

57°F.) at 7 p.m.; overcast. I kept some of them alive for 18 days in a glass afterwards.

The next time I found *L. gouldii* was on May 22 at Tenaga, P.Q. (see p. 89 in *Canadian Field-Naturalist*, for May, 1921), where they were extremely common in the pond. They had a size of 2 to 3 mm., and a vivid, orange-red colour. They were mainly found at the algae-covered tips of submerged grass or dead leaves; and some of the females had a few eggs inside the shell. I kept some of them alive until June 18.

On May 28, I noticed them common and lively, swimming around in the pasture-pond (see photo of July 1, 1919) at Graham Bay Station, Britannia, Ont., in the shallow water along the margin (mud bottom). In size they measured from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  mm., and their colour was more brownish (less bright red) than that of the ones from a week before. There seemed to be very few males; most of those seen were females with eggs. This adds a sixth locality to the records of its occurrence around Ottawa; half of the places being on the Quebec and half on the Ontario side of the Ottawa River.

Finally, on June 18, I again went to the pools and ponds at Billings Bridge, Ont. They now contained only a little water, and nothing at all in the smaller pools. In spite of a couple of hours' wading around and searching, I saw and secured only one dozen *L. gouldii*, all full grown, where a month ago they occurred in hundreds. A couple of them were apparently males, the rest females with the green eggs shining through the

shell. Most of them had a brownish colour, and a growth of white infusoria or green algae on their shell, a sign that their time would soon be ended; they were, however, lively enough in their movements. We have thus additional and very definite evidence now, that their life at Ottawa lasts almost exactly two months, from the time of the hatching of the hibernating eggs in April.

#### EXPLANATIONS TO THE PLATE (*Original*)

FIG. 1.—Dorsal view of a 0.54 mm. large *Limnæta gouldii* larva (metanauplius) from Billings Bridge, Ottawa, Ont., April 22, 1922. F. Johansen, coll.

FIG. 2.—Dorsal view of a 1.42 mm. (somewhat contracted) *Lepidurus arcticus* larva (young) from Novaja Zemlia, Arctic Russia, June 23, 1875, (Riks-Museum, Stockholm).

FIG. 2b.—Telson and caudal filaments of the same larva enlarged, (dorsal view).

FIG. 2a.—Anal opening, with the beginning to the "caudal lamina", still more magnified (dorsal view).

LEGEND:—*D*, dorsal shield (in fig. 2 the later carapace); *L*, ventral plate (labrum); *a*<sup>1</sup>, first pair of antennae; *a*<sup>2</sup> second pair of antennae, with *x* the cheliform basal process; *h*, lateral cephalic horns; *e*, eyes (nauplius eye and paired eyes behind); *m*, mandibles; *mp*, mandibular palp; *P*, foliaceous legs in development; *s*, the double shell (carapace) developing; *C*, caudal filaments (cercopods).

## ADDITIONAL NOTES ON THE BIRDS OF THE GASPÉ PENINSULA

By CHAS. W. TOWNSEND, M.D.



IN *The Canadian Field-Naturalist*, Volume XXXIV, 1920, pp. 78-80 and 87-95, I published an account of the Percé, Bonaventure and Grand Grève regions of the Gaspé Peninsula, with notes on the birds observed there by me in the summer of 1919 together with notes made by Mr. P. A. Taverner in 1914 and 1915. One hundred and twenty-one species were listed.

The months of July and August, 1922, were again spent in the Gaspé Peninsula, this time on the north coast between Cap-Chat and the end of the Forillon at Grande Grève. From Ste.-Anne-des-Monts I climbed Mt. Albert, 3,640 feet, in the Shickshock Mountains, spending July 10 and 11 on the summit, and, with my wife, made a leisurely walking trip of about a hundred and fifty miles along the single road of the coast as far as Grande

Grève, where we arrived on August 13 and where we stayed until the end of the month.

