flocks in spring.

44. *Corvus corax*; Raven. A common resident. May 12, 1882, Mr. Comeau found one of their nests on the face of a cliff about half-way between Godbout and Point de Monte. It contained four full-fledged young that must have been at least three or four weeks old.

45. *Corvus frugivorus*; Crow. A common summer resident, sometimes wintering. I have observed that the Crows here find much of their food along the beach at low water.

46. *Cyanocitta cristata*; Blue Jay. Resident but not very common.

47. *Perisoreus canadensis*; Canada Jay. A tolerably common resident.

48. *Tyrannus carolinensis*; King-bird. Not rare. Earliest seen June 9, 1882.

49. *Empidonax flaviventris*; Yellow-bellied Flycatcher. I have seen a specimen that Mr. Comeau shot June 16, 1882.

50. *Chordeiles vopetie*; Night-hawk. A common summer resident. First seen June 5, 1882. I saw Night-hawks flying about overhead nearly every day while at Godbout, both in July, 1881, and July, 1882.

51. *Chertura pelagica*; Chimney Swift. Generally tolerably common, but not seen this year.

52. *Ceryle alcyon*; Belted Kingfisher. A rather common summer resident, arriving about the first of May. About June 13, 1882, Mr. Comeau found three Kingfisher's nests in a bank, and each contained seven fresh eggs.

53. *Hypotamias pileatus*; Pileated Woodpecker. Very rare. Mr. Comeau has shot but one here.

54. *Picus villosus*; Hairy Woodpecker. A tolerably common resident, being particularly fond of the burnt-over scrub-pine barren near Godbout.

55. *Picus pubescens*; Downy Woodpecker. A tolerably common resident, like the last.

56. *Picoides arcticus*; Black Three-toed Woodpecker. Resident; not rare.

57. *Colaptes auratus*; Golden-winged Woodpecker. A tolerably common summer resident. First seen May 14, 1882.

58. *Bubo virginianus*; Great Horned Owl. A rather common resident.

59. *Asio wilsonianus*; Long-eared Owl. Rare. Mr. Comeau shot three in May, 1877 or 1878.

60. *Asio accipitrinus*; Short-eared Owl. A rather rare summer resident. Earliest seen May 9, 1882.

61. *Strix nebulosa*; Barred Owl. A tolerably common resident.

62. *Nyctala scandiaca*; Snowy Owl. Very irregular in appearance; sometimes very abundant in winter, and sometimes not seen for several years. Mr. Comeau shot one May 17, 1882, and Mr. Gregoire Fabre killed one May 31, 1880. These are the latest dates at which they have been seen in this section.

63. *Surnia funerea*; Hawk Owl. Common in winter, generally appearing in November and not remaining later than February.

64. *Nyctala tenaxpalmi richardsoni*; Richardson's Owl. A common winter resident, and very tame. This Owl has a low liquid note that resembles the sound produced by water slowly dropping from a height; hence the Montagne Indians call it *pillip-pilo-istish*, which

* See this Bulletin, Vol. VII, pp. 120, 131.

† See this Bulletin, Vol. VI, p. 246.

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 obsoletus*: 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 this 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. *Squatarola 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. *Egialites vociferus*: Killdeer Plover. Mr. Comeau says that this species breeds and is not rare.

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

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

85. *Stercorarius 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. *Erismetetes 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 bomparti*: 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 migration. Occurs with the preceding.

96. *Rhyacophilus solitarius*: 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 nigilans*: 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 sv.*—? 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*: Brant 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.

107. *Anas obscura*; Black Duck. A tolerably common summer resident, breeding about the fresh water lakes.

108. *Dafila acuta*; Pintail. The only one Mr. Comeau ever saw here he shot June 7, 1882.

109. *Querquedula carolinensis*; Green-winged Teal. Rare here, but they breed at Manicougan.

110. *Querquedula discors*; Blue-winged Teal. Rare, but often seen than the preceding. Has been shot early in May.

111. *Fuligula affinis*; Scaup Duck. Tolerably common in October.

