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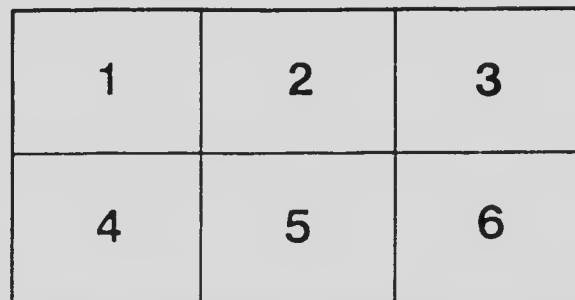
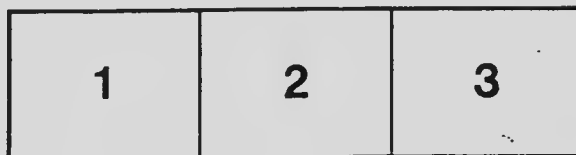
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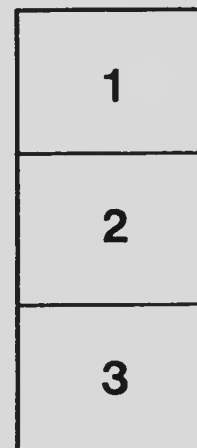
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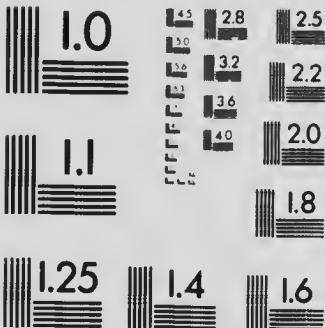
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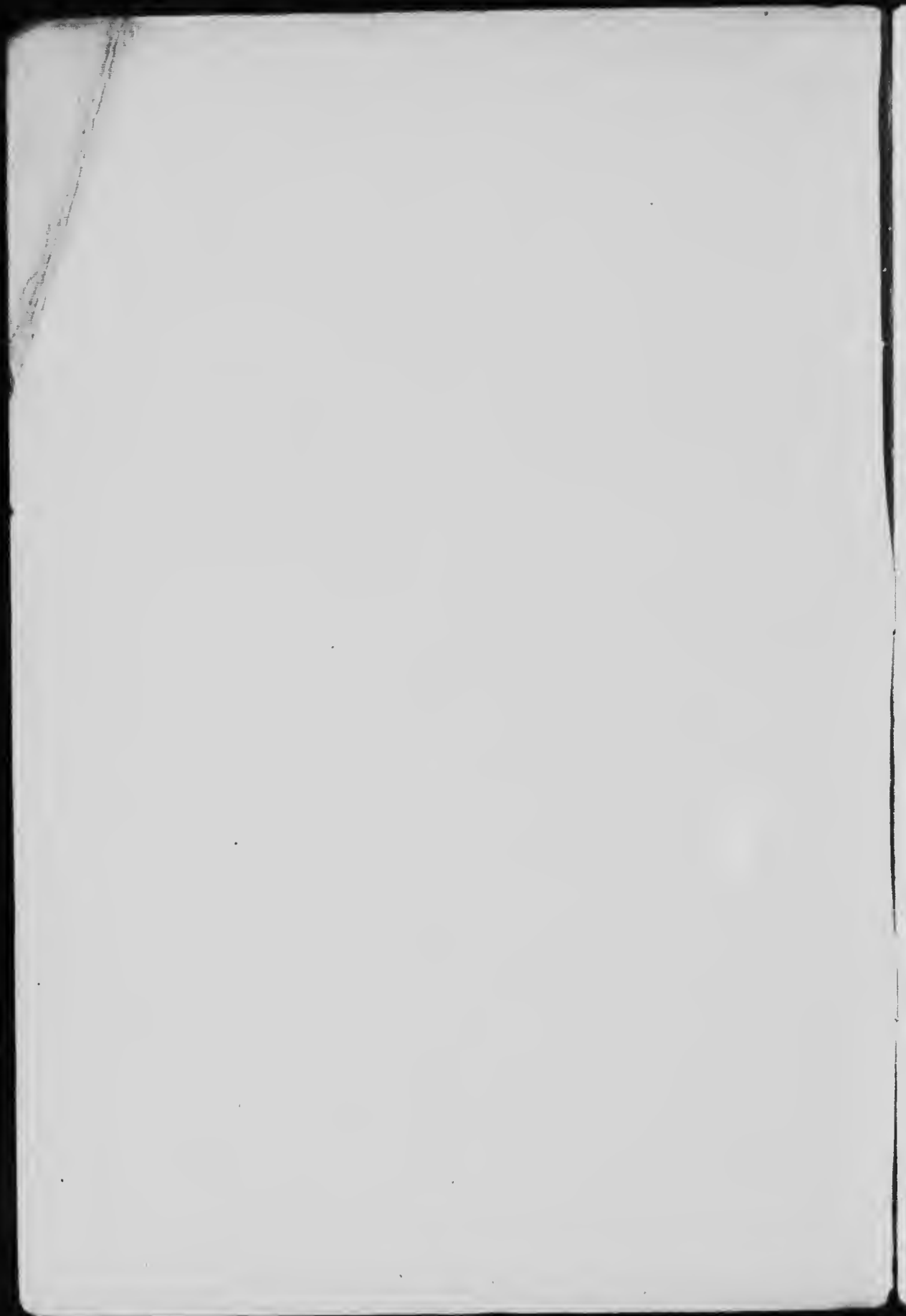
NOTES ON THE SUMMER BIRDS OF THE
GASPE PENINSULA, PROVINCE
OF QUEBEC.

BY CHARLES W. TOWNSEND, M.D., BOSTON.

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- (3) Avoid fungi having a milky juice, unless the milk is reddish.
- (4) Avoid fungi in which the cap is thin and very brittle, and in which the gills are nearly all of equal length, especially if the cap is bright-colored.
- (5) Avoid all tube-bearing fungi in which the flesh changes color when cut or broken, or where the mouths of the tubes are reddish and in the case of other tube-bearing fungi experiment with caution.
- (6) Avoid fungi having clay-colored gills and a spider web or woolly ring on the stalk.
- (7) In case of doubt discard the plant.

MUSHROOMS WHICH MAY BE GATHERED.