Most of the north shore of the Gaspé Peninsula is bordered so closely by the foot-hills of the Shickshock Mountains that there is little level land, except on the terraces in the narrow valleys at the mouths of the rivers which cut through the mountain range and empty into the Gulf. At the mouths of these valleys, many of which are extremely beautiful, with their surrounding forested mountains and rocky cliffs, are the little villages of fishing and farming communities of French habitants. They are an interesting and primitive people, owing to their isolation, and we found them very polite and hospitable. The road which connects the villages, which are never more than ten or fifteen miles apart, is sometimes a mere track on the edge of the beach under the lofty



cliffs, or a rough road, called a *portage*, going back through the forest over little mountains sometimes twelve or fourteen hundred feet high.

The forest is largely white spruce and balsam fir. Black spruce is common farther inland. Northern white birch, poplars, sugar, mountain and striped maples and arbor vitae are common. Larches, yellow birches and mountain ashes are uncommon and white pines are rare. The summit of Mt. Albert is above tree level and is arctic in character. I have given an account of this region, together with a report of its birds, in *The Auk* for January, 1923.

I am greatly indebted to Dr. R. M. Anderson, Mr. Harrison F. Lewis and Dr. John C. Phillips, all of whom visited Gaspesia in the summer of 1922, for additional notes which they have kindly permitted me to include here. Dr. Anderson ascended the Cascapedia River in August, made a station near its headwaters, at the Federal Mine, 1800 feet, ascended Mt. Albert, remaining there during most of September, and in October, returning, crossed to the south coast. Mr. Lewis was at Gaspé, Percé and Cap-des-Rosiers or on the waters adjacent to the Peninsula from May 20 to June 10. Dr. Phillips ascended the Cascapedia to its headwaters and was in Gaspesia from August 22 to September 10.

A hundred and one different species of birds were observed during my stay. Thirteen of these have not been noted in the previous list. Dr. Anderson has added five not previously noted; Mr. Lewis, three; and Dr. Phillips, one; making twenty-two additional species in all. These are as follows:—

1. *Gavia stellata*. RED-THROATED LOON.—One was seen by Mr. Lewis on May 23 at Cap-des-Rosiers.

2. *Mergus americanus*. MERGANSER.—A young bird was seen by me on July 12 on a rock in the Ste. Anne River about eighteen miles from its mouth. Joe Fortin, the guide, told me that he had seen the "big bec-scies" in winter in some of the rapids that did not freeze. Dr. Phillips found this, as well as the Red-breasted species, common on the Cascapedia River. Dr. Anderson took one on September 30 on Lake Ste. Anne.

3. *Branta bernicla glaucogastra*. BRANT.—Mr. Lewis saw a hundred close to the shore at Carleton, on May 20, and eight at Cap-des-Rosiers on May 24. Brant collect in the Bay of Seven Islands, southern Labrador, before migrating across the base of the Labrador Peninsula to James Bay. The average dates that Mr. Bent and I obtained for this migration at the Bay of Seven Islands are May 25 to June 20. (*Auk*, XXVII, 1910, p. 12).

4. *Charadrius dominicus dominicus*. GOLDEN

PLOVER.—Dr. Anderson saw ten on the summit of Mt. Albert on August 29.

5. *Canachites canadensis canadensis*. SPRUCE PARTRIDGE.—A hen bird and her brood of young were seen on the summit of Mt. Albert on July 11. Dr. Anderson took six specimens at the Federal Mine; three were adults taken on September 14. Mr. P. A. Taverner writes me that he has "no hesitation in referring the Gaspé females to *canadensis*."

6. *Accipiter cooperi*. COOPER'S HAWK.—One was seen by me on August 16 at Grande Grève. Another, or the same bird, was seen the next day four miles away at Ship-Head under very favorable circumstances, as the bird alighted in a tree within forty feet of me, so that its short wings and long, rounded tail could easily be seen. The keeper of the light told me that two of his hens had recently been killed by Hawks, one of which had flown between him and the house as he sat on the gallery. These characteristics of fearlessness and destructiveness are common in the Cooper's Hawk.

7. *Cryptoglaux acadica acadica*. SAW-WHET OWL.—Dr. Phillips writes: "A pair near the forks of Cascapedia and others heard, probably a common owl."

8. *Bubo virginianus virginianus*. GREAT HORNED OWL.—Several rather light-colored birds were seen by Dr. Anderson near the Federal Mine and the Ste. Anne River.