112. *Fuligula collaris*; Ring-neck Duck. Mr. Comeau has killed two in spring.

113. *Clangula glaucium*; Golden-eye. A resident species, and tolerably common. Breeds on fresh water only. Remains throughout the winter.

114. *Clangula islandica*; Barrow's Golden-eye. A common resident, breeding, like the foregoing on fresh water, and remaining on the Gulf all winter.

115. *Clangula albeola*; Butter-ball. Rare. Has been shot in October.

116. *Harelda glacialis*; Old Wife. Resident. Very abundant in winter, the largest flocks being seen in December, January, and February. Mr. Comeau took one in full summer plumage as early as April 25, 1882. Tolerably common in summer, and supposed to breed.

117. *Histrionicus minutus*; Harlequin Duck. Rare, and only seen during the latter part of April and early in May. This year Mr. Comeau saw two April 16, and shot one May 8, out of a flock of four.

118. *Somateria mollissima*; Eider Duck. A permanent resident, but rather rare.

119. *Somateria spectabilis*; King Eider. Rare. Has been known to breed.

120. *Edemia americana*; Black Scoter. Common from early in April till some time in November. They do not remain through the winter.

121. *Edemia fusa*; Velvet Scoter. A common resident. The largest flocks are seen in April and November, and the species is common all the year round.

122. *Edemia perspicillata*; Surf Duck. Very common from April to November, but does not winter. The males greatly preponderate over the females in this species, and Mr. Comeau tells me that the proportion is always about seven males to one female.

123. *Mergus merganser*; Sheldrake. Tolerably common, breeding about the fresh water.

124. *Mergus serrator*; Red-breasted Merganser. Very common, frequenting both fresh and salt water.

125. *Sula bassana*; Gannet. Occasional. I have found it breeding in numbers at the west end of Anticosti, but do not think it nests farther up in the Gulf.

126. *Phalacrocorax carbo*; Common Cormorant. Rare, but Mr. Comeau has shot several here.

127. *Phalacrocorax dilophus*; Double-crested Cormorant. Mr. Comeau shot a female May 19, 1882.

128. *Stercorarius pomatorhinus*; Pomatorhine Jaeger. Rare.

129. *Stercorarius parasiticus*; Parasitic Jaeger. Rather rare. Mr. Comeau shot six in one day about the middle of May, 1874.

130. *Larus glaucus*; Glaucous Gull; Ice Gull. Rather rare. Usually seen in February, March, and April. I have a handsome male which was shot by Mr. Comeau April 29, 1882.

131. *Larus leucopervus*; White-winged Gull. Not

common. Commonly appears and disappears with the last. Mr. Comeau has shot it as late as May 1.

132. *Larus marinus*; Great Black-backed Gull. Breeds, and is tolerably common. It is absent only in January and February. July 17, 1882, I found one of their nests on Great Baile, one of the Seven Islands. It consisted of a little coarse grass placed in a slight depression in the rock, and was lined with a sort of pad, about four inches in diameter, of beautiful soft down, on which reposed a single egg. The egg had been incubated, but failed to hatch.

133. *Larus argentatus smithsonianus*; Herring Gull. Very abundant, breeding plentifully on suitable rocks. Arrives about the middle or latter part of April, remaining into November.

134. *Rissa tridactyla*; Kittiwake. Breeds abundantly. Arrives late in April or early in May, remaining into December. This and the preceding are the commonest Gulls along this part of the coast, and are constantly seen, both singly and in immense flocks. They follow the receding tide and cover the sand flats that are exposed at low water, feeding upon the molluscs and other marine animals that abound in such situations. I have seen more than a thousand at one time.

135. *Pagophila eburnea*; Ivory Gull. Very rare. Mr. Comeau shot a male in April, 1877, at Point de Monts. The specimen was presented to the Museum at Bersimis Mission, where it is now preserved.

136. *Chroicocephalus philadelphia*; Bonaparte's Gull. A tolerably common summer resident, arriving late in May.