The foregoing rules are given as a warning against comparatively few plants; the edible mushrooms are more numerous and those that may be gathered are as follows:—

All the puff balls and coral fungi; any of the hedge hog or spiny fungi and the morels; also any mushroom whose gills become brown; mushrooms having reddish or orange milk; all mushrooms that melt down into an inky liquid when mature; many mushrooms with white gills, but care must be taken to be absolutely certain that they have no poison cup or volva.

LEARN TO KNOW THE MUSHROOMS.

Before attempting to eat a large number of mushrooms one should learn to know them by their individual characters, the same as he would learn to know berries or other wild fruit. The best way to do this is to secure a book describing the various

kinds and then gather the different ones and compare them with the descriptions and illustrations. Another way is to go out into the woods and fields with someone who knows the mushrooms and have the different kinds, both poisonous and edible, pointed out and the characters explained.

Still another way to learn the mushrooms is as follows. Carefully dig up the mushrooms so that all the fruit body including the very base of the stem is present. Wrap in dry paper, taking care not to crush the specimen, attach a note describing where the plant grew, i.e. fields, woods or road side; whether it grows in the ground, or wood and the color of the fresh specimen. The specimen should then be enclosed in a strong cardboard carton or wooden box and sent in to the Department of Botany, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.

If the specimen is carefully packed, it will arrive in fair condition and the name and properties of the mushroom will be sent to you by the next mail.

BOOKS THAT DESCRIBE MUSHROOMS.

McIlvaine, Chas.—One Thousand American Fungi.

Hard, M. F.—Mushrooms, Edible and Otherwise.

Atkinson, Geo. G.—Mushrooms, Edible, Poisonous, etc.

Marshall, Nina L.—The Mushroom Book.

Gibson, Hamilton—Our Edible Fungi.

Murrill, W. A.—Edible and Poisonous Mushrooms.

Stone, R. E.—Mushrooms of Ontario: Ontario Department of Agriculture, Bulletin No. 263.

NOTES ON THE SUMMER BIRDS OF THE GASPE PENINSULA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

BY CHARLES W. TOWNSEND, M.D., BOSTON.

In planning a trip to any spot in North America, one naturally turns to the indices of the Auk and the Bulletin of the Nuttall Ornithological Club in order to learn what ornithological work has been done in that region and what birds one may expect to find. As far as I can discover there has been no list published and no mention made of the birds of the Gaspé Peninsula in these journals. The only notes of this region published by ornithologists elsewhere that I can find are by Mr. Wm. Brewster,¹ Mr. Frank M. Chapman² and Mr. P. A. Taverner³. In none of these notes is there any attempt to list the birds of the region, and it therefore seems worth while to present the following preliminary list. The gen-

erosity of Mr. Taverner in putting his notes, made chiefly at Percé in the summers of 1914 and 1915, at my disposal has made this list of much greater value than if my own notes alone were to be drawn upon.

I feel sure that Mr. Taverner's work in these regions has had the greatest influence in determining

(1) Notes on the birds observed during a summer cruise in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Proceedings, Boston Society of Natural History, Vol. 22, pp. 364, 412; 1882.

(2) Bird studies with a camera. New York, 1900, pp. 128-145. Gannets of Bonaventure, Bird Lore, Vol. 1, 1899, p. 71.

(3) The Gannets of Bonaventure Island, The Ottawa Naturalist, Vol. 32, 1918, pp. 21-26.

the Provincial Government to make Percé Rock, Bonaventure Island and Bird Rock near the Magdalens, bird reservations. This splendid piece of work was accomplished in 1918 and the wonderful colonies in these three localities are now protected for all time. These reservations are of great value and interest not only to ornithologists but to the general public and they will become more and more known and visited. Both Percé Rock and Bonaventure Cliffs have a beauty and grandeur of size and form and coloring that is unequalled along our Atlantic Coast, but their wonderful charm is increased manyfold by the variety and abundance of the bird life that adorns them. The Provincial Government, which has made them reservations, together with Bird Rock off the Magdalens, is to be greatly congratulated, and it is to be hoped that this is but the beginning of their work and that other reservations may be added elsewhere, especially along the Labrador Coast where they are so much needed. The splendid work of the Audubon Society in the United States may well be taken as a model.

The Gaspé Peninsula projects like a lower lip at the mouth of the St. Lawrence River into the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It lies north of New Brunswick from which it is separated by the Bay of Chaleur and the Restigouche River. A single track railway runs along the southern shore nearly to the end of the peninsula at Gaspé, and for a few miles along the northern shore as far as Matan. A carriage road follows the shore of the whole peninsula and there are a few short side roads extending but a mile or two into the interior which is an uninhabited region of forest and mountains. Villages inhabited for the most part by fishermen of French and Channel Island descent, are scattered along the coast.

The geology of the Gaspé Peninsula is most interesting and complicated. At Percé, for example, are outcrops of Cambrian, Silurian and Devonian limestones with strata almost vertical, overlaid in places with a great mantle of horizontal red sandstones and conglomerates. The mountains near the north coast are of gray Silurian limestones and serpentines. At the places visited there was no evidence of general glaciation, but only of slight and local glaciation. There are few lakes and the streams are deeply cut.

The vegetation is of the Hudsonian type,—the forest is largely of spruce,—black and white, and balsam fir. Arbor vitae, canoe birches and aspens are common. A few white pines, larches, yellow birches, mountain ashes and sugar maples are to be seen. The avifauna is largely Canadian with a number of Hudsonian and also of Transition forms.

The itinerary of my trip was as follows:—

Crossing on July 5th, 1919 from Campbellton,

New Brunswick, where the Restigouche River meets the Bay of Chaleur, I spent two days at Cross Point in the Township of Mann, and had an opportunity to observe the birds in the woods and fields there. July 7th was occupied in travelling the 150 miles to Cape Cove, from which I was taken by automobile nine miles to Percé. The railroad journey was such a leisurely one, with so many breakdowns of the engine that I was able to see something of the birds and flowers of the region. At Percé, a quaint little French fishing village with beautiful setting of rock, cliff and mountain, I stayed until August 6th and explored the neighborhood including Bonaventure Island, Corner of the Beach and Barachois. On the latter date I went by motor boat some twenty-eight miles to Grande Grève near the easternmost tip of the Forillon, the narrow peninsula that stretches between Gaspé Bay and the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Here I stayed until August 25th and explored the neighborhood including a walking trip through Cape Rosier and Griffin Cove to Fox River, and back through the "portage" to Peninsula, and along the southern coast of the Forillon to Grand Grève. A day was spent in the neighborhood of Douglstown on the southern side of Gaspé Bay and another at Gaspé and on the lower waters of the York River.

