

37. *Junco hyemalis* (Linn.). Not numerous.
38. *Passerella iliaca* (Merr.). Rare.
39. *Tachycineta bicolor* (Vieill.). Common; breeds.
40. *Chelidon erythrogaster* (Bodd.). Common; breeds.
41. *Lanius borealis* Vieill. Seen but once.
42. *Dendroica æstiva* (Gmel.). Common; breeds.
43. *Dendroica coronata* (Linn.). Very common; breeds.
44. *Dendroica striata* (Forst.). Not common; breeds.
45. *Seiurus noveboracensis* (Gmel.). Moderately common.
46. *Sylvania pusilla* (Wils.). Common.
47. *Anthus pensilvanicus* (Lath.). Only a few seen.
48. *Parus hudsonicus* Forst. Seen once only.
49. *Phylloscopus borealis* (Blas.). One specimen.
50. *Turdus aliciae* Baird. Common.
51. *Merula migratoria* (Linn.). Common.
52. *Hesperocichla nævia* (Gmel.). Common; found breeding.

It will be noticed that some of the best known boreal species, such as the Hawk Owl, Snowy Owl, Pine Grosbeak, Crossbill, Gyrfalcon, etc., are conspicuous by their absence; but I saw nothing of them, although the country is sufficiently diversified to be adapted to the wants of almost all of them.

SUMMER BIRDS OF THE BRAS D'OR REGION OF CAPE BRETON ISLAND, NOVA SCOTIA.

BY JONATHAN DWIGHT, JR.

So far as I can learn, no definite information regarding the birds of Cape Breton has found its way into print. I feel, therefore, that the list of species I met with during a couple of weeks spent last summer in the centre of the island may be of some interest. My stay was from August 4 to August 16, and I will venture to say that the species noted during that period are a fair index of the summer residents of the country bordering upon the Bras d'Or lakes, although my observations were confined chiefly to the immediate vicinity of Baddeck, Victoria Co., N. S. As one may see by the map, the Great and little Bras d'Or nearly cut the island in two, forming large inland seas, resembling lakes, which are little affected by the tide, on account of their narrow connection with the ocean. Around them hills slope up

from the water's edge to a height of several hundred feet, sometimes reaching an altitude of six or seven hundred, but nowhere deserving the name of mountains. There is a great similarity in the shores as one sails along them. Green fields largely replace the forest that has retreated from the attacks of the farmer, in some places to the very tops of the highest hills, and dotted about upon the hillsides one sees little houses and barns. To the eastward the hills become higher and wilder, and white cliffs of plaster gleam in the sunlight between the green forest above and the blue water below, adding much to the picturesqueness of scenery that is unmarred by tracts of standing dead timber and the look of desolation so common in the northern woods. With the northern part of the island, which is mountainous, rugged, and wild, and with the coast and its sea birds, I had nothing to do.

Occasionally I met with a few shore birds, but the gravelly beaches of the Bras d'Or do not attract them. The Arctic Tern was a constant feature in the landscape, and here and there specked with white the blue expanse of water. It breeds unmolested on some of the small islands and jutting points about the lakes, and was one of the most conspicuous species I met with. The Kingfisher and the Spotted Sandpiper were the only other species daily seen along the shore. Sometimes I used to see Herring Gulls, one day I saw a Petrel, and several times I saw a few Ducks, mostly 'flappers,' but none of these were identified with certainty. Neither were two sets of Ducks' eggs, found one day upon a small island, although the nests and eggs corresponded in every way to a genuine set of the Red-breasted Merganser I once found similarly situated.

Near the village of Baddeck, hay-fields, in which the crop was being gathered at the time of my visit, extend along the shore. Back of them is a partly cleared divide covered with spruce and fir, and a sprinkling of maple, birch, and larch, none of the timber large, and many of the clearings, especially if wet, grown up with alders. This divide slopes down into the valley of the Baddeck River, where hay-fields are again the most prominent feature. North of this the mountains begin in a low range some seven miles from Baddeck, but I got no farther in my explorations than the heavy timber extending to the foot of these, and therefore, no doubt, several forest-loving species are lacking in my list.