137. *Sterna macrura*; Arctic Tern. Very abundant at certain places, where it breeds. Mr. Comeau once killed sixteen at one shot, flying. It arrives early in June.

138. *Cyanochora leucorrhoa*; Leach's Petrel. Common in summer.

139. *Colymbus torquatus*; Loon. Common. Breeds about the fresh-water lakes of the interior. I saw many, and heard others, in the Gulf, near Point de Monts, in July. Earliest seen April 12, 1882.

140. *Colymbus septentrionalis*; Red-throated Diver. Common, breeding with the last, but not arriving so early, usually coming in May.

141. *Podiceps griseigena hobbelli*; Red-necked Grebe. Rare; one shot in September.

142. *Podiceps podiceps*; Dab-dick; Hell Diver. Not rare; killed both spring and fall.

143. *Fulcrula arctica*; Puffin; Sea Parrot. Not common as far up as Point de Monts, but very abundant on the Mingan Islands, where they breed by thousands.

144. *Alle nigricans*; Dovekie. Very abundant in flocks during some winters, arriving early in December and remaining till some time in February. During other winters it is rare or does not occur at all.

145. *Uria grylle*; Black Guillemot; Sea Pigeon. A common resident, breeding not only here, but even on the islands off the mouth of the Saguenay, an hundred and fifty miles further up the St. Lawrence.

146. *Lomvia troile*; Foolish Guillemot; Murres. Like the Dovekie, the Murres is sometimes very abundant here in winter, while during other winters it does not occur at all. It is not wary, and does not even know enough to keep out of the way of dogs along the shore. It is well named the "Foolish" Guillemot, for both its habits and appearance deserve this appellation. In fact it looks like a perfect idiot, swimming over on one side as if one leg were broken, and staring vacantly at its enemies without attempting to escape. Its *tout ensemble* is stupid and gawky.

During the winter of 1875 they were so exceedingly abundant that Mr. Comeau shot about a thousand for their feathers, and his dog caught over fifty. They were all in very poor flesh, some being little more than animated skeletons, and a great many died and were washed ashore.

147. *Ulamia torda*: Razor-billed Auk. Not common here, but breeds on the Mingan Islands.

COLEOPTERA FOUND IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

BY WILLIAM COUPER.

- CLYTANTHUS* *uricola*, *Oliv.*
CYRTOPHORUS *verrucosus*, *Oliv.*
EURYCEUS *picipes*, *Fabr.*
DESMOCERUS *palliatu8*, *Forst.*
STENOCORUS *lineatus*, *Oliv.*
CENTRODERA *decolorata*, *Harris.*
RHAGIUM *lineatum*, *Oliv.*
TOXOTUS 1 *Schaumi*, *Lec.*
 2 *vittiger*, *Rand.*
PACHYTA 1 *monticola*, *Rand.*
 2 *liturata*, *Kirby.*
ANTHOPHILAX 1 *attenuatus*, *Hald.*
 2 *viridis*, *Lec.*
ACMAEOPS 1 *trivittatus*, *Say.*
 2 *proteus*, *Kirby.*
 3 *pratensis*, *Laich*
GAUROTUS *cyanipennis*, *Say.*
TYPOCERUS 1 *zebratus*, *Fabr.*
 2 *velutinus*, *Oliv.*
 3 *sinuatus*, *Newm.*
LEPTURA 1 *emarginata*, *Fabr.*
 2 *plebeja*, *Rand.*
 3 *subhamata*, *Rand.*
 4 *lineola*, *Say.*
 5 *capitata*, *Newm.*
 6 *subargentatus*, *Kirby.*
 7 *zebra*, *Oliv.*
 8 *impura*, *Lec.*
 9 *6-maculata*, *Linu.*
 10 *nigrella*, *Say.*
 11 *carbonata*, *Lec.*
 12 *Canadensis*, *Fabr.*
 13 *rubrica*, *Say.*
 14 *circumdata*, *Oliv.*
 15 *vagans*, *Oliv.*
 16 *haematites*, *Lec.*
 17 *chrysocoma*, *Kirby.*
 18 *nigrolineata*, *Bland.*
 19 *proxima*, *Say.*
 20 *pedalis*, *Lec.*
 21 *vittata*, *Germ.*
 22 *nitidipennis*, *Prot.*
 23 *pubera*, *Say.*
 24 *sphaericollis*, *Say.*