Before presenting the annotated list I would say a few words about the two new bird reservations at Percé.

Percé Rock is an isolated mass of nearly vertical strata of Devonian limestone some 1500 feet long, and 288 feet high at its highest point and 300 feet wide at its greatest breadth. It is connected with the shore only at low tides by a bar two or three hundred yards long. At the outer end stands a smaller isolated mass or pinnacle. The main rock is pierced by an arch with a span of about eighty feet and from this the rock receives its name. Percé Rock is an object of exceeding beauty not only on account of its striking shape and great size, but also on account of the brilliancy and variety of its colouring. Its beauty and interest are greatly enhanced by its bird inhabitants which throng its inaccessible summit and form a circling cloud. Breeding Kittiwakes to the number of about 400, occupy the shelves and niches of the northern face over the arch. Double-crested Cormorants, a thousand or more and Herring Gulls to the number of 2,000 breed on the flat surface of the summit. A few Black Guillemots nest in some of the holes and corners on the sides of the rock.

I was enabled to make a fairly intimate study, of the home life of these birds of the summit through the kindness of Mrs. Frederick James, whose late husband was the beloved artist of the little village of Percé. At her invitation I spent many interest-

ing hours looking through her powerful telescope from the piazza of her house on Cape Cannon.

Bonaventure Island, is three miles distant from Percé and is of still greater value and importance. It is about three miles long and a mile and a half broad. The outer side faces the sea in sheer cliffs of horizontal strata of red conglomerate and sandstone four and five hundred feet high. On the cliffs and niches and along the shelves, tier above tier nest a very large and notable collection of water birds. The most important of these in size and numbers are the Gannets which are most numerous towards the southern end. Mr. Taverner has estimated their numbers to be 8,000. Herring Gulls breed on the cliffs to the number of several hundreds if not thousands. A smaller number of Kittiwakes nest near the northern end of this outer side of the island on vertical cliffs that possess but few and small niches. Murres and Razor-billed Auks, perhaps 500 pairs of the former and 100 of the latter also lay their eggs on the cliffs. A small number of Puffins and a few Black Guillemots are also breeders there, while in the holes and crevices on top of the cliffs Leache's Petrels nest. No Cormorants breed here but visitors from Percé Rock may often be seen.

I visited Bonaventure Island three times, passing in a motor boat close under the cliffs and camping and spending two days on each of the first two occasions; the last time I spent only the day. It is possible to take up a position on the edge of the cliffs where one can sweep with a glass, tier on tier of nesting Gannets and be within thirty feet of the nearest. As they fly by they are almost within arm's reach. With an eight power prismatic binocular and a thirty power telescope I spent many hours watching these birds. With the expert aid of Willie Duval, descendant of Captain Peter John Duval the original owner of the island, I was able to climb a hundred feet or more up the cliffs from below and crawl along a ledge close to Puffins and Murres. Mr. Taverner¹ has vividly described such an adventure.

ANNOTATED LIST.

1. *Cavia immer*. Loon.
One flying by Bonaventure Island. Mr. Taverner reported a few.
2. *Fratrula arctica arctica*. Puffin.
Thirty or forty pairs of these birds breed in the deep clefts or holes in the cliffs of Bonaventure Island, mostly at the northern end of the eastern cliffs.
3. *Cephus grylle*. Black Guillemot.
Common and very tame all along the rock shores, breeding in holes and in the clefts be-

tween the strata of the rocks. Young were first seen in the water August 1st.

4. *Uria troile troile*. Murre.

About five hundred pairs breed at Bonaventure Island. I met with them at other places on the coast, but do not know whether they breed away from the island or not. Several times I saw Gannets that had alighted in the same niche in the cliffs drive the Murres out. Mr. Taverner reports seeing a number of ringvia.

5. *Alca torda*. Razor-billed Auk.

Perhaps a hundred pairs breed at Bonaventure Island. They were to be seen singly, sometimes among the Gannets and in companies of two or three often with Murres in clefts or ledges smaller than those frequented by the Gannets. Flocks of ten or fifteen Murres on the water generally included one or two Razor-billed Auks.

6. *Rissa tridactyla tridactyla*. Kittiwake.

About 400 breed on the northern face of Percé Rock near the arch and about as many on the cliffs of Bonaventure Island.

7. *Larus marinus*. Great Black-backed Gull.

A few seen in July. More common in August. No evidence of breeding.

8. *Larus argentatus*. Herring Gull.

Abundant. Breeds on the top of Percé Rock to the number of about 2,000, on the cliffs of Bonaventure Island and the Murailles at Percé, on the sea cliffs below Mt. St. Albans and on the Bon Ami cliffs near Grand Grève and doubtless on many other cliffs of the Peninsula.

Cod fishing is the chief industry of the coast and the fish are cleaned and split at tables on the beaches or on fishing stages. The heads and entrails are left where they fall and are soon sought by Herring Gulls, who gather when the fish are brought in, and do important work as scavengers. They are very tame and may often be seen fishing for scraps on empty boats riding at anchor. I have counted as many as 30 on one boat. Young are on the wing none but full grown adults are to be seen; no birds with black wings or tails were found in these flocks. The young appeared in the air the last week in July.

A cloud of Herring Gulls, was constantly flying about Percé Rock and their cries were always to be heard by day and frequently at night. The bugle-like courtship song frequently sounded and fighting among the adults on the cliffs was frequent.

(To be continued.)

⁽¹⁾ Ottawa Naturalist, XXXII, 21-26.



PEPPERS ON LEDGE OF PECONAVENTURE ISLAND (NOT RAZOR-BILLED AUKS).
Photo by G. Gould, U.S.N.M.S., U.S. Commission of Conservation, Canada.

NOTES ON THE SUMMER BIRDS OF THE GASPE PENINSULA

By CHARLES W. TOWNSEND, M.D., BOSTON

(Continued from Vol. XXXIV, page 80.)

The adults on alighting near their half grown young empty their stomach contents on the ground and the young eagerly swallow it. The young may often be seen practicing short flights on the top of the Rock, but when they once launch out from their nesting place they roost on the broken rock and beaches at the foot of the cliffs.

9. *Larus philadelphia*. Bonaparte's Gull.

On August 14th I saw two adults and four immature birds of this species in the Gaspé Basin, evidently migrants.

10. *Sterna hirundo*. Common Tern.

The only birds of this species I saw anywhere along the coast of the Peninsula were about a dozen at Cross Point on July 5th. Mr. Taverner does not note them.