I expected to find more Warblers than I did, the Black-throated Green, the Magnolia, the Myrtle, and the Black-and-White Warblers being the only ones that could be called fairly common. They were often associated with Hudsonian Chickadees, Golden-crowned Kinglets, and a few Black-capped Chickadees. Many of the species noted were leading about noisy young birds that had much more to say for themselves than their more discreet parents, although few songs of any sort were heard. The Slate-colored Junco trilled once in a great while, but I did not hear the White-throated Sparrow nor the Hermit Thrush even once, and I saw little of them in consequence. I met with the Chipping Sparrow but once. This was at Whycocomagh, twenty miles southwest of Baddeck, where on August 11 I saw a family. Here, too, I saw the first flock of Swallows (mostly Bank and Cliff Swallows) ostentatiously ready to migrate. The latter species was still breeding on barns in two localities I visited, but not abundantly. There were not many nests, all told. Barn and White-bellied Swallows were fairly abundant. Several species of Sparrows, Goldfinches, Purple Finches, and Rusty Blackbirds were to be found almost daily about the fields and swampy 'runs,' and a few Chimney Swifts and Night-hawks were occasionally seen. The Kingbird, Bobolink, and Rose-breasted Grosbeak were each met with once, and most of the other species mentioned came under my notice only occasionally. Ravens are said to be common farther north. I saw but one. Crows and Robins abounded. Every day or two I would see an Eagle sailing overhead, and those identified were Bald Eagles. Woodpeckers were scarce. The Ruffed Grouse of the region as well as the Canada Grouse were very tame. One day I drove by a pair of the latter at the roadside, momentarily mistaking them for a pair of speckled bantams. The male was puffed up and strutting about much like a miniature turkey-cock, while the female, and a young one two-thirds grown, looked on in admiration.

I may say in conclusion that the weather during my stay was mostly bright and pleasant, the thermometer daily in the seventies, and fresh breezes prevailing.

I might advance several plausible reasons why I did not find other species that I have often met with in some parts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, but I prefer not to theorize, and close with a list of those that actually came under my notice.

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| 1. <i>Larus philadelphia.</i> | 31. <i>Scolecophagus carolinus.</i> |
| 2. <i>Sterna paradisæa.</i> | 32. <i>Carpodacus purpureus.</i> |
| 3. <i>Ardea herodias.</i> | 33. <i>Spinus tristis.</i> |
| 4. <i>Rallus virginianus?</i> | 34. <i>Ammodramus sandwichensis</i>
savanna. |
| 5. <i>Gallinago delicata.</i> | 35. <i>Zonotrichia albicollis.</i> |
| 6. <i>Tringa minutilla.</i> | 36. <i>Spizella socialis.</i> |
| 7. <i>Ereunetes pusillus.</i> | 37. <i>Junco hyemalis.</i> |
| 8. <i>Totanus flavipes.</i> | 38. <i>Melospiza fasciata.</i> |
| 9. <i>Actitis macularia.</i> | 39. <i>M. georgiana.</i> |
| 10. <i>Arenaria interpres.</i> | 40. <i>Habia ludoviciana.</i> |
| 11. <i>Dendragapus canadensis.</i> | 41. <i>Petrochelidon lunifrons.</i> |
| 12. <i>Bonasa umbellus togata.</i> | 42. <i>Chelidon erythrogaster.</i> |
| 13. <i>Circus hudsonius.</i> | 43. <i>Tachycineta bicolor.</i> |
| 14. <i>Haliaetus leucocephalus.</i> | 44. <i>Clivicola riparia.</i> |
| 15. <i>Falco sparverius.</i> | 45. <i>Ampelis cedrorum.</i> |
| 16. <i>Coccyzus sp?</i> | 46. <i>Vireo olivaceus.</i> |
| 17. <i>Ceryle alcyon.</i> | 47. <i>Mniotilta varia.</i> |
| 18. <i>Dryobates villosus.</i> | 48. <i>Dendroica æstiva.</i> |
| 19. <i>D. pubescens</i> | 49. <i>D. coronata.</i> |
| 20. <i>Sphyrapicus varius.</i> | 50. <i>D. maculosa.</i> |
| 21. <i>Colaptes auratus.</i> | 51. <i>D. virens.</i> |
| 22. <i>Chordeiles virginianus.</i> | 52. <i>Geothlypis trichas.</i> |
| 23. <i>Chætura pelagica.</i> | 53. <i>Sylvania pusilla.</i> |
| 24. <i>Tyrannus tyrannus.</i> | 54. <i>Setophaga ruticilla.</i> |
| 25. <i>Empidonax flaviventris.</i> | 55. <i>Parus atricapillus.</i> |
| 26. <i>E. pusillus traillii.</i> | 56. <i>P. hudsonicus.</i> |
| 27. <i>Cyanocitta cristata.</i> | 57. <i>Regulus satrapa.</i> |
| 28. <i>Corvus corax sinuatus.</i> | 58. <i>Turdus aonalaschkæ pallasii.</i> |
| 29. <i>C. americanus.</i> | 59. <i>Merula migratoria.</i> |
| 30. <i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus.</i> | |

ON THE AVI-FAUNA OF PINAL COUNTY, WITH REMARKS ON SOME BIRDS OF PIMA AND GILA COUNTIES, ARIZONA.

BY W. E. D. SCOTT.

With annotations by J. A. Allen.

(Continued from Volume III, p. 432.)

106. *Tyrannus verticalis*. ARKANSAS KINGBIRD. — One of the commonest and most conspicuous birds of the plains about Tucson, Florence, and Riverside, from early springtime until late in autumn. I have found that it arrives in the Catalinas about the last of March (the 28th is the



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