- 25 *vibex*, *Newm.*
26 *mutabilis*, *Newm.*
27 *biforis*, *Newm.*
28 *atrata*, *Lec.*
29 *cordifera*, *Oliv.*
30 *aspera*, *Lec.*
31 *montivagans*, *Couper.*

The description of this *Leptura* is given in the Trans. Lit. and Hist. Soc., Quebec, 1861. It may be a var. of *6-maculata* or a northern form whose elytral markings are not permanent.

- EYODINUS* *monticola*, *Rand.*
BELLAMIRA *sealaris*, *Say.*
STRANGALIA *luteicornis*, *Fabr.*
MONOHAMMUS 1 *titillator*, *Oliv.*
 2 *confusus*, *Kirby.*
 3 *scutellatus*, *Say.*
 4 *marmoratus*, *Kirby.*

L'Abbé Provancher did not give this beautiful insect in his "Petite Fauna Entomologique du Canada." The insect occurs at Quebec. My specimens were taken in the latter city.

- DORCASHEMA* *nigrum*, *Say.*
GOES *oculatus*, *Lec.*
LEPTOSTYLUS 1 *aculifer*, *Say.*
 2 *macula*, *Say.*
LEPTARGUS *angulatus*, *Lec.*
GRAPHISURUS 1 *triangulifer*, *Hald.*
 2 *faciatus*, *DeGeer.*
POGONOCERUS 1 *pencilatus*, *Lec.*
 2 *mixtus*, *Hald.*
EUPOGONIUS *subarmatus*, *Lec.*
SAPERDA 1 *obliqua*, *Say.*
 2 *calcarata*, *Say.*
 3 *candida*, *Fabr.*
 4 *vestita*, *Say.*
 5 *tridentata*, *Oliv.*
 6 *lateralis*, *Fabr.*
 7 *moesta*, *Lec.*
 8 *concolor*, *Lec.*
OBREEA 1 *amabilis*, *Hald.*
 2 *tripunctata*, *Fabr.*
TETRAOPES *tetraophthalmus*, *Forst.*
DONACIA 1 *Harrisii*, *Lec.*
 2 *hirticollis*, *Kirby.*
 3 *magnifica*, *Lec.*
 4 *distincta*, *Lec.*
 5 *subtilis*, *Kuntz.*
 6 *confusa*, *Lec.*
 7 *emarginata*, *Kirby.*
 8 *Kirbyi*, *Lec.*
ORSODACHNA 1 *Childreni*, *Kirby.*
 2 *atra*, *Ahrens.*

Continued from page 204.

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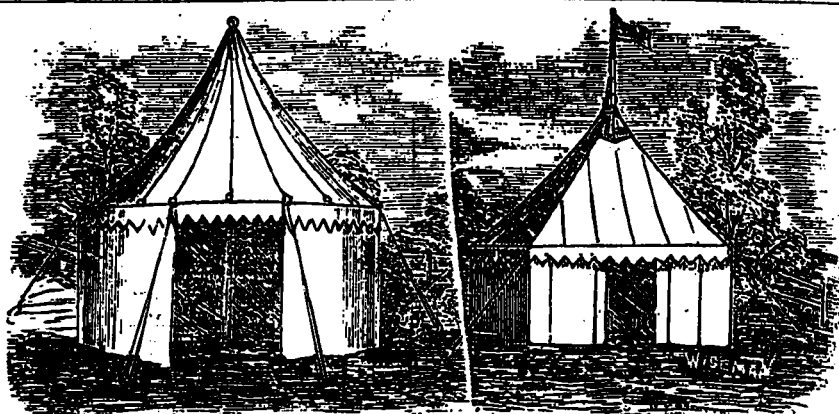
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