11. *Hydrochelidon nigra surinamensis*. Black Tern.

One seen August 27th in the lower part of the York River near Gaspé.

12. *Oceanodroma leucorhoa*. Leach's Petrel.

Breeding commonly in the clefts and holes in the top of the Gannet cliffs at Bonaventure Island.

13. *Sula bassana*. Gannet.

As already stated about 8,000 Gannets breed in the cliffs on the eastern side of Bonaventure Island. The great majority of the birds seen were in full adult plumage; about one in three or four hundred had black in the base of the wing, in the tail and scattered over the back. These, I suppose, are birds two years old.

Early in July nearly all the eggs had hatched, but I watched an adult on July 18th which was brooding an egg in the nest. When the bird raised itself I saw that one webbed foot nearly covered the egg. This singular habit has been noted in literature.

From time to time adults could be seen bringing rockweed in their bills and patching up their nests. The nests like the ledges were painted white with the droppings of the birds. The white downy young with black faces grew rapidly between the time of my first visit on July 10th and my last on August 3rd when they were nearly half as large as their parents.

The curious courtship ritual I have described at length in my paper on Courtship in Birds. This always takes place when a bird arrives at the nest to relieve its mate. It is evident that the sexes al-

ternate in feeding and brooding the young. The new arrival at the nest, after its mate has left, waddles around so that the young is in front of her breast. The young at once raises its black head and shows by its vibrating throat that it is calling for food. The parent often appears indifferent, preens her own feathers and the down of her offspring, gapes sleepily and darts her head angrily at a neighbor. The young become more insistent and tries to wedge open the bill of its mother. She at last gives a gulp, curves her head down, opens wide her bill and appears to swallow the head and neck of her hopeful. The process is soon repeated, the young always seem ready to disappear into the cavern of its parent's mouth.

Whether the great volume of noise that goes out from this ledge is the courtship song or not I can not say, but it is doubtless augmented by the calling of the young for food. It suggests thousands of rattling looms in a great factory, a rough vibrating pulsing sound, and may be written down *car-ra, car-ra, car-ra*.

Taking advantage of the strong sea breezes and of the currents deflected upwards by the cliffs, the Gannet is able to soar on rigidly outstretched wings for a long time without flapping. One, which I watched passing within a few yards of me, circled ten times to within a few feet of a ledge crowded with its kind, and each time he dropped his feet as if about to alight, but each time drew them up again and sailed by. Except for a momentary flutter just before each attempt to alight, his wings were held rigidly outstretched. The circle was one of three or four hundred yards in diameter. On each of the last three times he executed a smaller circle in addition, thus completing a figure of eight. On the eleventh attempt he dropped suddenly on the ledge close to his mate on her nest. The bill-shaking and bowing and caressing that went on was in the most spontaneous and eager fashion. They appeared over-joyed to meet again.

Before flying from the ledge the Gannet generally poises motionless for several moments with its eyes and bill pointed upwards, perhaps in order to watch for an opportunity to fly without colliding with another bird in the air. It then leaps clear of its companions and of the ledge, and with tail turned down as a brake, it swiftly descends until it gathers impetus enough to rise.

At Grand Grève in the early part of August I frequently saw Gannets singly or in groups of two

and threes fly back and forth in Gaspé Bay. During the latter part of the month they were flying south. I did not see any fly over the land.

14. *Phalacrocorax auritus auritus*. Double-crested Cormorant.

A very abundant bird all along the coast. It breeds to the number of about 2,000 on top of Percé Rock and in large numbers on the great

abundant species and grows luxuriantly.

The feeding of the partly-grown and especially of the fully-grown young Cormorant was always an amusing spectacle. An adult alighting on the rock is at once besieged by one or more young who wave their wings frantically and raise their heads, beseeching the parent for food. Often times the parent is reluctant to accede to the request and runs away,



GENERAL VIEW OF GANNET LEDGES, CONAVENTURE ISLAND, 1911
Photo by Geological Survey of Canada. Courtesy of
Commission of Conservation, Canada

sea cliffs at Bon Ami and at the foot of Mt. St. Albans.

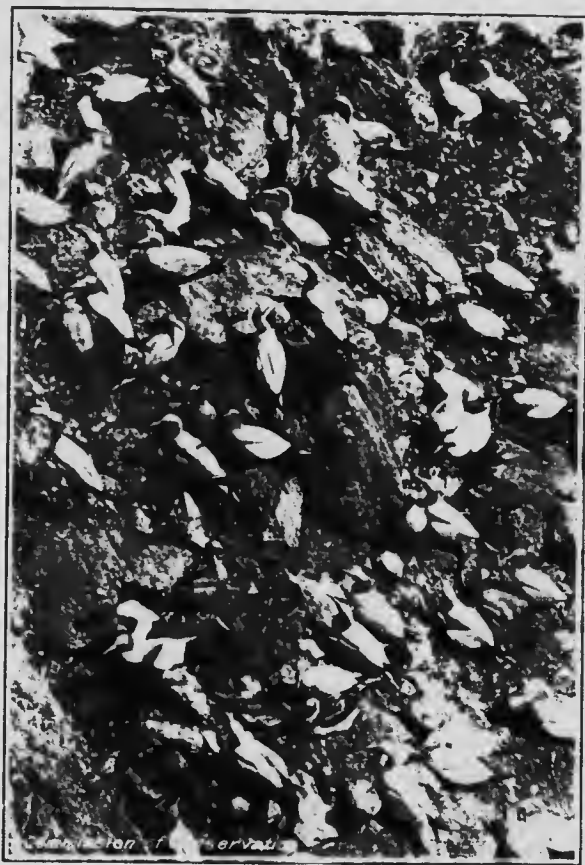
At Percé Rock there appeared to be seventeen distinct clusters of nests where everything including the nests was painted white with droppings and the ground was devoid of vegetation. Where the Herring Gulls nest the surface is largely covered with vegetation. Yarrow, *Achillea borealis*, appears to be the most

closely pursued by its offspring, dodging in and out among the other Cormorants and Gulls. Finally the parent gives in, opens its capacious maw into which the young disappears as far as its head and neck are concerned. The parent gradually lowers its head as the young pushes in, and finally bring it nearly to the ground. The young, meanwhile, flaps its wings violently, and the picture is of a large bird trying hard to swallow another bird of the same

size who struggles violently in protest. It frequently happens that, after repeated requests for food, the parent, unable to rid itself of the tormenting young, takes refuge in flight.