9. *Dryobates villosus leucomelas*. NORTHERN HAIRY WOODPECKER.—Several were seen at Ste. Anne-des-Monts and at Rivière-à-la-Martre. Two were seen by Dr. Anderson. No specimens were taken but I have assumed that the sub-species was *leucomelas*.

10. *Picoides arcticus*. ARCTIC THREE-TOED WOODPECKER.—A pair were seen by me on July 13 in the valley of the Ste. Anne River, and a male was seen on the top of a tall dead tree in the valley of the Madeleine River on August 2. This one called repeatedly a single note. Dr. Anderson obtained two specimens.

Mr. Harrison F. Lewis has called my attention to a previous record of this bird near Gaspé by Mr. William Brewster. (*Notes on the Birds observed during a summer cruise in the Gulf of St. Lawrence*. Proceedings Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., vol. 22, 1883, p. 381.)

11. *Phlæotomus pileatus abieticola*. NORTHERN PILEATED WOODPECKER.—Reported by Dr. Anderson.

12. *Anthus vociferus vociferus*. WHIP-POOR-WILL.—Dr. Anderson heard one calling.



13. *Nuttallornis borealis*. OLIVE-SIDED FLY-CATCHER.—I found this bird to be common in the forests along the wild north shore.

14. *Otocoris alpestris alpestris*. NORTHERN HORNED LARK.—I found this bird in considerable numbers on the extensive table-land on the summit of Mt. Albert on July 10 and 11. Fully twenty pairs were breeding there and the adults were seen feeding the young. I secured two adults, one of which has been sent to the Victoria Memorial Museum at Ottawa. This discovery extends the breeding range to the south of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. (See *A Breeding Station of the Horned Lark and Pipit on the Gaspé Peninsula*. (*Auk*, XL, January, 1923).)

Mr. Lewis saw a Horned Lark on May 22, near Gaspé Harbor and Dr. Anderson saw the species on Mt. Albert and, on September 27, he saw many migrants about the Federal Mine.

15. *Dolychonix oryzivorus*. BOBOLINK.—Dr. Anderson learned that this species "was fairly common on some of the hay meadows" near the southern coast.

16. *Euphagus carolinus*. RUSTY BLACKBIRD.—One was seen by me at Ste.-Anne-des-Monts on July 7. Dr. Anderson saw one near Lake Ste. Anne on September 30.

17. *Poæcetes gramineus gramineus*. VESPER SPARROW.—Several were seen at Ste.-Anne-des-Monts and at Madeleine during July. They were in full song.

18. *Passer domesticus*. ENGLISH SPARROW.—I regret to be obliged to record that this alien is abundant at Ste.-Anne-des-Monts and is found at all the little villages along the coast to the eastward as far as and including Mont-Louis. Even at Marsouins, a little isolated valley where there are only five families, I saw this bird. It was seen again at Chloridorme and at Fox River. It was often to be seen on the fish-flakes.

19. *Melospiza georgiana*. SWAMP SPARROW.—Mr. Lewis saw one at Cap-des-Rosiers on May 24 and 25, and one at Gaspé on May 30. Although the Swamp Sparrow is not uncommon farther to the north, in southern Labrador, it appears to be rare in Gaspesia. This rarity is probably dependent on the rarity of swamps, and this, in turn, on the fact that the country is largely unglaciated. Professor A. P. Coleman has shown that the great Labrador glacier divided into two lobes, leaving the Gaspé Peninsula as an island, and that the local glaciers there were uncommon. Hence the streams have been cutting down for great periods of time, and the country is so well drained that lakes and swamps are rare.

20. *Vermivora rubricapilla rubricapilla*. NASHVILLE WARBLER.—I found this bird common back

of Ste.-Anne-des-Monts and in full song, and I saw it elsewhere on the coast. Mr. Lewis found several near Gaspé village on May 29 and 30. Brewster (*loc. cit.*) has previously recorded this bird near Gaspé Bay.

21. *Wilsonia canadensis*. CANADA WARBLER.—I saw several of these Warblers at Ste.-Anne-des-Monts and one at Marsouins.

22. *Anthus rubescens*. PIPIT.—Common, breeding on Mt. Albert. This record extends the breeding range, as in the case of the Horned Lark, to the south shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence (See *Auk*, *loc. cit.*). Mr. Lewis saw five at Gaspé on May 21. At Cap-des-Rosiers he saw four on May 23, one hundred on May 24, and three on May 25. These were, of course, late migrants. Dr. Anderson saw only a few on Mt. Albert the last of August. His latest date is September 2.

Mr. Harrison F. Lewis has very kindly called my attention to a paper published in the *Geological Survey of Canada. Report of Progress for the year 1858*, Montreal, 1859, pages 243-263, entitled *Catalogue of Animals and Plants Collected on the South-East Side of the St. Lawrence from Quebec to Gaspé, and in the Counties of Rimouski, Gaspé and Bonaventure*, by Mr. Robert Bell, Jr., assistant to Mr. James Richardson, Geological explorer under Sir. W. E. Logan, in 1858. The birds appear to have been identified from specimens by Mr. S. M. D'Urban. Four species new to my list are included, so that, with the twenty-two additional species obtained this summer, the list of birds for the Gaspé Peninsula now reaches one hundred and forty-seven species. The four additional ones of Bell are as follows:—

1. *Branta canadensis canadensis*. CANADA GOOSE.—Cap-Chat, June 17. This bird must be common during the migrations.

2. *Ectopistes migratorius*. PASSENGER PIGEON.—Recorded from Metis to Ste.-Anne-des-Monts, now, alas! extinct.

3. *Stryx varia varia*. BARRED OWL.—Recorded from the Marsouins River, the end of July.

4. *Agelaius phœniceus phœniceus*. RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD.—One at Ste.-Anne-des-Monts, July 17.

Bell also records the Harlequin Duck (*Histrionicus histrionicus*) at the Ste. Anne River in July; the Cedar Waxwing (*Bombycilla cedrorum*) at Metis, Ste.-Anne-des-Monts and the Marsouins River, and the Rusty Blackbird (*Euphagus carolinensis*) at the Metis River. I have but few records of these birds on my lists.

In addition Bell makes the surprising record of the Laughing Gull (*Larus atricilla*) for the "whole coast". This is the only Gull listed. It is possible, as Mr. Lewis suggests, that the only specimen of a



Gull brought back to Mr. D'Urban to identify was a Laughing Gull that had strayed to this northern coast and in support of the authenticity of the record, Mr. Lewis notes that at about this time Dr. Bryant secured two breeding Laughing Gulls near Yarmouth, Nova Scotia. In view of the uncertainty of the identification and the absence of the specimen, I have placed this species on the doubtful list.

The song season waned during our stay at Ste-Anne-des-Monts from July 6 to July 22, so that the observation of many land birds, especially the Warblers, was difficult after the latter date. Very few Warblers were seen after August first. At Grande Grève, from our arrival on August 13 until August 26, I saw of this group only two Water-Thrushes and two Myrtle Warblers, although I spent most of the time in the woods. It would seem as if practically all the resident Warblers had left and that none from the north had taken their place. On August 26, a stormy day with thick fog and southeast wind, I came on a flock of migrating birds containing several Water-Thrushes, four or five Black and White Warblers, a Redstart, a Blackpoll and a Wilson's Warbler, and a few Black-capped and Acadian Chickadees. On August 27 I found a group of four or five Winter Wrens. Other resident birds, like Juncos, White-throated, Song and Savannah Sparrows and Robins, diminished rapidly in numbers during August and their places were not taken by migrating birds from the north. White-winged Crossbills were, however, abundant in large flocks, and, on August 16, flock after flock of a hundred or more each flew swiftly by me from east to west in the middle of the Forillon. Dr. Anderson saw no Warblers except the Myrtle, the first of which appeared September 18th and which became fairly common later. Crows gathered in noisy flocks during the last of August, preparatory to leaving. Mr. Elias Gavey told me that a few spent the winter. Hawks of various species were migrating commonly.

On August 30 I walked nine miles along the road to Peninsula and made a careful census of all the birds seen. The road leads through spruce woods and cultivated fields, villages, gardens, and pastures, a region favorable for birds. The numbers of birds and of species was very small, as will be seen by the following list of land birds: Marsh Hawk, 1; Raven, 1; Crow, 20; White-winged Crossbill, 6; Goldfinch, 8; Savannah Sparrow, 9; White-throated Sparrow, 1; Junco, 2; Redstart, 1; Chickadee, 1; Acadian Chickadee, 1.