The young when fully grown may often be seen practicing flight by ascending a few feet into the air and coming back to the rock. The earliest descent by the young to the water took place the last of July.

that they stand out as light patches on the gray rock, while the birds themselves look like black bottles. During my stay at Grand Grève during the month of August an almost continuous stream of these birds was passing and repassing over the little settlement, the birds were going to their feeding grounds in the Gaspé Basin and York and Dartmouth Rivers and returning to their nests. They passed singly and in companies of two or three up



CLOSE-UP VIEW OF GANNETS ON LEDGES OF
BONAVENTURE ISLAND, 1911.

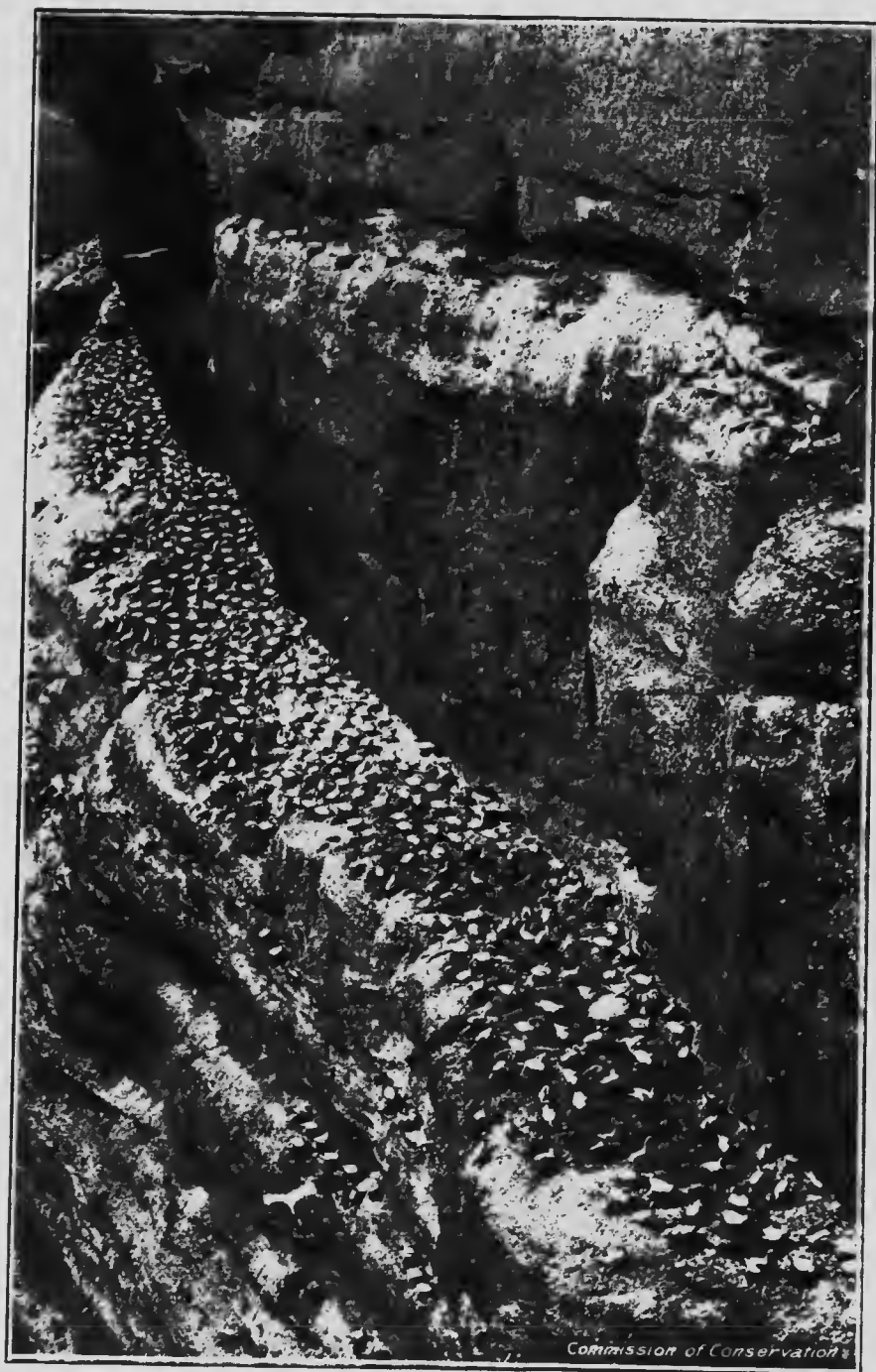
Photo by Geological Survey. Courtesy of Commission
of Conservation, Canada.

The great cliffs, which rise from the water to a height of six or seven hundred feet and extend along the shore for four or five miles near Mt. St. Albans and Cape Bon Ami on the north side of the Forillon back of Grande Grève are nearly perpendicular and possess but few shelves for foothold. On these are built the nests of this species and they are so plastered with the white guano of the bird

to thirty or forty. In warm weather most of the birds had their mouths open, but in cool weather they were shut. I looked carefully for *carbo* but all were *auritus*.

During August groups of a hundred or more fully grown young birds were to be seen on the little pocket beaches at the foot of the Bon Ami cliffs.

The fishermen dislike this bird as they say it



GREAT GANNET LEDGE, BONAVENTURE ISLAND, GASPÉ CO., QUE.
Photo by Geological Survey. Courtesy of Commission of Conservation, Canada.

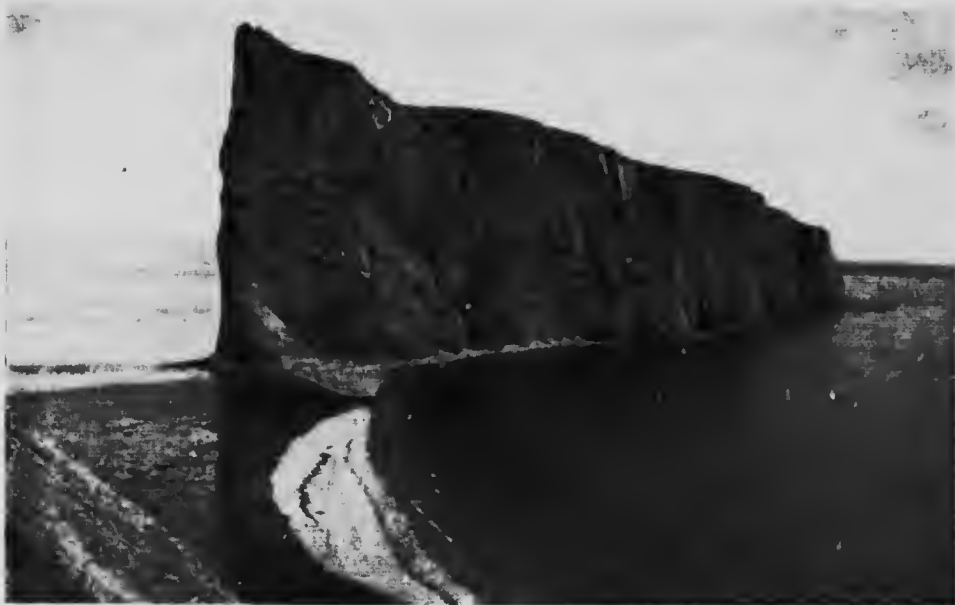
takes herrings on which they depend for bait, from their nets. I saw no shooting, but on the York River there were steel traps on posts and a few birds had suffered a lingering death.