During the latter half of August in 1919, I had a similar experience here. Land birds with the

exception of Hawks were very scarce. It would seem, therefore, as if this part, at least—the tip end of the Gaspé Peninsula—is generally but little visited in the fall by migrating land birds with the exception of the strong-flying Hawks. This may be explained on the assumption that migrants from the north cross the Gulf of St. Lawrence further to the west where it is narrower, or come down by the way of Newfoundland and the Magdalens. My observations in southern Labrador would tend to strengthen this opinion, for migration is mostly along the coast. Further observations are, however, needed to confirm this assumption. The flock of migrants observed on August 26 had evidently gone astray during the storm. A Water-Thrush flew into the light at Ship-Head on that night.

Additional observations on a few of the birds reported in the previous paper are appended.

*Sterna hirundo*. COMMON TERN.—Only one was seen along this north coast and that was at Grande Grève on August 24. From the train on September 1, I saw about fifteen Terns at Chandler on the south shore.

*Sula bassana*. GANNET.—Single birds were seen daily, fishing or flying along the coast as far west as Cap-Chat. The numbers seen increased as we travelled east. At L'Anse-à-Louise near Cap-des-Rosiers on August 12, between 6 and 6.30 p.m., I counted eighty-three Gannets flying east and thirty flying west. These were single birds or in numbers up to twenty. At Ship-Head at the eastern end of the Forillon—the narrow strip of high land to the north of Gaspé Bay—I saw Gannets rounding the point and heading towards the breeding cliffs at Bonaventure Island. I never saw any fly across the land. In this way they differ markedly from Double-crested Cormorants which were habitually flying across the Forillon.

*Anas rubripes tristis*. BLACK DUCK.—On August 1, in a pond near Manche d'Epée, I watched a brood of nearly full-grown young with their mother. At times the young would dive and remain under water from five to ten seconds. In shallow water, all were tipping in the usual manner.

*Oidemia perspicillata*. SURF SCOTER.—At Grande Grève under the Bon Ami cliffs on August 13 I watched a compact flock of thirteen full-grown young and one adult Surf Scoter. On August 23 the flock was composed of thirty young and five adults. It is of interest to speculate where the young were hatched.

*Botaurus lentiginosus*. BITTERN.—Mr. Lewis observed one at Cap-des-Rosiers on May 24.

*Nycticorax nycticorax nævius*.—BLACK-CROWNED NIGHT HERON.—I saw two of these birds at Ste-



Anne-des-Monts, two at Grande Etang and one at Anse-au-Vallon. Dr. Phillips saw only one during his trip and this was at the mouth of the Cascapedia River.

*Totanus melanoleucus*. GREATER YELLOWLEGS.—Dr. Anderson observed a single bird on top of Mt. Albert from August 30 to September 2.

*Arenaria interpres morinella*. RUDDY TURNSTONE.—One was seen by Mr. Lewis at Fox River on June 5.

*Buteo platypterus*. BROAD-WINGED HAWK.—I saw one or more at Grande Grève on August 16 and 17, and, on August 21 saw one perched on the same tree in which I had seen one on August 24, 1919. Dr. Anderson saw one at Grand Cascapedia.

*Falco sparverius*. SPARROW HAWK.—Two were seen at Ste-Anne-des-Monts and one at Grande Grève. Mr. Lewis saw one at Bonaventure Island on June 2.

*Pandion haliaetus carolinensis*. OSPREY.—Rather common all along the coast. At Madeleine I observed one that was rising from the water with a fish whose tail pointed forward. While still rising, the Hawk adjusted its prey so that the head pointed forward, in the manner in which it is usually carried. At Grand Etang, on August 8, I noticed an Osprey calling frequently on the shore of the tidal pond. I approached it within thirty yards, when it arose heavily, dragging in its talons an enormous eel. The fish was so heavy that the Hawk could not lift it into the air but dragged it over the water and finally dropped it and flew away.