Mr. Taverner found two nesting colonies of this species in Gaspé Bay, one on Gull cliffs on the south side, the other on the north side at Three Runs. Here the nests, about thirty in number, were built in birch trees growing in crevices in the cliffs.

15. *Mergus serrator*. Red-breasted Merganser.
A flock of 20, seen at the mouth of the York River on August 27th.
16. *Anas rubripes tristis*. Black Duck.
A number seen in the Gaspé Basin and the mouth of the York River the latter part of August. Mr. Taverner found them there with young.
17. *Spatula clypeata*. Shoveller.
A bird probably of this species from the description given to Mr. Taverner, was shot at Cape Cove in June, 1915.
18. *Aix sponsa*. Wood Duck.
Mr. Taverner found a mounted specimen at Gaspé taken in the vicinity.
19. *Clangula clangula americana*. Golden-eye Duck.
Thirteen young with their mother were found on the upper Gaspé Basin by Mr. Taverner on July 29, 1914.
20. *Harelda hyemalis*. Old Squaw.
Small flocks were seen near Bonaventure Island in 1915 by Mr. Taverner. One was taken July 22nd.
21. *Histrionicus histrionicus*. Harlequin Duck.
In June and July, 1915, on three occasions bunches of three to seven were seen near Bonaventure Island by Mr. Taverner. Three were taken, all with undeveloped genitalia.
22. *Oidemia americana*. Scoter.
23. *Oidemia deglandi*. White-winged Scoter.
24. *Oidemia perspicillata*. Surf Scoter.
A few of each of these species, evidently migrants, were seen during the latter part of August.
25. *Bolarus lentiginosus*. Bittern.
I saw two on the York River on August 27th.
26. *Ardea herodias herodias*. Great-blue Heron.
From the train on July 7th I saw numerous birds of this species in the tidal flats near Point au Garde. At Douglastown on August 21st I counted twenty-four behind the barachois. On the York River on August 27th there were eight.
27. *Nycticorax nycticorax naevius*. Black-crowned Night Heron.
Mr. Taverner and I each saw a single bird at Percé. He found it common at Gaspé.
28. *Gallinula galeata*. Florida Gallinule.
Mr. Taverner saw a mounted bird at Gaspé taken in the vicinity.
29. *Lobipes lobatus*. Northern Phalarope.
Mr. Brewster saw this species near Percé in July, 1881.
30. *Philohela minor*. Woodcock.
Mr. Brewster reported one near Gaspé in 1881, and Mr. Taverner heard of another shot there.
31. *Pisobia minutilla*. Least Sandpiper.
Common migrant.
32. *Ereunetes pusillus*. Semipalmated Sandpiper.
Only a very few seen.
33. *Calidris leucophaca*.
One was seen on August 21st at Douglastown. There are very few suitable grounds for shore birds on the Gaspé Coast.
34. *Totanus melanoleucus*. Greater-yellow legs.
A number seen back of the barachois at Douglastown and on the flats about the York River.
35. *Actitis macularius*. Spotted Sandpiper.
Common all along the shore. At Bonaventure Island a pair, evidently having eggs or young near our camp, flew about nervously and alighted from time to time in the tops of low spruce trees.
36. *Numenius hudsonicus*. Hudsonian Curlew.
A few migrants seen.
37. *Squatarola squatarola*. Black-bellied Plover.
On August 21st I saw two flocks of a dozen each feeding back of the barachois at Douglastown in the brackish marshes.
38. *Agialitis semipalmata*. Semipalmated Plover.
A few migrants seen.
39. *Arenaria interpres morinella*. Ruddy Turnstone.
A few migrants recorded by Mr. Taverner.
40. *Bonasa umbellus togata*. Canada Ruffed Grouse.
A few with young seen near Percé.
41. *Circus hudsonius*. Marsh Hawk.
One seen at Bonaventure Island and several on the Forillon.
42. *Accipiter velox*. Sharp-shinned Hawk.
A few seen near Grande Grève.
43. *Buteo borealis borealis*. Red-tailed Hawk.
During the latter part of August there was a small southward migration of these hawks.