On August 31, at Peninsula, I saw an Osprey on a log that was stranded on the tidal flats. A Crow alighted at the end of the log and actively pursued some prey on the edge of the water, all the time watched by the larger bird. The Crow, keeping at a distance of at least three feet from the Osprey, flew around it to the other end of the log to continue its pursuit.

*Chaetura pelagica*. CHIMNEY SWIFT.—Two pairs of Swifts were seen at Ste-Anne-des-Monts and one pair over the forest eighteen or twenty miles up the river. Another pair was seen dropping into a wooden chimney at Marsouins on July 26, and one was seen at Chloridorme on August 7. At Grande Grève on August 17, I was shown the nest of this bird attached to the inside of the gable-end of a barn near a small square hole. It contained three moribund young, partly feathered. The old birds had recently been killed by a cat. Mr. Lewis saw two Swifts at Cap-des-Rosiers on May 25 and five at Gaspé on May 30, and Dr. Anderson took one at the Federal

Mine on August 22. A pair was nesting in the shaft house.

*Empidonax flaviventris*. YELLOW-BELLIED FLYCATCHER.

*Empidonax traillii alnorum*. ALDER FLYCATCHER.—Both of these Flycatchers were common along the coast. While the former ceased singing its brief song, *je-let*, by the middle of July, the Alder Flycatcher continued to sing its *whee-zee* even as late as August 14. Mr. Lewis found the Alder Flycatcher common at Fox River from June 4 to 9.

*Cyanocitta cristata cristata*. BLUE JAY.—One was observed at Rivière-à-la-Martre, one at Marsouins and one at Manche d'Épée. Dr. Anderson found one near Lake Ste. Anne.

*Perisoreus canadensis canadensis*. CANADA JAY.—Mr. Lewis saw one at Gaspé. Dr. Anderson saw a few.

*Corvus corax principalis*. NORTHERN RAVEN.—Fairly common about the cliffs of the north coast. At St. Pierre, on July 28, a Pigeon Hawk darted down at a Raven flying under the cliffs. The Raven turned over momentarily and thrust its talons up at the Hawk, who dodged. This happened twice while I had both birds under observation in the field of my eight power binoculars. The Raven croaked and the Hawk screamed.

*Pinicola enucleator leucura*. PINE GROSBEEK.—A few were seen along the coast. Several times in July and the first part of August, I heard their song, a clear sweet warble.

*Loxia leucoptera*. WHITE-WINGED CROSSBILL.—While *L. curvirostra minor* was rare, this species was abundant in flocks everywhere. I observed them eating the swollen, diseased ends of white spruce twigs, sometimes breaking them off and holding them with the foot while they eat them. On August 16, at Grande Grève, there occurred a large migration of these birds as already stated. I heard their song only a few times. This was early in July.

*Zonotrichia leucophrys leucophrys*. WHITE-CROWNED SPARROW.—Mr. Lewis saw one at Cap-des-Rosiers on May 23 and five on May 24. He saw two at Gaspé on May 30. Dr. Anderson saw a number at Federal Mine on September 28. These were all probably migrants. I saw none on the tableland of Mt. Albert.

*Spizella passerina passerina*. CHIPPING SPARROW.—I found this bird common at all the villages along the north coast and Dr. Anderson reports it common on the lower Cascapedia.

*Melospiza lincolni lincolni*. LINCOLN'S SPARROW.—Not uncommon and in full song up to July 26. After this the song season ceased and they were not found. Mr. Lewis saw one or two at Gaspé.



*Hirundo erythrogaster*. BARN SWALLOW.—A common breeder in the barns of the coast.

*Iridoprocne bicolor*. TREE SWALLOW.—Mr. Lewis found it very common in the spring migration the last of May. Fifty-five were seen at one time. I saw one or two at Ste-Anne-des-Monts on July 8 and one at Cap-des-Rosiers on August 12.

*Riparia riparia*. BANK SWALLOW.—A few breeding at Cap-Chat and at Ste-Anne-des-Monts. Mr. Lewis reported a thriving colony near the Gaspé railway station.

*Vireosylva olivacea*. RED-EYED VIREO.