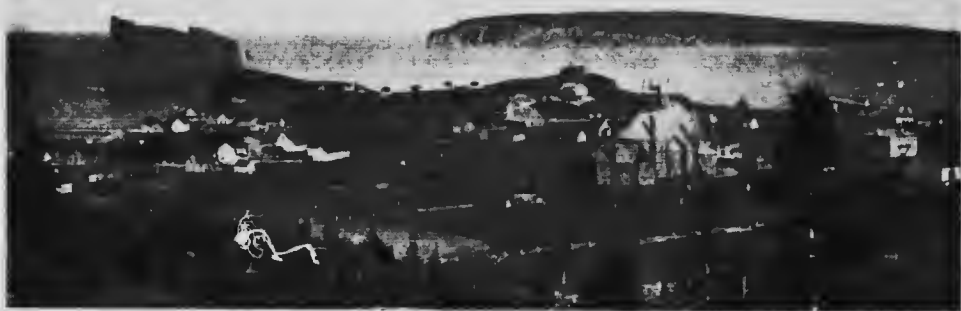
44. *Buteo platypterus*. Broad-winged Hawk.
I clearly identified one of these at Grande Grève on August 24th, and saw the same one or another there the following day.
45. *Archibuteo lagopus sancti-johannis*. Rough-legged Hawk.
One seen at Grande Grève on August 19.
46. *Haliaeetus leucocephalus alascanus*. Northern Bald Eagle.
Four of these birds in immature plumage were flying about a rocky crag in the woods of Cross Point on July 7th.
47. *Falco peregrinus anatum*. Duck Hawk.
A pair of these birds evidently nested near the Pic d'Aurore at Percé.
48. *Falco columbarius columbarius*. Pigeon Hawk.
One seen at Cannes des Roches, one near Percé and two or three near Grande Grève.
49. *Falco sparverius*. Sparrow Hawk.
One seen from the train near Nouvelle on August 28.
50. *Pandion haliaetus carolinensis*. Osprey.
A few all along the coast. Between Grande Grève and Gaspé I counted six, and six in a day's trip on the York River.
51. *Ceryle alcyon*. Belted Kingfisher.
A few seen along the coast.
52. *Dryobates pubescens* sub. sp. Downy Woodpecker.
A few seen. Mr. Taverner secured a single specimen at Gaspé. Its measurements are,—wing 96, tail 62; culmen 16; tarsus 15.
53. *Sphyrapicus varius varius*. Yellow-bellied Sapsucker.
One seen at Cross Point and their markings on trees seen elsewhere.
54. *Colaptes auratus luteus*. Northern Flicker.
Not uncommon at all stations.
55. *Chordeiles virginianus virginianus*. Nighthawk.
One seen at Cross Point by me and a few at Gaspé by Mr. Taverner.
56. *Chaetura pelagica*. Chimney Swift.
One seen at Casapédia and Mr. Taverner reported a pair at Percé in 1915.
57. *Archilochus colubris*. Ruby-throated Hummingbird.
Mr. Taverner saw one at Percé in 1915. I saw one at Corner of the Beach and another at Grande Grève.
58. *Tyrannus tyrannus*. Kingbird.
One was noted by Mr. Taverner at Percé on June 10, 1915.
59. *Empidonax flaviventris*. Yellow-bellied Flycatcher.
Not uncommon.
60. *Empidonax traillii alnorum*. Alder Flycatcher.
A few seen and heard in song at Percé.
61. *Cyanocitta cristata cristata*. Blue Jay.
One was noted at Percé by Mr. Taverner on July 4th, 1914 and July 28, 1915, and one was seen by Judge C. F. Jenny in 1911 at Percé.
62. *Persisoreus canadensis canadensis*. Canada Jay.
One seen at Bonaventure Island on July 9th, 1914 by Mr. Taverner.
63. *Corvus corax principalis*. Northern Raven.
At least one pair at Percé and another at Grande Grève. A family were always to be seen about the cliffs at the Grande Coupe at Percé and the birds flew back and forth to the cliffs of the Murailles and Pic d'Aurore. Here they were continually set upon by Herring Gulls. The cause of the animosity on the part of the latter bird was evident, for Mr. Taverner records that a Raven was seen on the cliffs of Grande Coupe in 1915 feeding its offspring with a young Herring Gull. The flight of the Ravens about Pic d'Aurore was extremely graceful. In the strong sea breeze they often rose from near the sea to the summit of the peak, 700 ft. without apparent movement of the wings.
64. *Corvus brachyrhynchos brachyrhynchos*. Crow.
Common everywhere and as tame and easily approached as I have found them at Cape Breton. At Percé I saw two Crows feeding in a field of young barley within thirty yards of a realistic scare-crow. They were often seen on fence posts and out-buildings and they often fed on the fish heads, and entrails spread on the land as fertilizer. At Barachois on July 26th I saw about a hundred crows on the beach near the fish-splitting tables and alighting on the fishing boats. Here they took the part of the Herring Gulls at Percé and elsewhere.
65. *Molothrus ater ater*. Cowbird.
One in immature plumage was seen at King George Cove near Grande Grève on August 25th.
66. *Sturnella magna magna*. Meadowlark.
One was reported by Mr. Taverner as seen at Percé about June 10, 1915.
67. *Quiscalus quiscula aeneus*. Bronzed Grackle.
I am inclined to think this is a recent arrival in the Gaspé Peninsula. I was told both at Percé and Grande Grève that these birds had been seen in the last few years only. In 1914, Mr. Taverner saw a few at Gaspé but none at Percé. In 1915 he saw a few evidently nest-

- ing just to the south of Percé. In 1919 I found a dozen or more spending the summer in Percé also at Grande Grève, and I saw a flock of 50 or 60 near the marshes of the York River. I was told that they had become a great pest at Grande Grève as a flock would descend on a newly planted grain field and root up the grain.
68. *Pinicola enucleator leucura*. Pine Grosbeak.
On July 16, 1915, Mr. Taverner gives a doubtful record of this bird. I saw single birds several times at Percé and Grande Grève.
 69. *Carduelis purpureus purpureus*. Purple Finch.
Common, breeding.
 70. *Loxia curvirostra minor*. Crossbill.
A flock of a dozen seen near Percé on July 30.
 71. *Loxia leucoptera*. White-winged Crossbill.
On June 26th, 1914, Mr. Taverner saw a large flock of these birds near Percé and secured one. Later a flock of 100 to 150 were continually moving about. I saw only one, an adult, at Percé on July 9th.
 72. *Astragalinus tristis tristis*. Goldfinch.
Abundant everywhere. If the species depends here on thistle-down for nest construction it must needs wait until the end of August.
 73. *Spinus pinus*. Pine Siskin.
The most abundant passerine bird. Seen everywhere in flocks during July and August. Mr. Taverner found a nest and eggs on July 21st, 1915.
 74. *Passerculus sandwichensis savanna*. Savannah Sparrow.
Very common breeder in open fields everywhere.
 75. *Zonotrichia leucophrys leucophrys*. White-crowned Sparrow.
One was seen by Mr. Taverner at Percé on June 21st, 1914, evidently a late migrant towards the north. This is the only record.
 76. *Zonotrichia albicollis*. White-throated Sparrow.
Abundant breeder everywhere.
 77. *Spizella passerina passerina*. Chipping Sparrow.
Common at both Percé and Grande Grève. Feeding young at latter place on August 7th.
 78. *Junco hyemalis hyemalis*. Slate-coloured Junco.
Very common breeder.
 79. *Melospiza melodia melodia*. Song Sparrow.
Common breeder both at Percé and Grande Grève.
 80. *Melospiza lincolni lincolni*. Lincoln's Sparrow.
Mr. Taverner shot a bird of this species at Gaspé on July 28th, 1914, but has no other record of it. I had found the bird in crossing New Brunswick on my way to the Gaspé Peninsula but although I looked for it everywhere there I did not find it.
 81. *Passerella iliaca iliaca*. Fox Sparrow.
Mr. Taverner has only one doubtful record of this bird at Percé. Messrs. R. B. Mackintosh and A. A. Osborne saw one there on July 14, 1915. I saw the bird not uncommonly at Percé and heard it singing through July and as late as August 1st. There were at least three pairs at Bonaventure Island. I did not find it at Grande Grève, but the song season was then over.
 82. *Petrochelidon lunifrons lunifrons*. Cliff Swallow.
This was the common Swallow, nesting everywhere under the eaves of buildings.
 83. *Hirundo erythrogastra*. Barn Swallow.
A few seen both by Mr. Taverner and me. I did not see any until August 3rd, evidently migrants.
 84. *Iridoprocne bicolor*. Tree Swallow.
I saw two or three at Cross Point and at Gaspé. Mr. Taverner saw a few.
 85. *Riparia riparia*. Bank Swallow.
A very few of this species were seen and those not till late in the season.
 86. *Bombicilla cedrorum*. Cedar Waxwing.
A few were seen by Mr. Taverner in Percé in 1914.
 87. *Lanius borealis*. Northern Shrike.
On August 18 I saw one of this species at Grande Grève.
 88. *Vireosylva olivacea*. Red-eyed Vireo.
I found a few of these birds at Cross Point and at Percé. Mr. Taverner took a specimen at Percé.
 89. *Vireosylva philadelphia*. Philadelphia Vireo.
At Percé on July 14th I had a momentary view of a bird that I believed to be of this species and I determined to follow up any vireo I heard singing. On July 21st in the gorge of the Grande Chute near Percé I heard a song resembling that of the Red-eyed, but not so continuous, the phrases were more distinct. I succeeded in seeing the bird within about fifteen yards and discovered that it was a Philadelphia Vireo.
 90. *Lanivireo solitarius solitarius*. Blue-headed Vireo.
One heard singing at Cross Point on July 5th, and one seen at Grande Grève on August 20th.



PERCE ROCK, QUE.

Courtesy of the American Museum of Natural History.

PERCE VILLAGE, QUE., WITH PERCE ROCK AND BONAVENTURE ISLAND
IN THE DISTANCE.

Courtesy of the American Museum of Natural History.

91. *Mniotilta varia*. Black and White Warbler.
Two were seen at Cross Point.
92. *Vernivora peregrina*. Tennessee Warbler.
A very common bird at both Cross Point and Percé and in full song. Mr. Taverner took several nests.
93. *Compsothlypis americana usneae*. Northern Parula Warbler.
One observed at Cross Point.
94. *Dendroica tigrina*. Cape May Warbler.
A few were seen by Mr. Taverner in 1914 and 1915. I saw one at Percé on August 2nd.
95. *Dendroica aestiva aestiva*. Yellow Warbler.
One was seen at Percé on July 14, 1915 by Mr. Mackintosh. I saw several at Cross Point and two or three at Percé. Mr. Taverner observed two at Gaspé.
96. *Dendroica caerulescens caerulescens*. Black-throated Blue Warbler. The only record is of one bird seen by me at Grande Grève on August 16th.
97. *Dendroica coronata*. Myrtle Warbler.
A rather common breeder.
98. *Dendroica magnolia*. Magnolia Warbler.
A very common bird everywhere.
99. *Dendroica castanea*. Bay-breasted Warbler.
Not uncommon.
100. *Dendroica striata*. Black-poll Warbler.
Abundant. Mr. Taverner found nests.
101. *Dendroica fusca*. Blackburnian Warbler.
A few were seen.
102. *Dendroica virens*. Black-throated Green Warbler.
Common.
103. *Dendroica pulmarum hypochrysea*. Yellow Palm Warbler.
One was seen at Percé on June 10, 1915 by Mr. Taverner.
104. *Sciurus aurocapillus*. Oven-bird.
I found this bird not uncommon at Cross Point but did not see it elsewhere. Mr. Taverner did not observe it.
105. *Sciurus noveboracensis noveboracensis*. Water Thrush.
I found one of these in full song at Cross Point on July 5th and on August 17th and 19th saw one at Grande Grève.
106. *Oporornis philadelphia*. Mourning Warbler.
I saw one at Cross Point on July 5th.
107. *Geothlypis trichas trichas*. Maryland Yellowthroat.
I found a few of this species at Cross Point, but none elsewhere. Mr. Taverner does not record it.
108. *Wilsonia pusilla pusilla*. Wilson's Warbler.
Mr. Taverner does not record it in 1914 but in 1915 says "Not uncommon and seen in occasional individuals throughout our stay. Undoubtedly breeds." I saw none.
109. *Setophaga ruticilla*. Redstart.
Not uncommon.
110. *Nannas hiemalis hiemalis*. Winter Wren.
Not uncommon.
111. *Certhia familiaris americana*. Brown Creeper.
One seen at Grande Grève on August 8th.
112. *Sitta canadensis*. Red-breasted Nuthatch.
Not uncommon after August 6th at Grande Grève. The earliest seen by Mr. Taverner was July 29th.
113. *Penthestes atricapillus atricapillus*. Chickadee.
I saw two or three at Cross Point and also at Grande Grève.
114. *Penthestes ludsonicus littoralis*. Acadian Chickadee.
Not uncommon at Percé and at Grande Grève. Mr. Taverner secured four specimens. They belong to this subspecies. He also saw nestlings fed by parents.
115. *Regulus satrapa satrapa*. Golden-crowned Kinglet.
A few seen at Gaspé during August. Mr. Taverner found nestlings fed by parents.
116. *Regulus calendula calendula*. Ruby-crowned Kinglet.
One was seen at Grande Grève on August 16th. Mr. Taverner reports a flock of about ten of this species on July 24th, 1914, at Gaspé.
117. *Hylocichla fuscescens fuscescens*. Veery.
I heard three singing at Cross Point on July 5th.
118. *Hylocichla uliciae aliciae*. Gray-cheeked Thrush.
Mr. Taverner took one of this species on July 16th, 1914, at Percé. I saw one at Percé on July 13th, and heard its calls answered by another.
119. *Hylocichla ustulata swainsoni*. Olive-backed Thrush.
Common everywhere and singing until the middle of July.
120. *Hylocichla guttata pallasii*. Hermit Thrush.
A few at Cross Point and Percé.
121. *Planesticus migratorius migratorius*. Robin.
Common everywhere.