*V. philadelphia*. PHILADELPHIA VIREO.—I saw at close range and plainly identified a number of each of these species, and believe that the Philadelphia Vireo is a common summer resident, the Red-eyed, less common. When I was at Percé in 1919, I thought that the slower and less continuous character of the song as described by Dwight (*Auk*, XIV, 1897, p. 267) was sufficient to distinguish the songs of these two species. This year, however, I discovered that several birds, singing hurriedly like the Red-eyed species, proved to be Philadelphia Vireos. One which sang repeatedly and hurriedly *seigniorie oui oui* with scarcely a pause proved to be a Philadelphia Vireo. I regret that I did not count the song-phrases in the minute, as practiced by Mr. Lewis. The call-notes are different, the Red-eyed's like a cat's mew, the Philadelphia's, harsher. Lewis (*Auk*, XXXVIII, 1921, p. 197) suggests that a Red-eyed Vireo, who was a close neighbor of a Philadelphia Vireo, might have had his song "affected by his nearby relative". This may account for my difficulty in distinguishing the songs apart this summer. On May 29, at Gaspé, Mr. Lewis observed a male Philadelphia Vireo singing at the rate of thirty song-phrases a minute, and, on May 30, at the rate of twenty-four song-phrases a minute.

*Lanivireo solitarius solitarius*. BLUE-HEADED VIREO.—Common and in song up to the last of July.

*Dendroica tigrina*. CAPE MAY WARBLER.—Mr. Lewis saw a pair at Gaspé.

*D. aestiva aestiva*. YELLOW WARBLER.—A pair feeding young were seen by me at Ste-Anne-des-Monts. Mr. Lewis found one or two at Gaspé, Bonaventure Island and Fox River.

*D. caerulescens caerulescens*. BLACK-THROATED BLUE WARBLER.—Mr. Lewis found a male in full song at an elevation of about a thousand feet in the St. Albans Mountains on May 24. This must have been near the same spot where I found the only other record for the Peninsula on August 8, 1919.

*Seiurus aurocapillus*. OVEN-BIRD.—Common at Ste-Anne-des-Monts. Mr. Lewis found five in song on May 30 at Gaspé.

*Oporornis philadelphia*. MOURNING WARBLER.—I saw one at Marsouins on July 26.

*Geothlypis trichas trichas*. MARYLAND YELLOW-THROAT.—Although I made an especial search for this bird, I found only one. This was on July 17 at Ste-Anne-des-Monts in one of the rare bogs of this non-glaciated country. Mr. Lewis saw one at Cap-des-Rosiers on May 25. This bird is found in southern Labrador.

*Wilsonia pusilla pusilla*. WILSON'S WARBLER.—I saw several times early in July a pair feeding young at Ste-Anne-des-Monts. I saw one at Grande Grève on August 26. Mr. Lewis saw three at Cap-des-Rosiers on May 24 and one at Fox River on June 9.

I have now the record of twenty different members of the Warbler family in the Gaspé Peninsula, all but two of which, the Cape May and the Black-throated Blue Warblers, were seen by me on this excursion.

*Sitta canadensis*. RED-BREASTED NUTHATCH.—Common on the sides of Mt. Albert and near the falls of the Madeleine River. Mr. Lewis records one at Gaspé on May 23.

NOTE.—I found no Ptarmigans on Mt. Albert and was informed by Joe Fortin, the guide, that he had never seen them on any of the mountains. He told me that in April, 1918, he saw five "white partridges" flying north over the ice of the Gulf from Ste-Anne-des-Monts.

## A BIOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE OF PORTIONS OF NIPISSING AND TIMISKAMING DISTRICTS, NORTHERN ONTARIO

By J. DEWEY SOPER

(Concluded from Vol. XXXVI, No. 9, p. 176)

*Ondatra zibethica* Linnaeus. MUSKRAT.—Muskrat signs were seen on the Ababika and Wakimika Rivers, Sucker Gut Lake, N.E. Arm Lady Evelyn

Lake, and at several places on the Montreal and Matabichouan Rivers.

*Mustella cicognanii* Bonaparte. BONAPARTE'S WEASEL.—An example of this species was found





Townsend, Charles Wendell. 1923. "Additional Notes on the Birds of the Gaspé Peninsula." *The Canadian field-naturalist* 37(1), 6–11.

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